

5724. Also, petition of 47 citizens of Wolverton, Wilkin County, Minn., urging the enactment of more liberal pension legislation for soldiers of the Civil War and for the widows of soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5725. Also, Petition of 51 citizens of Frazee, Becker County, Minn., urging the enactment of more liberal pension legislation for the soldiers of the Civil War and for the widows of soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5726. Also, petition of 119 citizens of Otter Tail County, Minn., urging the enactment of more liberal pension legislation for soldiers of the Civil War and widows of soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5727. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of the Catholic Daughters of America, of Scottsdale, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Curtis-Reed bill and urging the substitution of Senate bill 3633; to the Committee on Education.

5728. Also, petition of citizens of Scottsdale, Pa., urging the enactment of legislation for the relief of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5729. Also, Petition of the citizens of New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, Pa., urging the passage of the Lankford Sunday rest bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

FRIDAY, January 23, 1927

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 25, 1927)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate resumes the consideration of House bill 16462.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 16462) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and prior fiscal years, and to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Ferris	Kendrick	Sackett
Bayard	Fess	Keyes	Schall
Bingham	Fletcher	King	Sheppard
Blease	Frazier	La Follette	Shipstead
Borah	George	McKellar	Shortridge
Bratton	Gillett	McLean	Smith
Broussard	Glass	McMaster	Smoot
Bruce	Goff	McNary	Steak
Cameron	Gooding	Mayfield	Stephens
Capper	Gould	Metcalf	Stewart
Caraway	Greene	Neely	Trammell
Copeland	Hale	Nye	Tyson
Couzens	Harris	Oddie	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Harrison	Overman	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Hawes	Pepper	Warren
Denen	Heflin	Phipps	Watson
Dill	Howell	Pine	Wheeler
Edge	Johnson	Pittman	Willis
Edwards	Jones, N. Mex.	Reed, Pa.	
Ernst	Jones, Wash.	Robinson, Ind.	

Mr. BAYARD. I desire to announce the absence of the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I understand the pending amendment is the one which I offered late yesterday afternoon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. OVERMAN. I would like to have the amendment read.

Mr. HARRISON. I will state exactly what it is. It merely reduces the corporation taxes for the future from 13½ to 11 per cent—

Mr. WARREN. The Senator overlooks the fact that the Senator from North Carolina asked to have the amendment read.

Mr. HARRISON. I was about to explain what it is, which I thought would suffice.

Mr. WARREN. I think we should have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, line 17, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following:

Provided further, That subdivision (a) of section 230 of the revenue act of 1926 (the income tax on corporations) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 230. (a) In lieu of the tax imposed by section 230 of the revenue act of 1924, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation a tax at the following rates:

"(1) For the calendar year 1925, 13 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in sections 236 and 263;

"(2) For the calendar year 1926, 13½ per cent of such excess amount; and

"(3) For each calendar year thereafter, 11 per cent of such excess amount."

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. I hope the Senator will not make his point of order now.

Mr. WARREN. While I do not wish to take the Senator from the floor, I do desire to make the point of order now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It makes no difference whether the Chair sustains the point of order now or later, an appeal from the decision of the Chair being debatable.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Wyoming will withdraw the point of order for the time being. He can renew it in a few minutes.

Mr. WARREN. It is a little confining for me to be compelled to remain here until just the exact moment when the Senator from Mississippi may conclude his remarks, but I will do it.

Mr. HARRISON. No, Mr. President: I shall not take advantage of the Senator. But if I can not appeal to the Senator, well and good; I shall proceed.

Mr. WARREN. Very well.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I was somewhat surprised this morning, when reading one or more of the newspapers, to see a statement in flaming headlines, giving the wrong impression to the country, that the "Minority tax move was blocked by DAWES." This statement would give the impression to the country that the Vice President is keeping the American taxpayer from getting a reduction in taxes. I am sure that does not express truly the wishes of the Vice President, and it would be wrong for the country to get the impression that the Vice President is to be blamed for a failure to enact tax reduction legislation at this time.

As a matter of fact, Senators as well as the Vice President know that time after time general legislation has been incorporated in general appropriation bills, and that a point of order was not made nor insisted upon.

Time after time when general appropriation bills were before the Senate and some change of existing law being desired, the carrying out of that idea was attempted in an amendment offered to the bill, and the Vice President, if he had been called upon to rule, would have been compelled to sustain the point of order; but because of the sentiment of the Senate and the need for the change in the law, the point of order was not made or pressed. So it is wrong to say that the Vice President has blocked tax reduction. I believe, in fact I know, that in ruling as he did on yesterday, he did what he conceived to be in accordance with the rules of the Senate. I think that he ruled correctly. I am sure that if I had been in the chair I would have had to rule the same way. But, Mr. President, we are up against a difficult proposition here. Those of us who believe in the liberality of the rule, in full discussion, as the Vice President believes, and in enacting legislation sometimes despite technicalities, offered an amendment carrying out such conception.

I want to appeal to the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], and other Senators on the other side of the aisle not to interpose a point of order against the amendment. I know that the point of order, if made, would be well taken. I shall not press for an appeal if the point of order is made. We are up against this remarkable situation. We have been in session now almost two months. We have only about 35 days, Sundays included, remaining before this session of the Congress will come to an end. We will have no other session of Congress, unless an extra one is called, until December of this year.

There is a peculiar situation confronting the Congress as well as the Treasury and the American people. It is undeniable that there is a big surplus in the Treasury running anywhere from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Yet the daily papers carried a statement from Mr. MADDEN, of the House of Representatives, a great leader in the Republican Party, after he had left the White House following a conference with the President, that taxes were to be cut at the next session and that the Treasury figures indicate a surplus of \$450,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

So it is undeniable. Mr. OGDEN MILLS, who is to be the Undersecretary of the Treasury, has stated that there will be a surplus amounting to something over \$300,000,000. The amendment which I have offered will absorb only \$212,000,000 of that surplus.

Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] on day before yesterday offered his amendment to give some relief to the taxpayers this spring for the taxes which will be due for the year 1926. Violent opposition suddenly arose on the part of Senators on the other side of the aisle to that method of procedure, and that program, notwithstanding that it was in part the President's suggestion, was made the subject of a point of order, which the Vice President sustained. It is quite true that the President wanted to give a rebate of the taxes for the year 1925, which had already been paid. The amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri did not do that; but it carried out the idea that a credit might be given in the spring of this year in the payment of taxes due for the year 1926.

This debate has been prolonged for three days, and why, Mr. President? Points of order to the two amendments have been made and pressed and sustained by the Chair. There was no appeal taken from the decision, because the ruling of the Chair was, perhaps, correct.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BRUCE. May I suggest to the Senator from Mississippi that the question of relevancy in this connection has to be submitted to the Senate under the rule? The rule reads:

3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator from Maryland is eminently correct. I was coming to that suggestion presently.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will suggest that the question of relevancy was not raised by the points of order.

Mr. BRUCE. It seems the use of the word "relevancy" in that connection is broad enough to cover everything, in view of the context of the rule.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Maryland is absolutely correct. This is a question which the Chair could submit to the Senate, and I want to argue that presently.

I stated that this matter had been before the Senate for portions of three days. The first amendment was offered by the Senator from Missouri on the day before yesterday. It was offered in part for the purpose of trying to draw the attention of the President of the United States, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the leaders on the other side of the Capitol to a realization of what was going on here in the Senate, so that word might be transmitted to the leaders that they might understand that some tax-relief legislation could be passed. We had hoped on yesterday morning that word had come from the President to the leaders on the other side to withdraw any point of order and allow the recommendation of the President to become effective, so that tax-relief legislation might be passed during this session of Congress; but evidently the President either did not read in the newspapers what was going on here or none of the Senators on the other side of the aisle felt enough enthusiasm or interest in the subject to call upon the President or the Secretary of the Treasury to present such information.

The President, I take it, as I said on yesterday, is sincere or was sincere when he made the suggestion for some tax-relief legislation at this time.

He made the statement; it was published in the newspapers; it was carried from one part of this country to the other. Secretary Mellon also indorsed the plan as well as the procedure. So, Mr. President, as we have heard nothing from President Coolidge since that utterance, nor from the Secretary of the Treasury, we must assume that the President was sincere and honest when he made the suggestion. Therefore, it would seem, and did seem to some of us, after this proposal was offered here upon the floor, if it should receive a majority vote it would be on its way to the House of Representatives, and the President could then employ his influence to carry out his plan; but here it is the third day of the discussion of this important question and the President is as silent as the sphinx; not a word seems to have come asking Congress to carry out his plan. So I am about forced to the conclusion that the President was not exactly in earnest—to put it in a mild way—when he made the suggestion for tax-relief legislation.

Mr. President, I have said that amendments embodying legislation have been incorporated time after time in this body, as well as in the other, in general appropriation bills. The first provision touching the establishment of rural routes in this country was offered as an amendment to a general appropriation bill and was adopted by Congress. That was the beginning of the great Rural Free Delivery system in this country.

I remember also that the standardization of grain and the regulation of warehouses, a piece of general legislation that has done much good and worked beneficial effects to the cotton and wheat growers of the country, was written in a general appropriation bill. I remember that the cotton exchanges of the country were regulated by a general provision relative to them which was incorporated in a general appropriation bill.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], as well as other Senators, will recall that the measure creating the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia was written in a general appropriation bill. Indeed, it was only a comparatively short time ago, as I recall, when the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] offered as an amendment to a general appropriation bill a corrupt practices act, permanent in character, to operate in the future; no point of order was raised against it, and it was incorporated in the bill. As far reaching as were those pieces of general legislation, and as important as were the benefits they gave to the American people, they did not carry more import and more benefit than will general revenue legislation at this time.

Some one may raise the constitutional question that the House must initiate revenue legislation; but there is a provision in this bill which affects the Treasury of the United States which proposes to rebate \$175,000,000 to certain individuals and corporations that overpaid their taxes or paid taxes illegally assessed, which taxes have gone into the Treasury. The provision now in the bill affects the Treasury of the United States to that extent, and all I am proposing to do here is to offer a provision, permanent in character, it is true, which will not only affect the Treasury of the United States but do much more than that.

I want to read a few extracts from the debate in the House of Representatives, but before I do so let me call the attention of the Senate to a remarkable speech made by the incoming Undersecretary of the Treasury, OGDEN MILLS, a man of superb ability, a man who understands finance, and who is just about to leave the House of Representatives to occupy this high and important post in the Treasury Department. He made a speech in New York City on January 22 to the National Republican Club in which he spoke of taxes. He was telling his audience the secrets of the Republican Party; he was telling them the method which they should pursue as Republicans touching this question. He was speaking to Republicans; I know not whether he spoke behind closed doors, but he gave this advice:

But I think that that provision should take place after adequate study and as part of a general program—

Referring to tax reduction—

Furthermore, as a practical matter, an amendment to any part of the revenue law would bring the entire law before the Ways and Means Committee and the Congress for amendment. Once the door was opened the demands of the other groups of taxpayers for reduction of their taxes would be equally insistent. Day by day propaganda and pressure would grow until, having started to amend the law in one particular, the Congress, before it knew it, would find itself engaged in a general provision.

So the spokesman of the Treasury Department on the floor of the House of Representatives, in speaking to Republicans in an address in New York City, says the reason why the majority party do not at this time bring out a bill affecting one item is because the door would be open to general revenue legislation; the Democrats might amend it; pressure might be brought upon Republicans, they might feel the pressure, and there would be passed a general revenue bill over there. That is a fine argument to be made. Mr. MILLS says that propaganda would be used; pressure would be employed; but, nevertheless, some general legislation touching the revenue question should be enacted. He was afraid of the Republicans in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States; and that carries with it the imputation that he is afraid that the President might sign a bill passed by the American Congress. But, following this statement when he said that he was against any legislation at this time because it might open the door and allow pressure to be brought touching other items of the revenue law, he made another statement in answer to a question propounded to him by Mr. GARNER of Texas, the ranking minority member on the Ways and Means Committee, who

delivered a masterly speech only day before yesterday on the floor of the House of Representatives. Mr. GARNER said:

Then we came out with a petition signed by the entire Democratic membership of the House, with a few Republicans—

There were five Republicans, I believe, who signed the petition, and, if I remember rightly, they were all from Indiana—and then the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLS] made a speech on the floor of the House. What did he say? He said that we were going to have a very large surplus this year, more than \$380,000,000, as suggested by the President, and we are afraid at this time to reduce the taxes; but Mr. MILLS said—

Quoting Mr. MILLS—

I will tell you what we are willing to do. We are willing to take up the income tax and reduce it if you will confine it to the reduction of corporation taxes.

There is the spokesman of the Treasury Department making a proposition to the ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House saying, "We will agree to bring out a bill from that committee if you will confine it to the reduction of corporation taxes." Quite different were those words from those uttered at the Republican Club in New York just two or three days before. Mr. GARNER did not stop there; he proceeded:

That is what he said in the RECORD. That statement was from the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GARNER continued:

Mr. MILLS, I accept your bluff; I accept your challenge. I will accept your challenge in the name of the minority leader. I will accept your challenge in the name of 10 Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. We will join you in the reduction of taxes.

Yes; Mr. MILLS is on record—this great financial emissary who soon will grace the Treasury Department. Mr. GARNER went further. He wanted to put them on record over there, because under our peculiar system of government you say and I say that revenue legislation should be brought out of the Ways and Means Committee; and if a majority composed of Republicans does not want any legislation, it can not get out. The Democrats, as I stated yesterday, had followed every procedure that could be conceived in order to bring it out, and here they are trying to make a proposition to give some relief to the people.

Then Mr. GARNER turned to Mr. GREEN of Iowa, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee:

Mr. GARNER of Texas. We will determine on the amount of the rate—

And so forth.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa rose.

He was a little jealous of what Mr. MILLS was stating at that time.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I see the gentleman from Iowa is up. What does he say about it?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. There is no telling what the Senate is going to do.

They are putting the blame on you. That is the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, Mr. GREEN of Iowa, speaking. The only reason that he advanced was:

There is no telling what the Senate is going to do.

Then he proceeds to ask the question of Mr. TILSON, the Republican leader in the House. He says:

What do you say, Mr. TILSON? Are you willing to reduce the corporation tax?

And Mr. TILSON says:

I am not willing to make an attempt to do it, because we should not be able to stop with that.

Afraid that the American taxpayer will really get some relief; afraid that the representatives of the American people will speak and write a law a little broader than the Republicans might propose to the House of Representatives!

But Mr. GARNER did not stop there. He saw, perched upon his high place, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and he said:

I want to know whether the Speaker is of that same opinion, and I am going to yield to him now.

Then it was that the Speaker said:

The Chair does not regard that as a parliamentary inquiry.

So they were dodging and shifting their position from start to finish in the House of Representatives, just as you are employing the same tactics over here.

Now, Senators on the other side, Mr. GREEN stated to the membership there that he did not know what the Senate would do about this matter. In view of that, are you going to make your points of order? Are you going to block this suggestion? The amendment that I have offered carries out merely one proposition, and that is a reduction of the taxes on corporations. It was demonstrated yesterday, it was admitted by everyone, that we are collecting to-day under the corporation-profits tax, under the increase imposed in 1926, something like \$350,000,000 more than was obtained from that tax in 1925. It was shown yesterday in the debate here—indeed, it was freely admitted—that when the law of 1926 was written the capital-stock tax, which brought in \$91,000,000, was eliminated and, in order to recoup upon the part of the Government, this increase in the tax on corporations from 12½ to 13½ per cent was made. It was admitted at the time that it would not have been increased if under the 12½ per cent rate the Government would obtain a sufficient amount to cover the loss incurred by the elimination of the capital-stock tax. The increase was made, however, notwithstanding the prophecies we made at that time that the Government, under the estimates of the actuary, if the corporation tax were left at 12½ per cent, would receive \$124,000,000, much more than the loss incurred by the elimination of the capital-stock tax, because in that instance, as I say, it was only \$91,000,000. Even the estimate of the actuary was wrong, however. He stated at that time that, while we would receive something like thirty-odd million dollars more under the 12½ per cent rate, the rate then carried, even though the capital-stock tax be eliminated, if we imposed the 13½ per cent rate we would raise \$85,000,000 more. But what are the facts? The estimate as published only day before yesterday, I believe, was that from corporations this year we will receive \$1,256,000,000, practically \$350,000,000 more than we received in 1925.

I am not the champion of the corporations of this country; but, Mr. President, I believe in dealing fairly and equitably and justly with every interest and every class of the American people. I know that following the war we have gradually reduced the normal income taxes and the surtaxes, wiping them out upon the small fellow, working gradually, writing three or four bills here giving relief to the American taxpayer. This side of the aisle has fought to give the greatest relief to those who were least able to pay taxes. We have won out in practically all of our fights. We have not been able to obtain everything that we desired. We were not able to press through all our program. We did not have to compromise last time in order to give a greater reduction to those with incomes between \$26,000 and \$66,000. We had to take in the higher brackets. That was a compromise measure in a way; but if you will trace the record of the Democratic Party in all of this legislation you will find that we were fighting for the little fellow; we were fighting for the man who paid a tax on a moderate income; and we only reduced on the higher incomes to such extent as the Treasury would bear, until we had to at the last. We thought it was just; we thought it was fair; but while we have given these big reductions upon the individual incomes, as to corporations we have not reduced the tax since the war. It is the only instance since the war where we have sought to increase taxes upon anybody or any class.

Ah, but they say, "It is a corporation; it is a soulless institution; you can not hurt it."

Mr. President, it was suggested yesterday that of course the people paid the tax; that the consumers paid it when a corporation tax was imposed; that the corporation itself did not pay it. I pointed out that the laboring man who works in the factory, owned and controlled by the corporation, was affected by it. Either his wages were not increased, or they might be lowered because of the exactions that the Government might make from this corporation. The tax enters into every phase of production. The cost of the product that they manufacture might be increased because of the high exactions that the Government makes from these corporations. But I do not stop at that.

What is a corporation? A corporation is an institution that is owned by individuals. It is owned by its stockholders; and this is one case in which under our system of Government the man or the woman or the widow who owns stock in the corporation pays double taxes. The individual pays his proportionate part of the tax that the corporation pays to the Government, and then, when he gets his dividends from the corporation, he pays the surtax imposed under the law.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. Is it not true, may I ask the Senator, that in these days probably 80 per cent of the corporations, or at all events a very large percentage of them, are nothing more than individuals or partnerships with small capital, and that the

corporation is now being used in place of the old-time individual or partnership form of doing business?

Mr. HARRISON. I do not think there is any doubt about that. The whole trend of the times is for people to get together in corporations, so that they may limit their responsibility.

Mr. COPELAND. Then the Senator is not making a plea for the enormous corporation, but he is seeking to have these small institutions given the same benefit that we have given to individuals and to other taxpaying institutions?

Mr. HARRISON. I merely want to see that these institutions are treated fairly in the interest of business in the country.

There are 417,000 of these institutions. There are millions and millions of stockholders. They pay this tax. It is the stockholder who pays the tax; and then the stockholder, on the dividends that he obtains from the corporation, pays the tax again.

That is the situation, Mr. President. This is the only instance where taxes have been increased; namely, on corporations. It has increased the revenues to the Government, as I pointed out, in the sum of many million dollars, namely, approaching \$350,000,000 increase this year over 1925.

I am quoting what Mr. MILLS said on the floor of the House. I have quoted what Mr. TILSON said on the floor of the House, and what Mr. GREEN said on the floor of the House. This is a simple proposition. Let us express our views to the House of Representatives. They may have some effect upon them in passing legislation. If, as was pointed out on yesterday, they refuse to accept the bill as amended because a constitutional question is involved, and send it back, it can not delay anything. We have over 30 days in which to pass this appropriation bill. There is not any great controversy about it. They will then have ascertained what the sentiment of the Senate of the United States is with reference to this matter; and, unless the Senate does act, I fear that during this Congress the doors will be closed against any relief to the American people. When we meet next December the same contention will be made, that it can not be a retroactive matter.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to inquire of the Senator respecting his amendment. It reads:

- (1) For the calendar year 1925, 13 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in sections 236 and 263;
- (2) For the calendar year 1926, 13½ per cent of such excess amount; and
- (3) For each calendar year thereafter, 11 per cent of such excess amount:

The 1925 taxes and the 1926 taxes have been paid.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not disturb those two at all. That is the way the present law is written. I do not disturb the rates for 1925 or 1926. That language is a reincorporation of the present law; but in the future the tax will be 11 per cent instead of 13½ per cent, if this amendment is agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. The real gist of the amendment is to take care of the future taxes?

Mr. HARRISON. To take care of the future. It does not disturb the present at all.

Mr. FLETCHER. After 1926?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. President, that is the simple proposition, and I appeal to the Senators over there not to press their point of order. I can not believe that they have received word from those higher up not to permit this proposition to pass the Senate. I can not believe that the leaders of the House of Representatives have come here and said, "Do not let this proposition pass the Senate. It is filled with dynamite for us. Make your points of order; employ the technicalities embodied in parliamentary law, so that the free will and wish of the Senate can not be expressed." I can not believe that; so I appeal to Senators over there not to make a point of order. Then, too, I appeal to the Presiding Officer to carry out the suggestion made by the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. BRUCE]. If the point of order is made—I care not whether it is on relevancy, on the constitutionality of the question, or what not—if there is just a blanket point of order made, I appeal to the Presiding Officer to apply the rule that was suggested a moment ago by the Senator from Maryland, namely:

Nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

So if this question should be given to the Senate, and we should be allowed to vote on it, a free expression can be made.

I believe there are Senators on the other side who appreciate the fact that this amendment should be incorporated in the law. There are Senators over here who believe in that. We can get an expression of the Senate. Of course, if the point of order is persisted in, we can not appeal. We can do nothing. We are just foreclosed. The American people perhaps will say we are playing politics, but we are doing our best to give them some relief. We are making every suggestion that is possible; we are using every arm of parliamentary law and rules that we can conceive of in order to bring this matter to the attention of the American Congress.

Yes; we have taken some time in the discussion of this matter, have taken time in the hope that the White House would be aroused, that the President could recall his promise made the 6th of last November to the American people for some tax-reform legislation at this session, and that he would employ his power and influence with gentlemen who sit here. All he need do is to call on the telephone and say, "Frank, vote for that proposition down there. I made a promise to the people. It is true it was after the election. It is true it was after I saw how the wind was blowing. It is true it was after so many of you had been laid by the wayside. But I made a promise, and I want you fellows to get behind it and pass it." He would get the answer that Frank would get right in behind it, and instead of keeping silent and remaining in his seat, when we over here are fighting for this tax reduction, he would be up, and, in that stentorian voice of his, speaking in behalf of the taxpayers of Ohio. The same situation applies to others over there.

I am going to leave it to the conscience of the Republican leadership of the Senate. I have done my best to appeal to you. If you are so hard-hearted as to employ this point of order, then I can not do any more, and I turn my appeal to the Presiding Officer. Let us wipe out these headlines in the papers that "Dawes is blocking tax reduction." Let us put it on the leaders on the other side. They can not then say that the Presiding Officer had any hand in it. They can not then from the White House, and the Treasury Department, and the House of Representatives, and from this floor, lay the blame on the Presiding Officer, because he can interpret the rule, under the rules, and say "I am going to leave this question for the Senate to decide."

That is all I want to say.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, as I stated once before in a similar situation, this amendment is repugnant to every rule of the Senate governing the conduct of appropriation bills in the Senate. I know that the Senator himself knows that, and I know that he knows that the whole Senate knows it. I know, furthermore, that the Senator knows that in this matter his amendment is simply a gesture, and he knows that I know he knows it and that we on this side know all about it. It is a suggestion to give him a basis upon which to make a political talk and berate the Republican side.

Mr. HARRISON. I am surprised at the Senator's statement. Mr. WARREN. I wish him well in it. I make the point of order, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer and to have present consideration of the following resolution.

Mr. CURTIS. Let it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution. The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 336), as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that permanent tax legislation should be enacted during the present session of the Congress, providing for tax reduction sufficient to absorb the surplus in the Treasury resulting from revenue received under the tax laws now in force.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that it may go over under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I believe we have unanimous consent that debate on this bill shall cease at 1 o'clock, and before that hour is reached I want to call the attention of the Senate to a certain matter which I desire to have incorporated in the Record and to comment on it just for a minute.

There was sent to me by a constituent of mine a clipping from the New York Sun of December 20, 1926, in which are some startling figures. They indicate that stock and bond collateral loans of the Federal reserve reporting member banks in New York City total \$2,692,450,000 as of that date. That represents loans upon stocks and bonds as collateral.

That is the highest point ever reached in the history of the bank in New York, which is the central bank for that district. There are some further statements, but that is sufficient for the purpose for which I rise.

Yesterday the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoor] called attention to the fact that the excess in the amount of taxes collected over what had been expected was due to the unprecedented prosperity in this country.

It is a matter of surprise to me that Senators on this floor are emphasizing, and the papers of this country are headlining, the prosperity of the country, when it is a notorious fact, known to every man here, that that prosperity is restricted to the industrial and manufacturing interests of the country alone.

All of us know that for the last five years the agricultural interests of this country have been in a terrible condition unparalleled in our history. It is not confined to any one section. Every statistical department of this Government has called attention to the depreciated power of the agricultural dollar of this country. It has gotten to a point where the farms are left untenanted—and I want to emphasize this point—not because of the depletion of their fertility but because we have produced in abundance. We have the remarkable situation in this country that, with the tremendous crops we have produced, 33,000,000 farmers are in bankruptcy.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Bruce] asked me the other day if I thought this might be remedied by law. We all know that one of the burdens placed upon the agricultural interests of this country was created wholly by law.

We are here talking about devising ways and means by which we may reduce the taxes on corporations, thereby relieving them. The taxes that have already been collected from a majority of those corporations, as every man here knows, were carried in the overhead, and those who consumed the products of the corporations have paid the taxes. I grant that if we amend the law and reduce the corporation taxes there will be some hope that in the future that item of overhead will not be carried into the cost of the product.

I have risen for the purpose of voicing my surprise, my mortification, that Members of this body will stand here and proclaim to the world the unequalled, the unparalleled prosperity of the country, when the basic industries of the country are in bankruptcy, 87 per cent of the farms of America under mortgage and with no prospect for a redemption of those mortgaged farms under present conditions.

We treat the agriculturist interests of this country as though they were a negligible quantity. They have been neglected. I rise here and now to protest against the time of the Congress and of the Senate being taken up in patching up here and there a tax bill, while the burden of an intolerable condition rests upon farms and farmers of this country.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator knows that what is known as the McNary-Haugen bill is now on the Calendar of the Senate. I suppose the Senator wants to get that up as soon as possible and to have it passed at this session?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, Mr. President; and I also know there is the Curtis bill, and I know that there are other bills, and that politics is being played while the agriculturists are being driven from their homes by the foreclosure of the mortgages by the Government of the United States.

I have here letters from substantial citizens of my State who are right now being put out of their homes under Federal laws by virtue of circumstances over which they have no control, and, God helping me, from now on I shall protest against the continuous cry of unparalleled prosperity while there are basic industries in this country in the most deplorable condition in which they have ever been in our history.

Mr. President, I ask that the clipping from the New York Sun of December 20, 1926, to which I have referred, be inserted in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the clipping was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOANS TO BROKERS RISE \$53,922,000—TOTAL FOR THIS DISTRICT NOW IS \$2,692,450,000

Stock and bond collateral loans of the Federal reserve reporting member banks in New York City total \$2,692,450,000 on December 15, according to the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board released at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This is an increase of \$53,922,000 over the total of December 8.

Of the total loans reported by these banks, \$825,465,000 were for their own account, as against \$813,638,000 on December 8; \$1,074,765,000 were for out-of-town banks, against \$1,062,969,000, and \$792,220,000 were for other leaders, as against \$762,191,000 a week before.

The highest total of loans reported by the reserve board for New York City member banks was \$2,131,125,000 on January 6. After holding within \$50,000,000 of that level for six weeks the loan total started a steady decline, which ended on May 19 with an aggregate of \$2,408,695,000, or a decrease of \$732,430,000. Between May 19 and September 29 there was an increase of \$404,276,000, and from September 29 to October 27 loans decreased \$210,775,000.

Mr. SMITH subsequently said: Mr. President, on account of the unanimous-consent agreement, taking effect at 1 o'clock, I did not have an opportunity to introduce into the RECORD two letters which I have received on the subject which I was discussing at that time. I ask unanimous consent that they may be incorporated in the RECORD and that the remarks which I am about to make shall be placed with the remarks which I made preceding the interruption on account of the unanimous-consent agreement going into effect at 1 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLEASE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SMITH. I want to read one of the letters to the Senate now. It is short:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Ridgeway, S. C., January 26, 1927.

Senator E. D. SMITH,
Washington.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In reference to the item in to-day's State concerning your effort to have a stay of two years' collections of amortization payments on mortgaged lands in this section, I beg to assert that, in my judgment, this policy if adopted will ultimately pay the Government not only in finally obtaining liquidation of the liens now existent but will tend to hold up values of farm land in this territory, and thus prevent the wholesale falling in of them as a burden upon the Federal banking system. That is to say, on account of the prevalent depression improved farm lands are being placed on the market in large quantities, for which there are no buyers or demand. Consequently the individual owner affected not only loses everything he has accumulated but his neighbors are made to suffer a depreciation along with him that in some ways is just as serious.

The measure of yours, if I understand it rightly, if adopted will place new heart and breath in the bodies of the farmers of the South and cause a mental attitude toward the future in store for them that will get them down to their business renewed in mind to keep up their farm occupation, cost what it may in way of personal self-denial and hardship, till time brings about the desired change in their affairs and a comfortable living is, once more obtainable from agriculture in this country. What the farmers need mostly just now is faith in themselves, in the essential outcome of their manner of making a living, and in their Government being behind them in this crisis in agriculture in the United States. The best way for the administration—the Congress—to show its concern in their situation is to give them a breathing spell and not to break their homes up and set them adrift in the world.

Yours truly,

R. A. MEARES.

I ask permission to print the other letter without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission is granted.

The letter is as follows:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS,
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Gaffney, S. C., January 26, 1927.

Senator E. D. SMITH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: I note with a great deal of interest your efforts to get relief for farmers, and particularly those farmers who have loans from the Federal land banks.

You probably know the conditions existing in this county as a consequence of the bad crop years for the past two seasons, and in some parts of the county three seasons. There are good, hard-working farmers in this county who, because of short crops, are unable to pay the interest on their farm loans; and I believe if you can succeed in getting the payments of the interest postponed you will be doing a great service to these men, and many of them will later be able to meet their obligations.

Very truly yours,

S. C. STRIBLING, County Agent.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, doubtless there never has been in the history of this country a time when there has been greater prosperity and consequently when there have been greater profits so far as the manufacturing and transportation industries are concerned. A part, if not the larger part, of their increased net income has necessarily and naturally accrued from the startling difference between the prices of the raw materials and the prices of the finished products. The prices of farm products to-day are not any lower than they

have been heretofore, but they are unspeakably lower in comparison with the prices of the commodities which are made out of the raw materials produced on the farm and which in turn the farmer must consume.

As I have previously stated, there is being blazoned abroad to the country the information that incomes were never so great as now. They have grown so great that the revenues of the Government, derived from our new method of taxation, have exceeded even the careful calculations of the actuary of the Government. That is largely due to the fact that the price of the raw material is down to where it does not pay the cost of production under modern conditions.

We are engaged every day in proposing and passing legislation directly affecting and protecting the industrial interests of the country, while not a single practicable law has been placed upon our statute books meeting the necessity of that peculiar form of industry which is known as agriculture.

Mr. President, in conclusion I merely wish to say that it is the duty of this Congress, even though the supply bills, including the deficiency bills, shall not be enacted into law, to address itself to the horrible condition in which agriculture finds itself, and to seek a solution, even though such legislation should break every precedent under our form of government. The sustaining of our farms, the health of our agricultural interests are of more importance than even our winning the World War, because we fought that war to "make America safe for democracy"; but what shall it profit us, though we won the war, if we undermine the very foundation of the Government which we sent those millions of soldiers to protect? We can not sustain this Government so long as we address ourselves and our legislation to fostering and promoting one class of our citizens to the destruction of another class. It is for this reason that I have read these letters and have made the plea which I have presented. While the statement is being made that such prosperity was never before known in the history of America, yet the voice of 30,000,000 who are being crucified under existing conditions falls on no willing ears amongst the powers that be.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there are no further amendments to be proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA

Mr. HARRIS presented the certificate of election of WALTER F. GEORGE, of Georgia, which was read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,

November 12, 1926.

This is to certify that the undersigned met this day, November 12, 1926, in the office of the governor at the capitol, for the purpose of canvassing and consolidating the votes cast at the general election held November 2, 1926, for a Senator of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1927, and terminating March 3, 1933. Having canvassed and consolidated said vote so cast on November 2, 1926, the undersigned hereby certify that WALTER F. GEORGE received 47,366 votes for Senator, and was duly elected Senator from the State of Georgia for the term named, and the undersigned hereby certify to such election, executing this certificate in triplicate for the records of the governor's office, in the comptroller general's office, and in the office of the secretary of state.

Given under our hands and official signature this 12th day of November, 1926.

CLIFFORD WALKER,
Governor.

WM. A. WRIGHT,
Comptroller General.

S. G. McLENDON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

This is to certify that the foregoing certificate of election is a true and correct duplicate of the original, said original having been lost. Given under the seal of the executive department.

This January 26, 1927.

[SEAL.]

A. R. ARNAU,
Secretary Executive Department.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On January 22, 1927:

S. 3992. An act to provide for the purchase of land for use in connection with Camp Marfa, Tex.

On January 25, 1927:

S. 564. An act confirming in States and Territories title to lands granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools;

S. 1730. An act to authorize the payment of indemnity to the Government of Great Britain on account of losses sustained by the owners of the British steamship *Marisbrook* as a result of collision between it and the U. S. transport *Carolinian*; and

S. 4846. An act granting the consent of Congress to Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River at Palmyra, N. J.

On January 28, 1927:

S. 3804. An act granting the consent of Congress to W. D. Comer and Wesley Vandercook to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River between Longview, Wash., and Rainier, Oreg.

CLAIMS OF THE SHOSHONE TRIBE OF INDIANS—VETO MESSAGE
(S. DOC. NO. 199)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table, to be printed, and was read, as follows:

To the Senate:

I am returning herewith Senate bill 2301, "An act authorizing the Shoshone Tribe of Indians, of the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, to submit claims to the Court of Claims," without my approval.

The Fort Bridger treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. 673), set aside a reservation for the Shoshone Indians and for such other tribes as the Shoshones might "admit amongst them," but also provided that no cession of any portion of the reservation should be valid unless a treaty for the purpose should be signed by a majority of the male adult Indians of the Shoshone Tribe. Afterwards the northern band of Arapaho Indians were located on the Shoshone Reservation.

The Shoshone Indians claim that a majority of the male adult Shoshones did not sign a treaty agreeing to the cession to the Arapahoes of a portion of the reservation; that the consent, if any, given by the Shoshones to the location of the Arapahoes on the reservation was for temporary occupancy only, and that the Shoshones have from time to time asserted that they should be compensated for the land occupied by the Arapahoes.

It might be fair to say that these contentions may be disposed of, it seems to me, by the fact that in 1896 and 1904 reservation lands were ceded by agreements signed by both the Shoshones and the Arapahoes which provided that the moneys received therefor should be divided between the Shoshones and the Arapahoes. Congress ratified these agreements, and they were carried into effect. Still this objection might not be fatal.

But, aside from the question of the merit of the claim, the enrolled bill is objectionable because of the provision for the payment of interest from the date of origin of the claim. It had never been Government policy, prior to the Crow Indian jurisdictional act of July 3, 1926, to provide for the payment of interest from the date of origin of a claim. I am now satisfied that further departure from our former policy would be unjustified. It seems to me unreasonable to expect that the Government should be charged with interest from the dates of origin of such ancient claims. The amount of the interest under the enrolled bill is several times greater than the amount of the principal. Such an interest policy would inevitably mean that issues supposed to have been placed in the way of fair determination by jurisdictional acts of the past will come forward again for additional interest settlements far exceeding the amounts of the original claims. Should the item of interest be eliminated, I can now see no reason why the bill should not be approved. But if interest is to be allowed on this claim, it will certainly result in an effort to reopen an endless number of claims which have already been settled.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 28, 1927.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true photostatic copy of House Joint Resolution No. 4, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois.

Done at the city of Springfield this 26th day of January, A. D. 1927.
[SEAL.] LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

House Joint Resolution 4

Whereas the prosperity of the American farmer, producer of the country's principal food products, is essential to the prosperity of the people of the United States; and

Whereas because of the difficulty the farmer has experienced in late years of obtaining fair and reasonable prices for his products there has come to be a serious condition of depression in the agricultural industry: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the Senate concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to consider the enactment of a sound national agricultural policy; and be it further

Resolved, That we heartily indorse efforts now being made to create a sound, workable system of orderly marketing on a nation-wide plan that will enable the producer to mobilize his crop surpluses and market the same in a businesslike manner and in a manner in which the recipient of the benefits derived bears his proper share of the costs of operation; and be it further

Resolved, That we believe the enactment of such legislation is necessary to relieve the present widespread depression existing throughout this great industry, which, unless relieved, will ultimately affect the entire business life of the Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy hereof be delivered to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate of the United States, and to each Congressman and Senator from the State of Illinois.

Adopted by the house January 18, 1927.

ROBERT SCHOL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. H. MCCANN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Concurred in by the senate January 19, 1927.

FRED E. STERLING,
President of the Senate.
J. H. RADDUCK,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. DENEEN presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, identical with the one just above laid down by the Vice President, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

STATE OF IOWA,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, W. C. Ramsay, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, custodian of the acts, resolutions, and records of the general assembly,

Do hereby certify that the attached instrument in writing is a true and correct copy of senate concurrent resolution No. 6, passed by the senate and concurred in by the house on January 25, 1927.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 27th day of January, A. D. 1927.

W. C. RAMSAY,
Secretary of State.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6, by Lange

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt an adequate tariff schedule on onyx

Whereas the development of the industrial life of our State is important, and it is our desire to encourage its establishment in all of its various branches and thus more firmly insure our prosperity; and

Whereas a new industry engaged in the development of the natural resources of our Nation and establishing a market therefor, at a fair price, requires that such industry be protected against unfair foreign competition, made possible through cheap labor; and

Whereas there is now located at the city of Dyersville, Iowa, an industry engaged in the manufacture of onyx products secured from onyx deposits owned and operated by it in the State of Arizona; and

Whereas said industry is still in its infancy, having been originally established in the year 1923; and

Whereas said industry has spent much time and money in creating a market in the United States for manufactured onyx; and

Whereas onyx produced with cheap foreign labor is now being brought into this country, in block form, either rough or squared under a tariff rate of 65 cents per cubic foot, and sold in competition with onyx of the United States produced by American labor at the very top wages; and

Whereas said tariff rate was established by the tariff act of 1922, at a time when no onyx was being produced in the United States, said rate is now too low to furnish any adequate protection against foreign competition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, of the General Assembly of Iowa (the House concurring), That we petition and pray the Congress of the United States to amend the tariff schedule by raising the rate on onyx so as to enable this new American industry to live, grow, develop, and expand; be it further

Resolved, That on the passage of this resolution the secretary of state shall certify a copy hereof, each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States at Washington, D. C.

January 22, 1927: Introduced; taken up by unanimous consent; adopted—ayes 34, noes 0.

WALTER H. BEAM,
Secretary.

January 24, 1927: Received from senate, rule 34.

January 25, 1927: Taken up; adopted.

A. C. GUSTAFSON,
Chief Clerk.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., January 27, 1927.

Hon. CHARLES W. DAWES,

President United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, representing the greater part of the business interests of the Chinese people on the Pacific coast, indorse most fully the concurrent resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 4th instant requesting His Excellency President Calvin Coolidge to enter into negotiations with the Republic of China for the purpose of assisting the Republic of China in its avowed intention to preserve international peace and to uphold its sovereign right to negotiate treaties, make laws, and preserve its integrity both nationally and commercially, and to perpetuate the good feeling long existing between the United States of America and the Republic of China.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By T. V. TANG.

Mr. NEELY. I ask unanimous consent that a telegram in the nature of a protest be read at the clerk's desk and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and read, as follows:

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 24, 1927.

Senator M. M. NEELY:

A certain Emir Chekip Arslan, head of the Syrian revolutionary delegation from abroad, is now in the United States attending Syrian Revolutionary Congress, Detroit. Object to his presence and activities. Was right-hand man of Djemal Pasha, murderer of Syrians during war; deliberately caused death of 165,000 Christians in Lebanon pursuant Turkish policy extermination; still pursues nefarious activities and carries sinister purpose to us, causing strife and danger of bloodshed among Syrians. His presence strongly objectionable and disastrous. Please take proper action to curb harmful influence of this enemy of Christianity and allied principles.

SYRIAN AMERICAN CLUB,
EDWARD HADDAD, President.

Mr. NEELY also presented the following letter from Elizabeth Fritchey (Mrs. Franklin W. Fritchey), president of the National Housewives Alliance (Inc.), protesting against the passage of Senate bill 481, the so-called corn sugar bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL HOUSEWIVES ALLIANCE (INC.),
Cumberland, Md., January 23, 1927.

Hon. M. M. NEELY,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at the regular meeting of the Housewives Alliance of Cumberland, Md., held Tuesday, January 18, the alliance went on record as objecting to the "corn sugar bill," S. 481, now on the calendar of the Senate.

I am empowered to ask you if the measure comes up at this session of Congress to report the action of the Housewives Alliance and that this protest go in the RECORD.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. ELIZABETH (FRANKLIN W.) FRITCHEY,
President.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Seattle and College Park, in the State of Washington, remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Manhattan, Kans., praying for the prompt passage of the so-called White radio bill without amendment, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial numerously signed by sundry citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for the closing on Sunday of barber shops in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Lancaster, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for the closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia on Sunday, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GILLET presented petitions numerously signed by sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts, praying for the prompt passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the prompt passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented memorials numerously signed by sundry citizens in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLIS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Cleveland and Conneaut, in the State of Ohio, praying for the prompt passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COPELAND presented resolutions adopted by the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh, Pa., protesting against the passage of legislation adopting the metric system of weights and measures and also authorizing the Department of Commerce to establish quantity units for general use in merchandising after 1935, standardizing the yard to the meter, the quart to the liter, and the pound to 500 grams, decimally divided, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York City and Kenmore, in the State of New York, praying for the prompt passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

LOANS TO WORLD WAR VETERANS

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that correspondence with the United States Veterans' Bureau, relative to the bill (S. 5093) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act as amended be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, January 26, 1927.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: Further reference is made to your letter of January 8, 1927, inclosing copy of S. 5093, "A bill to amend the World War adjusted compensation act as amended."

As advised in my letter of January 11, 1927, the matter of amending the World War adjusted compensation act with respect to the loan provisions has been given serious study in the bureau.

S. 5093 has been considered in connection with this study. For your information there is inclosed copy of letter addressed to the chairman Committee on Finance, United States Senate, on January 18, 1927, with reference to S. 5093, S. 5100, and S. 5107, all of which are now pending before that committee.

Since the transmission of this letter to the chairman Committee on Finance, further study and consideration has been given the matter, as the result of which an amendment has been drafted with a somewhat different, and I believe superior, plan for providing for these loans. This draft, a copy of which is inclosed for your information, provides for loans by the bureau from the adjusted-service certificate fund rather than from the United States Government life-insurance fund, as did the first draft. The rate of interest provided is 6 per cent per annum, compounded annually, and the provisions for repaying the loan

and redeeming the certificate are practically the same as in the first draft. There is also included a proposed amendment to section 17 of the World War veterans' act as amended to authorize the purchase from the United States Government life-insurance fund of notes given by veterans to secure loans on their adjusted-service certificates, the notes so purchased to be redeemed in the same manner as notes held by banks under the provisions of section 502 of the organic law, providing for the issue of adjusted-service certificates. To insure the availability of funds for this purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to loan to the United States Government life-insurance fund, funds at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually, on the security of bonds now held or which may hereafter be held by the United States Government life-insurance fund, which bonds may be pledged to the Secretary of the Treasury as collateral.

As stated in the letter to the chairman Committee on Finance, the bureau has not had an opportunity to form a real opinion as to the practicability of the present provisions of the law with reference to loans or of the manner in which banks are responding to applications made by veterans.

Without criticism of the present law, therefore I have the honor to advise the committee that there is no objection on the part of this bureau to the enactment of an amendment to provide for these loans by the bureau.

A copy of this letter is inclosed for your use.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, Director.

A bill to amend the World War adjusted compensation act as amended

Be it enacted, etc., That section 502 of the World War adjusted compensation act as amended is hereby amended by adding thereto a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(i) At any time after the expiration of two years after the date of the certificate the director is hereby authorized to loan from the United States Government life (converted) insurance fund to any veteran, upon his promissory note secured by his adjusted-service certificate (with or without the consent of the beneficiary thereof), any amount not in excess of the loan basis (as defined in subdivision (g) of this section) of the certificate. The sum so loaned shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded annually. The director shall restore to the veteran at any time prior to maturity any certificate so accepted as security, upon receipt from him of an amount equal to the amount of the loan, with interest from the date of the loan to date of receipt of such amount at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded annually. If the veteran fails to redeem his certificate from the director before its maturity or before the death of the veteran, the director shall deduct from the face value of the certificate (as determined in section 501) an amount equal to the sum of the amount loaned by the director on account of the note of the veteran plus interest on such amount from the time the loan was made to the date of maturity of the certificate or of the death of the veteran, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded annually, and shall pay the remainder in accordance with the provisions of section 501. If the veteran dies before the maturity of the loan, the amount of the unpaid principal and the unpaid interest accrued up to the date of his death shall be immediately due and payable. In such case, or if the veteran dies on the day the loan matures or within six months thereafter, the director shall deduct the amount of the unpaid principal and interest from the face value (as determined in section 501) of the certificate and pay the remainder in accordance with the provisions of section 501."

JANUARY 18, 1927.

Hon. REED SMOOT,

Chairman, Committee on Finance,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMOOT: I have the honor to again refer to your letter of January 8, 1927, transmitting copies of S. 5093, "A bill to amend the World War adjusted compensation act as amended," and S. 5100, "A bill to amend the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended," requesting my opinion as to the merits of these bills and the propriety of their passage. These two bills have the same object: to wit, the amendment of the World War adjusted compensation act to provide for loans on adjusted-service certificates by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Although serious study has been given to these bills, both from the standpoint of structure and content, I will not go into detailed analysis thereof at the present time, for the reason that I am taking the liberty of transmitting herewith draft of an amendment to the World War adjusted compensation act, which, in my opinion, will make adequate provisions for loans of this nature by the Veterans' Bureau and which more closely approximates administrative practicability from the standpoint of the Government. The draft, which is submitted herewith, proposes to amend section 502 of the statute by adding thereto a new subdivision to provide for loans by the director from the United States Government life (converted) insurance

fund to any veteran upon his promissory note secured by his adjusted-service certificate of any amount not in excess of the loan basis of the certificate. Interest on such loans is fixed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded annually. The regular provision for the restoration to the veteran, at any time prior to maturity, of the certificate upon receipt of an amount equal to the amount of the loan, with interest, is included, as is also provision for deduction from the face value of the certificate of the amount of the loan, plus interest, in a case where the veteran fails to redeem his certificate before its maturity or before his death. In providing for these loans from the United States Government life (converted) insurance fund the Government is opening up a new field of investment for the fund mentioned, which will obviate additional appropriation on the part of Congress for the purpose of taking care of loans on adjusted-service certificates. Under the language of this draft, applications for loans could be made at any regional office of the United States Veterans' Bureau throughout the United States, but the loan itself would be made through the central office at Washington in the same manner in which loans are now granted on converted insurance policies.

The bureau has not had an opportunity to form a real opinion as to the practicability of the present provisions of the law with reference to loans or of the manner in which banks are responding to applications made by veterans. Without criticism of the present law, therefore, I have the honor to advise the committee that there is no objection on the part of this bureau to the enactment of an amendment to provide for loans on adjusted-service certificates by the United States Veterans' Bureau. The inclosed draft is submitted for the consideration of the committee in connection with this entire matter.

In this connection your attention is invited to S. 5107, copy of which was transmitted to this bureau on January 10, 1927, by your committee, requesting a report, and which is in substantially the same language as the draft prepared in this bureau.

A copy of this letter is inclosed for your use.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, Director.

A bill to amend the World War adjusted compensation act as amended, and to further amend the World War veterans' act as amended

Be it enacted, etc., That section 502 of the World War adjusted compensation act as amended is hereby amended by adding thereto a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(i) At any time after the expiration of two years after the date of the certificate, but not prior to the expiration of 60 days after the passage of this act, the director is hereby authorized to loan from the adjusted service certificate fund to any veteran upon his promissory note secured by his adjusted service certificate (with or without the consent of the beneficiary thereof) any amount not in excess of the loan basis of the certificate as defined in subdivision (g) of this section. The sum so loaned shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum compounded annually. No new loan shall be made under this paragraph while there is an unpaid loan outstanding. The director shall restore to the veteran any time prior to its maturity any certificate so accepted as security, upon receipt from him of a sum equal to the amount of the loan with interest thereon from the date of the loan to the date of payment of such amount at the rate hereinbefore provided. If the veteran fails to repay the loan made to him by the director before the maturity of the certificate, or before the death of the veteran, the director shall deduct from the face value of the certificate (as determined in sec. 501) a sum equal to the amount loaned by the director to the veteran, plus interest accrued on such loan, and pay the remainder in accordance with the provisions of section 501. If the veteran dies before the payment of the loan, the amount of the unpaid principal and interest accrued up to the date of death shall be immediately due and payable."

Sec. 2. Section 17 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 17. That all premiums paid on account of insurance converted under the provisions of Title III hereof shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States Government life-insurance fund and shall be available for the payment of losses, dividends, refunds, and other benefits provided for under such insurance, including such liabilities as shall have been or shall hereafter be reduced to judgment in a district court of the United States or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Payments from this fund shall be made upon and in accordance with awards by the director.

"The bureau is authorized to set aside out of the fund so collected such reserve funds as may be required, under accepted actuarial principles, to meet all liabilities under such insurance; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the said United States Government life-insurance fund, or any part thereof, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or bonds of the Federal farm-loan banks, and to sell said obligations of the United States or the bonds of the Federal farm-loan banks for the purpose of such fund.

"Notes covering loans made under section 502 of the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended, may be purchased for and by the United States Government life-insurance fund from the adjusted service certificate fund, and when so purchased shall continue to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum compounded annually, and shall be subject to redemption in the same manner as notes held by banks under the provisions of this section of the act: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to loan to the United States Government life-insurance fund funds at the rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded annually on the security of bonds now held or which may be held in the United States Government life-insurance fund, such bonds to be pledged with the Secretary of the Treasury as collateral."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. WILLIS, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7973) to provide American registry for the Norwegian sailing vessel *Derwent*, reported it without amendment and without recommendation, and submitted a report (No. 1350) thereon.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 5866) for the relief of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (Rept. No. 1344); and

A bill (H. R. 10725) for the relief of Capt. C. R. Insley (Rept. No. 1345).

Mr. NYE also, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 4268) for the relief of H. W. Krueger and H. J. Selmer, bondsmen for the Green Bay Dry Dock Co., in their contract for the construction of certain steel barges and a dredge for the Government of the United States, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1346) thereon.

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (S. 4474) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1906, as amended, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1347) thereon.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 141) to approve a sale of land by one Moshulatubba on August 29, 1832, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1348) thereon.

INVESTIGATION OF CONTRACT WITH FRED HERRICK

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 332) to investigate all matters relating to the contract between Fred Herrick and the United States Forest Service for the purchase of certain timber in the Malheur National Forest, reported it without amendment, and it was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAWS AND DECISIONS

Mr. FESS, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which was referred Senate Resolution 334 (submitted by Mr. HAWES on the 24th instant), reported it favorably without amendment, submitted a report (No. 1349) thereon, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby requested to prepare a manuscript, in a form suitable to be printed as a Senate document, covering the text of the various acts administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and related provisions of law, annotated with digests, following each section, of all pertinent decisions of the courts and the commission and other administrative agencies and with regulations of the commission, together with an index, and to transmit such manuscript to the Secretary of the Senate on or before October 1, 1927. Such manuscript, when received, is authorized to be printed as a Senate document.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 5475) granting a pension to Mary Willard (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 5476) to add certain lands to the Colville National Forest, Wash.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 5477) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta George Dickson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 5478) granting an increase of pension to Adelia M. Emmons (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 5479) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of certain parts of the frigate *Constitution* to be used as souvenirs; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 5480) granting an increase of pension to Katherine E. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 5481) granting an increase of pension to Anna Putnam (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5482) granting an increase of pension to Ettie Poleman (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5483) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Freeburn (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

A bill (S. 5484) allowing and regulating amateur boxing and sparring matches in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 5485) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the District of Columbia and to expedite the business now transacted by the police court; and

A bill (S. 5486) concerning liability for participation in breaches of fiduciary obligations and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 5487) for the relief of Homer C. Parker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 5488) granting a pension to Augusta Cornog; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWES:

A bill (S. 5489) granting an increase of pension to Wilhelmine Engel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5490) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5491) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Osborn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5492) granting an increase of pension to Richard B. Norris (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 5493) granting the consent of Congress to the Pomeroy-Mason Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near the town of Mason, Mason County, W. Va., to a point opposite thereto in the city of Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio; and

A bill (S. 5494) granting the consent of Congress to the Ohio & Point Pleasant Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near the city of Point Pleasant, W. Va., to a point opposite thereto in Gallia County, State of Ohio; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAMERON:

A bill (S. 5497) granting a pension to William D. Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 5498) providing that funds appropriated for the care and relief of Indians of Montana under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be expended through certain public agencies of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A bill (S. 5499) authorizing a survey of the Caloosahatchee River drainage area in Florida, and of Lake Okeechobee and certain territory bordering its shores in Florida, to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 5500) granting a pension to Elizabeth Swormstedt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DENEEN:

A bill (S. 5501) for the relief of Darlington & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 5502) granting a pension to Weltha M. Benson;

A bill (S. 5503) granting a pension to Robert Zink; and

A bill (S. 5504) granting an increase of pension to Mattie J. Mileham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 5505) granting an increase of pension to John T. Mack (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOODING:

A bill (S. 5506) authorizing and directing the Comptroller General of the United States to make payments of certain claims or to allow credit to disbursing agents of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, in certain cases; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. CAMERON (for Mr. STANFIELD):

A bill (S. 5507) to authorize the appointment of Helmer H. Koppang, a past assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant in the United States Navy and for other purposes; (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 151) to provide for a study regarding the use of the waters of the lower Rio Grande and the lower Colorado River; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POISONING OF DENATURED ALCOHOL

Mr. EDWARDS introduced a bill (S. 5496) to prevent the use of poisonous materials in the denaturing of alcohol, which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[S. 5496, 69th Cong., 2d sess.]

A bill to prevent the use of poisonous materials in the denaturing of alcohol

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the thirtieth day after the approval of this act, it shall be unlawful—

(1) For any person to denature any alcohol by the admixture therewith of materials rendering such alcohol destructive to human life if used as a beverage;

(2) For any person knowingly to sell or otherwise dispose of, or to have in his possession for the purpose of sale or other disposition, any alcohol which has been denatured by the admixture of any such materials; or

(3) For any officer or agent of the United States to prescribe or require the use of any such materials for denaturing alcohol.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the denaturing of alcohol by the admixture of such materials for use exclusively in scientific research under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. As used in this act the term "person" includes an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I ask to have printed, accompanying the bill introduced by me, an article from the Journal of the American Medical Association, issue of January 3, 1920, entitled "Acute methyl alcohol poisoning associated with acidosis," also an article from the New York Medical Journal of January 3, 1920, entitled "Wood alcohol poisoning."

There being no objection, the matter was referred to the Committee on Manufactures and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACUTE METHYL ALCOHOL POISONING ASSOCIATED WITH ACIDOSIS

REPORT OF CASE

By George A. Harrop, Jr., M. D., and E. M. Benedict, Baltimore

Ever since its introduction into commerce, methyl alcohol has been the prolific cause of a severe and frequently fatal type of poisoning. The recent increase in the number of cases reported, due to various preparations which have this alcohol as their basis and which have resulted in blindness or death, has indicated the possibility that the condition will assume still greater importance with the more rigid enforcement of the national prohibition amendment. It seems desirable to report the following case, together with the collected data, because it appears to offer a suggestion as to therapy, hitherto disregarded.

A brief summary of the clinical history follows:

REPORT OF CASE

History: C. B. (Medical No. 137328), woman, aged 25, white, actress, admitted November 24, 1919, discharged December 23, with irrelevant previous history, on the night of November 22 drank about half a pint of a fluid supposed to be brandy. Subsequent examination by a chemist of the small amount available for analysis indicated that 87 per cent of the alcohol content was methyl alcohol.

The following afternoon (November 23) the patient felt weak and nauseated. On the morning of the 24th she vomited and began to

notice dimness of vision, which rapidly increased. She had pain in her back, headache, marked thirst, and considerable difficulty in breathing. Late in the afternoon she was seen by a physician, who had her removed to the hospital.

Physical examination: On admission the patient was drowsy and cyanotic, her breathing was deep and rapid, she was restless, and she complained that everything looked black in front of her. The temperature was subnormal. The pupils were dilated, but reacted to light. No particular odor was noted on the breath. Gastric lavage was done and alkali was given by mouth, but it was not retained. The air hunger rapidly grew more marked, and about midnight the bicarbonate content of the blood plasma (Van Slyke) was equivalent to 36.4 per cent by volume of carbon dioxide. The patient was then given 400 cubic centimeters of 5 per cent sodium bicarbonate solution intravenously.

November 25 her vision was practically gone. She was still nauseated, and although the hyperpnea was much less marked, the determination of the plasma bicarbonate still indicated a marked acidosis, and a second intravenous injection was given of 500 cubic centimeters of 5 per cent sodium bicarbonate. Thereafter there was no evidence of acidosis as indicated by the plasma bicarbonate. The clinical examination of the blood, spinal fluid, and urine revealed nothing of diagnostic significance.

During the following two or three days she exhibited a rather marked delirium with visual hallucinations. Thereafter she was quite normal mentally. The vision improved gradually, but a well-defined central scotoma remained on the left side, and there was evidence on ophthalmoscopic examination of a mild postneuritic atrophy on the left.

The accompanying table shows the chemical studies made. There was at no time a disturbance of the phenolsulphonephthalein excretion or of the normal blood urea concentration. The acetone bodies were determined by the method of Van Slyke. The titrable organic acids in the urine were estimated by the method of Palmer and Van Slyke. The formic acid in the urine was determined by the method of Dakin, Janney, and Wakeman. The lactic acid in the urine was estimated by a modification of the Ryffel method. It was impossible to obtain accurate total collection of the urine during the first days on account of the patient's condition, so that the total excretion of the several factors studied could not be determined. The creatin and creatinin determinations were done by Folin's method, while the inorganic phosphates of the blood serum were estimated by Marriott's method.

As is indicated, the patient was admitted with an acidosis of a severe grade, which promptly disappeared following the intravenous use of sodium bicarbonate.

COMMENT

It was pointed out long ago that, whereas ethyl alcohol is completely oxidized with ease by the animal metabolism, such is not the case with methyl alcohol; and Pohl in 1893 showed that formic acid, a normal constituent of the urine, is excreted in greatly increased quantities following the administration of this alcohol to dogs by mouth. He found that the formic acid was excreted very slowly and that the maximum amount of formates was not present in the urine until the third or fourth day. The total amount so excreted by no means accounted for the entire dose given, and the maximum recovered after the feeding of sodium formate itself, which is quickly excreted, was but 18 per cent.

One experiment was made on a man who drank 25 cubic centimeters of methyl alcohol, which caused similarly a marked rise in the formate excretion.

The fate of the remaining portion of the alcohol is not known. A considerable quantity can be recovered, according to Asser, in the expired air. Thus, he was able to recover, over a period of seven days following its administration, 55.8 per cent of 25 cubic centimeters of methyl alcohol given by mouth to a dog, while in the urine following

such a dose he recovered only from 3.1 to 4.6 grams of formates. This author has made the further interesting observation that when ethyl or amyl alcohol, or acetone, is given together with the methyl alcohol, the excretion of the formates is very appreciably diminished over the amount recoverable when methyl alcohol is given alone. As to the excretion of methyl alcohol itself in the urine, there is some disagreement. Pohl did not recover it, but, on the other hand, Bongers asserts that considerable quantities are thus disposed of.

Acting on a suggestion of Schmiedeberg's that an acidosis might be produced in cases of methyl alcohol poisoning, on account of the formation of formic acid, Król was able to show a well-defined increase in the ammonia of the urine associated with the increased formic acid excretion in the dogs. The formic acid excreted, however, accounted for only about one-quarter of the ammonia. Keöl did not attempt to determine what acid might account for the major part of the ammonia, except that he states that it was not oxalic acid.

On the basis of somewhat crude methods, Tyson and Schoenberg concluded that they could produce an acidosis in rabbits following the inhalation of methyl alcohol. They considered methyl alcohol to be a "true hemotoxic," and their plan of treatment, "based on the findings, might be summed up in two words—eliminate and stimulate." Authors have generally ignored the specific indications for the treatment of the acidosis as such.

The description of the clinical findings in the large group poisoned at Christmas, 1911, in Berlin states that in the most severe cases the patients had marked cyanosis and severe air hunger. Many references can be found, in clinical reports, of respiratory distress and of forced breathing, in the severer cases, which may well have been the hyperpnea of acidosis.

The marked increase in the lactic acid excretion, together with the rise in the urinary creatin (which was far greater than could be accounted for simply by starvation), makes it evident that we are dealing with a more profound disturbance of the metabolism than is indicated by the simple failure of the body properly to oxidize the methyl alcohol. It would appear, however, that when an acidosis is demonstrated by the proper laboratory tests, the employment of the usual therapy, particularly the administration of sodium bicarbonate, is urgently indicated. We feel convinced that a definite therapeutic aid was in all likelihood obtained by its use here. Certainly, so far as the formic acid is concerned, the excretion is limited by the amount of the alcohol ingested, and more is to be expected as a result of its prompt neutralization than in other types of acidosis, in which the formation of acid metabolites may continue quite independently of our ability to neutralize them.

Of practical importance is the observation of Bongers, who gave methyl alcohol to dogs by mouth, and then estimated the amounts recoverable by gastric lavage repeated over several days. He asserts that he recovered about three times as much methyl alcohol in the combined washings of the second and third days as he was able to obtain in those of the first. He was also able to recover formic acid in the stomach washings 27 hours after the alcohol was given. This work would appear to point out clearly the importance of thorough and repeated lavage.

SUMMARY

1. In case of severe acute poisoning with methyl alcohol, associated with a marked grade of acidosis, recovery followed the use of alkali therapy.
2. The acidosis was associated with an increase in the amount of titrable organic acids in the urine, and specifically with a marked increase in the excretion of lactic and of formic acids.
3. The acidosis, when present, furnishes an indication for the use of prompt therapeutic measures.
4. On the basis of the work quoted, it is submitted that gastric lavage should probably be done over a period of several days.

Chemical determinations (11.50)

Date	Blood plasma carbon dioxide, per cent by volume	Blood urea, gram per liter	Acetone bodies (urine), grams per liter	Acetone bodies (blood), gram per liter	Lactic acid (urine), grams per liter	Formic acid (urine), grams per liter	Titration organic acids (urine), cubic centimeters N/10 acid per liter	Creatin (urine), gram per liter	Creatinin (urine), grams per liter	Inorganic blood serum phosphates, milligrams per 100 cubic centimeters
1919—Nov. 24.....	36.4				1.55	1.26	2.200	0.202	0.558	
Nov. 25.....	36.0	0.175	2.79	0	.75		2.258	.283	1.000	3.0
Nov. 26.....	86.2		.83		.26	.60	1.560	.535	.800	
Nov. 27.....							710			
Nov. 28.....			0				220			
Nov. 29.....	76.7	.091					405			
Nov. 30.....							420	.300	.590	
Dec. 1.....							256	.180	.338	
Dec. 2.....							270	.137	.557	
Dec. 3.....					.08	.07	364			
Dec. 11.....							199	.105	.378	
Dec. 17.....							260	.024	.476	
Dec. 20.....	62.1	.165								

[Reprinted from the New York Medical Journal for January 3, 1920]

WOOD ALCOHOL POISONING

By S. Dana Hubbard, M. D., New York, superintendent division of industrial hygiene, Department of Health of the City of New York

Probably no subject in modern medicine has received so much attention in so short a space of time as has the substitution of methyl alcohol for ethyl alcohol in beverages, particularly since the advent of prohibition. There are those accustomed by habit and years of indulgence in alcohol who refuse to abide by the law and are willing to take a chance as well as pay handsomely for the goods—\$1,000 a barrel had been paid for the substitute. This has created opportunities for the unscrupulous to cause havoc to life and sight. Prohibition has acutely focused attention on the subject of alcoholic indulgence. The unrest and the desire to get rich quickly and get something for nothing has never been better demonstrated than during the present period reaction.

Prohibition has its advocates and its opponents and of this question we are not acutely or gravely concerned. But scientifically speaking it is a question to be seriously and carefully considered. If you take away something which the people have been accustomed to for years, what will they take as a substitute? From a meat to a vegetarian diet is a change often made, but when you take liquor away from a chronic alcoholic he is not going to rest supinely and do nothing about it. Whether the substitute will be drugs or some other "spiritual" indulgence, we do not know.

When the temperament of these individuals is considered it is absolutely certain that they are not going to accept the cure prescribed by the law but are going to do something for themselves. We learn through the press and the statements of our public authorities that the alcoholic is being preyed upon by an adulterator who is substituting and selling a brew composed mainly of wood alcohol. This, as is well known and generally appreciated, is a deadly poison and where it does not kill it renders its victim sightless. (Physicians may aid the authorities in this city by reporting promptly their cases of wood-alcohol poisoning, as is required by sec. 93 of the sanitary code.) The number of cases of poisoning by methyl alcohol has suddenly greatly increased. In the past few years there were cases occurring from time to time, yet never before, so far as we know, have so many cases occurred as at present. Formerly many of these cases were incident to the substitution of wood alcohol for grain alcohol in certain preparations, but which to-day, on account of regulation, do not occur. Formerly, in the arts alcohol was used until a cheaper product was found. This cheaper product was also used in some medicinal and toilet preparations and in flavoring extracts until it was expressly forbidden by statute.

Section 124 of the sanitary code regulates the sale and distribution of wood alcohol in this vicinity. This section forbids the use of wood alcohol in any article of food or drink or any medicine or toilet preparation intended for human use internally or externally. This section also requires the containers of wood alcohol to be labeled with the word "poison" in large letters with an emblem of the skull and crossbones together with the following warning: It is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food, beverage, or medicinal or toilet preparation intended for internal or external human use.

The use of methyl alcohol in place of ethyl alcohol has attracted more than usual attention recently, owing to the rather large number of persons poisoned—some died and many were blinded—in this and near-by cities by handmade whisky. Medical examiner Dr. Charles Norris informs us that up to December 20 of this year there were 52 fatalities from wood alcohol as against 8 during the same period of the previous year.

The department of health, bureau of food and drugs, appreciating that there would be some effort to make this substitution, has been making many inspections of hotels, restaurants, and cafés to detect this substitution, and have seized many samples, but so far they have not detected any of these establishments resorting to such violations of the law. However, the Federal authorities are informed that certain persons are perpetrating this dangerous fraud, and expect to make several arrests shortly of those suspected.

ACUTE POISONING WITH WOOD ALCOHOL

No doubt the cause of many unexpected deaths, particularly of persons in middle life, especially among those known or suspected to be alcoholic, may easily escape attention unless the condition is carefully considered by medical and institutional authorities. Wood alcohol, taken even in small quantities—a teaspoonful or two—has been known to be followed by blindness and in several instances by death. Dr. Reid Hunt, professor of pharmacology at Harvard University, in an admirable monograph, *The Toxicity of Methyl Alcohol*, tells of experiments with rabbits, where he found in several instances that small doses killed the animals.

The symptoms of acute wood alcohol poisoning in general are similar to those observed in cases of poisoning by grain alcohol and other alcohols of this series. For convenience we may divide wood alcohol poisoning in the acute form into three degrees, as follows:

1. An ordinary mild intoxication, with some dizziness, nausea, and mild gastrointestinal disturbances, terminating in recovery within a few days, but occasionally followed by more or less serious damage to vision.

2. A more pronounced effect, with the following conspicuous symptoms: Marked dizziness, pronounced and persistent nausea, vomiting, and more or less severe gastroenteritis, dimness of vision, often increasing to blindness.

3. An overwhelming prostration, which terminates in coma and death.

These clinical pictures of wood alcohol poisoning depend considerably on the quantity consumed, modified, of course, by the resisting power of the individual. Generally there will be witnessed the ordinary inflation from the effects of alcoholic intoxication, vertigo, nausea, gastric discomfort, muscular incoordination, cloudiness of mental functions, exaltation of ideas, general malaise, followed by disturbances of vision. The more pronounced the ill effects the more marked the clinical phenomena and the dimness of sight. This often progresses rapidly from dimness to complete loss. Greater intoxication is indicated by exaggeration of these clinical phenomena, and in addition the patient may suddenly become blind or nearly so, with widely dilated reactionless pupils, rather slow respiration, weak pulse, delirium, unconsciousness passing into coma, and frequently terminating in death. It rarely happens that a patient suffering from wood alcohol intoxication to this degree recovers, especially if he reaches the state of coma. He invariably dies in an unconscious condition or, having regained consciousness, suffers a relapse, and death follows shortly.

The characteristic feature in most of the severe cases of wood alcohol poisoning which do not terminate fatally is total blindness, coming on in a few hours or perhaps not for several days; then a partial restoration of vision, which again in a few days or weeks gives place to more or less complete and permanent blindness, with atrophy of the optic nerve. Surely this is a picture entirely different from any other known form of intoxication, and the sudden amaurosis observed over a widespread area in a number of cases creates the conclusion that it is a picture which wood alcohol alone can create.

CHRONIC POISONING WITH WOOD ALCOHOL

The fact that the effects of a single dose of wood alcohol are long continued suggests that it would be especially dangerous to repeat it at short intervals for any length of time. A form of cumulative action results. Investigation in the lower animals has demonstrated that such is not a fact. In dogs (Pohl) it was demonstrated that small doses of wood alcohol, given every other day, were tolerated for but a few weeks, the animals becoming comatose, did not eat, and soon died. Servieux, an experienced French investigator, placed great emphasis upon the extraordinary toxicity of wood alcohol in chronic poisoning.

Birsch-Hirschfeld experimented upon monkeys, and this is of especial interest since these animals react toward narcotic poisons in much the same way as man, and also because the effect upon the eye can be studied to far better advantage. The first monkey succumbed in 8 days, the second on the fifteenth day, and none lived beyond 20 days. The doses were from 3 to 7 c. c. diluted in water every one or two days.

Doctor Hunt observed several cases of subacute poisoning, in which death or blindness resulted from a prolonged spree, and repeated doses of wood alcohol on dogs showed that in addition to the stupor there was an eye affection, resulting in fibrinopurulent conjunctivitis with hazy cornea. The animals acted as if they could not see. Death occurred on the ninth day.

The long-continued effects of wood alcohol and the ease with which the effects produce chronic poisoning from small doses depends upon the slowness with which the poison and its oxidation products are eliminated. There are but few cases of incipient poisoning from ingestion of wood alcohol reported.

FATE OF METHYL ALCOHOL IN THE HUMAN BODY

The difference between the toxicity of wood and grain alcohol in subacute and chronic poisoning is to be found in the splendid work of Pohl and others upon the fate of methyl alcohol in the body. The interesting and highly important discovery has been made that wood alcohol differs markedly from grain alcohol in that it is but partially oxidized in the body and that its administration leads to the formation within the body of formic acid, which is markedly poisonous. It is undeniable that in some of the crude commercial preparations of wood alcohol certain impurities are present in large amounts and the toxicity of these preparations is markedly increased by their presence. The experiments on the physiological action of methyl alcohol conclusively show that however pure the preparation may be it is totally unfit for use in any preparation which is to be taken internally and especially when they are to be used for any length of time.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF WOOD ALCOHOL POISONING

The picture presented by wood-alcohol poisoning is so clear and characteristic that there can hardly be any difficulty in recognizing any of the several stages of this condition. However, as it is likely to escape detection, it is thought desirable to call the attention of the medical profession, especially ambulance surgeons, to the symptoms. I hope I

may be pardoned for repeating what has been so splendidly written and rewritten ever since the initial case was reported by Viger in 1877.

When dilated pupils, and total or partial blindness, temporary or permanent, accompany or follow shortly after a spree or debauch, the presumption is that the intoxication has been incident to the ingestion of wood alcohol. The necessity for accessible knowledge on the part of the medical profession is indicated by my personal experience later reported.

Case: Not long ago a gentleman called me to see his brother, a chronic alcoholic, who had recently been on a three-day spree and who had turned up at home in a distressing condition. His wife reported that it looked as if he could not see, but he was so stupidly drunk she was not sure as to the eyesight. The patient was a young man aged 29 years, married, no children; engineer by profession, but owing to an independent income did not work. He spent his time sleeping most of the day and carousing in hotels, theaters, and moving-picture theaters, and spent his nights eating and drinking, retiring about 5 a. m., and arising in the early afternoon to repeat the performance of the day before. The patient was found in bed, stupidly intoxicated; his face was pallid, the skin damp and cold. The pulse was feeble and slow, heart action labored, sighing and slowed respiration, pupils widely dilated. He was aroused with difficulty, and on awakening complained of pain in the stomach and dimness of sight.

He stated that on account of the holiday season he had been "going some," but that since prohibition had set in he had noticed that what they were passing out was not like the old stuff, and it did not set well with him. On leaving the gang he said he felt ill and noticed that his sight, which had heretofore always been good—he was a clever amateur trap shot—was so poor he could not read the headlines of the papers, and on entering the house he had difficulty in placing his clothes on the chairs. His wife ascribed his inability to do so to his drunkenness, but that while he had a "stew," as he called it, he was conscious of all that was going on. On retiring he was uncomfortable. His stomach was irritable and vomiting was frequent. After the vomiting the pain and burning in the stomach was severe. He complained of a distressing top headache; kept his arms up and hands pressing down on his head. His stomach was washed out, he was given olive oil and enemas of coffee and later some salt solution. He was warmly covered and given a little whisky, but this time we were sure of the brand. This, he noticed, was not so bad as that he had been taking. The patient is recovering slowly, but I have grave concern for his eyesight, which is still considerably below normal.

Out of curiosity, I have presented my case hypothetically to several of my professional friends—one of them the oculist whom I had to consult later—and not one of them guessed the nature of the case. Concluding from this experience, I feel that many others may be similarly taken off their guard, and if so, may not a number of deaths have occurred without recognition of the causation? If this is true, then many persons may be imbibing home brews made of alcohol obtained from unscrupulous dealers, and instead of inflation and stimulation may not these imbibers be flirting with blindness or death? The fact that death follows a drunken debauch may, from now on, indicate that some of this antiprohibition drought annihilator is only methyl alcohol disguised. When blindness supervenes after symptoms of intoxication, surely everyone should be on his guard and suspect wood alcohol as the cause.

Of course, it may be incident to other conditions, tobacco or quinine, but the history of excessive and continued indulgence should aid us, or in case of quinine amaurosis, we have definite clinical phenomena, viz, deafness, ringing in ears, as well as the intense anemia of the fundus oculi, and almost total obliteration of the retinal vessels. It has been said, "That the diagnosis of wood alcohol poisoning can hardly be in error; the picture of such poisoning is unlike that of any other intoxication," but when you know a certain thing and your mind is centered upon it, of course it is easy, but otherwise the simplest of cases often escape detection even by the most erudite. Given a case, therefore, of alcoholic indulgence, followed by abdominal distress, followed by blindness, partial or complete, we should immediately suspect wood alcohol.

TREATMENT OF WOOD-ALCOHOL POISONING

There is no antidote for this form of poisoning. The treatment of many of these cases is entirely symptomatic. If seen early, the poison from the alimentary tract should be eliminated so as to prevent absorption. Induce vomiting, syphonage of the stomach, and purge; croton oil is rather severe, but when possible I use it. Soothe the stomach with an oily emulsion.

I see no objection to the use of grain alcohol in order to combat collapse and sustain the patient's vitality. This, with speedy elimination of the poison from the bowels, should ordinarily suffice.

Dr. A. H. Brundage, who has reported several cases and who appears to have exceptional experience, makes the following general therapeutic recommendations: Syphonage of stomach, cold affusions to head, cardiac stimulants, inhalations of oxygen, pilocarpin injections, external heat to body and extremities, moist heat over kidneys, rectal enema of hot coffee and normal salt solution. The treatment of the optic

atrophy is not very satisfactory. In the early stage he recommends pilocarpine and iodide of potassium, later strychnine by hypodermic injections and by mouth.

CONCLUSIONS

Physicians, especially ambulance surgeons, in the present emergency should be on the lookout for these cases. Physicians should, under the present and unpopular prohibition regulation, inform their families regarding the danger of promiscuous drinking, and especially of brews made by persons not familiar with compounding beverages. They should especially caution all those inclined to seek information as to homemade preparations not to purchase alcohol from paint stores and the like.

The authorities should strenuously prosecute all persons adulterating food or drink with wood alcohol. Our judges should make no exception of these offenders, as an example, causing them to know that special consideration will not be given them. The danger is grave. The remedy must be severe.

The public must appreciate that violators of the prohibition law can not be trusted, and if they aid or abet its violation there is a danger not only serious but disabling, if not fatal, in its initial performance.

Trade names, columbian spirits, cologne spirits, colonial spirits, standard wood spirits, union spirits, eagle spirits, green wood spirits, Hastings spirits, bloom, and acetone alcohol, purified alcohol, and others, are names for methyl alcohol or wood alcohol in common parlance.

The public must see that users of wood alcohol observe the regulations, see that packages are properly marked, labeled with skull and crossbones, and that the warning notice is conspicuous on the package. It might also be fittingly suggested that the following might be added: This fluid, taken internally, is likely to produce blindness.

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CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The bill (H. R. 9174) providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation was referred to the Committee on Printing by mistake. I ask unanimous consent that that committee be discharged from its further consideration and that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PEPPER. It is entirely agreeable to the Committee on Printing that such a course shall be taken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

AMENDMENT TO NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15641, the naval appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

On page 23, line 1, after the figures "\$19,050,000," to insert:

Provided, That no part of said appropriation shall be used to operate any naval radio station for the purpose of broadcasting any address on any public question or for broadcasting other than official and commercial business, but this provision shall not prevent broadcasting official weather reports and time signals.

AMENDMENT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DENEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 16249, the War Department appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place in the bill insert:

For the repairs and alterations, including construction of a draw or lift span in the aid of navigation, of the bridge connecting the city of Moline, Ill., with the island of Rock Island, Ill., \$50,000, to be immediately available and to remain available during the fiscal year 1928.

AMENDMENT TO SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. ODDIE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the second deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1927, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

Under the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, insert at the proper place the following:

"For the construction of a dam and appurtenant structures in Schurz Canyon, on the Walker River, Nev., for the purchase or acquisition of lands and rights of way, and for other necessary expenditures in connection therewith, to provide water for irrigation purposes, \$280,000."

AMERICA'S MOHAMMEDAN WARDS

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an article recently published in the New York Herald-Tribune, by D. R. Williams, one time secretary of the Taft Philippine Commission, and former judge in the Philippine Islands, on America's Mohammedan wards.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Congressman ROBERT L. BACON of New York has offered a bill in Congress segregating the government of the Mohammedan (Moro) peoples of the Philippines from that of the so-called Christian Filipinos. This is no new thing. Such separate administration existed prior to 1913, and the proposed law simply restores a situation which should never have been changed. Subjecting these Mohammedan wards of the United States to a mestizo oligarchy in Manila was one of the fruits of the Francis Burton Harrison régime as Governor General. It was a step taken in violation of pledges and promises made the Moros by American authorities, and has resulted in continued unrest, turmoil, and bloodshed.

The outstanding mistake of the United States in its Philippine dealings has been the assumption that the native inhabitants constitute a homogeneous people, to be governed and disposed of as a single entity. As a matter of fact there is no "Filipino people"; instead there are numerous "peoples"—the widely scattered population of the Archipelago being split into 87 ethnographic groups, speaking many dialects, and differing radically in character, in development, and in governmental needs. This is particularly true of the Mohammedan peoples inhabiting the great southern islands of the Philippines, who are altogether distinct in religion, language, physical type, and mental outlook from the "Filipinos"—or Christian peoples—of the northern islands.

Spain "converted" the great bulk of the latter and brought them within her Government and influence; she vainly sought for over three centuries to establish her control, her influence, or her religion over the former. Through all the years of Spanish rule this Mohammedan element—occupying one-third of the land area of the Archipelago—remained much as it was in the days of Magellan. Sea rovers and fighters, they were a constant menace and terror to their less virile Christian neighbors, whose coastal towns they raided at will, killing, robbing, and enslaving their peoples. As a consequence there was builded a heritage of hate, of antagonism, and of distrust between Filipinos and Moros, which still actively persists and which generations can not efface.

The United States, in acquiring the Philippines, took over this Moro complex from Spain and is solely responsible for its just solution. The problem never was and is not now "a Filipino" responsibility, nor are they—the Filipinos—authorized to assume, nor should they be granted, any authority or jurisdiction over these Moro tribesmen simply because the latter happen to occupy certain islands within "a geographical area," known as the Philippine Archipelago.

Upon American occupation of the Philippines, Spanish sovereignty had existed over the northern islands of the group for 330 years, and clear title thereto became vested in the United States by the treaty of Paris. As to the southern islands, however, where Spanish sovereignty and authority had never ceased to be disputed, a different problem was presented. Because of this fact, and recognizing the different status of the Moros, Gen. John C. Bates, acting on behalf of the United States, entered into direct negotiations with the Sultan of Sulu—the religious head of the half million or more of Mohammedan peoples—looking to a recognition of American authority by him and his principal datus. On August 20, 1899, after extended parleys, the Sultan and his following agreed, by formal writing, to accept American sovereignty. In return the United States undertook to furnish the Sultan and his subjects "full protection in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them, and not to dispose of their territory to any other nation without consent of the Sultan." Provision was also made for payment by the United States to the Sultan and certain of his datus of an allowance or gratuity aggregating \$4,560 per annum.

When the Taft commission took over the Philippine government from the military in 1901 a large measure of local autonomy was extended the Christian Filipinos. Mindful, however, of the political limitations of the Moro peoples and the specific obligations incurred on their behalf, a special jurisdiction was created for them under a purely American administration. The government so organized had its own governor and legislative council and functioned independently of legislation enacted by the commission for the Christian Filipinos.

The first governor of the Moro Province was Gen. Leonard Wood, followed in turn by Generals Pershing and Bliss. Under their wise and tactful rule the religious beliefs and social customs of the Moros were respected, confidence in the justice and good faith of the United States established, and tremendous strides made in bringing peace and material progress from out the chaos inherited from Spain. Public order was maintained by a Moro constabulary, officered by Americans, which proved in every respect loyal and efficient. In addition and as part of the peace program initiated the Moros were persuaded to turn

in their arms to our authorities, a step taken by them only upon express assurance that responsibility for the safeguarding of their interests would not be transferred by the United States to others.

In 1910 Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, after visiting the Philippines and making a personal study of the Moro situation, reported to the President as follows:

"The Moros are Mohammedans, and are firmly fixed in their religious belief. They are warlike, manly, independent, and have a strong hostility for the Filipinos. They have no conception of a republican form of government. The only government which they know is autocratic. They are peaceful now, because they have been subjected to military power and are controlled with firmness and justice, which they appreciate. The main province of our Army among the Moros is merely to keep the peace among them. They would have to be essentially recreated to make of them an integral part of a republican government uniting them with the Filipinos. If Filipino independence is to be postponed until such a condition can be brought about, then its realization is so remote as to make it not worth while now being contemplated."

As heretofore noted, the separate administration of the Moro country, officered by outstanding Americans, continued until 1913. Events then transpired, little to the credit of the United States and which would be branded as impossible if not backed by official records. In utter disregard of covenants entered into with the Sultan of Sulu and his datus, and in violation of pledges given Moro chiefs and their following when they voluntarily disarmed upon our promise of protection, we delivered them over, thus helpless and undefended, to be exploited and misgoverned by their hereditary enemies the Christian Filipinos. Not only did we do this unprecedented thing but we lent the power and authority of the United States to crush their natural resistance to a Filipino domination they resented and detested. Furthermore, and that our betrayal of trust might be altogether complete, Congress deprived the Governor General of the Philippines—representing the honor, the dignity, and the good repute of the American people—of all power and authority to remedy the evils thus precipitated or to save the Moros from the unfortunate fate our breach of faith invited.

Given the fact that Americans, as a rule, "play the game," this charge that they not only failed in their obligations to a dependent and courageous people, but foisted upon them against their will and protest a hostile and antagonistic coterie of Filipino officials, raises the natural query as to how such an anomalous situation could transpire.

The answer is simple. It has resulted because of the long-continued apathy of the American people to Philippine happenings, and the consequent development of conditions there which outrange every tradition of justice, decency, and fair play for which our country stands. Moreover, the Moro peoples "are a voice crying in the wilderness." They have no place in the seats of the mighty, nor can they send or participate in "missions" to Washington (financed from public funds) to cultivate or influence the powers that be. Primitive in their life and surroundings and lacking in means or organization they are helpless to compete with the ballyhoo and subsidized propaganda of a vociferous Filipino political element which pretends the right to rule over them. On the other hand, when Americans familiar with conditions state the facts of the case a certain section of our press and public—anxious to display its cleverness and perspicuity—joins with Filipino politicians in raising the smoke screen, "Rubber interests," thus diverting attention from and obscuring the real issue; i. e., the welfare of the Moro peoples and the obligations inherited and assumed by the United States to safeguard their rights and interests.

Briefly, the developments giving rise to present conditions are these:

From 1901 to 1907, legislative and executive powers in the Philippines were exercised by an American-controlled commission, appointed by the President, the Governor General (chief executive) being a member of the commission.

In 1907 an elective "Philippine assembly" of 81 members was created, which thereafter participated in legislation, the assembly constituting one house and the commission another. The members of the assembly, however, were elected from and represented the "Christian" Provinces only, and their jurisdiction was specifically limited to that territory. The commission still retained full authority over the "non-Christian" areas, thus insuring direct American supervision and control of the Mohammedan and pagan peoples of the archipelago.

In 1913 there was a change in administration at Washington, and Francis Burton Harrison, a Tammany Congressman from New York, succeeded W. Cameron Forbes as Governor General and head of the Philippine Commission. The other American members of the commission, associates of Governor Forbes, and thoroughly versed in island affairs, were also replaced by new men from the States without previous Philippine experience. In addition, a majority membership on the Philippine Commission, theretofore kept in American hands, was made Filipino; this in line with Harrison's announced policy of "Filipinizing" the service. This resulted not only in giving Filipinos full control of legislation for the Christian Provinces, but enabled them, through their majority on the commission, to also dictate legislation for the non-Christian peoples, or "wild tribes," something not within the purview of Congress when creating the Philippine Assembly.

In 1916, through what is known as the "Jones bill," Congress abolished the Philippine Commission and provided in its stead an elective Philippine Senate of 24 members. This action, coupled with the existing assembly (lower house), completely divested American participation in Philippine legislation. Reversing its former policy, Congress also conferred upon this newly created legislature, now entirely Filipino, general legislative powers throughout the archipelago, thus bringing within its jurisdiction the million and more pagan and Mohammedan peoples theretofore recognized as a strictly American responsibility.

As originally enacted by the Senate the Jones bill made a half-hearted attempt to retain at least a measure of control over these non-Christian peoples in American hands. It created a bureau of non-Christian tribes "which shall have general supervision over the public affairs of non-Christians," and placed such bureau in charge of the vice governor of the islands. The conference committee of the Senate and House, however, in its unwisdom, struck out that portion of the Senate bill vesting supervision of the non-Christians in the vice governor. Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island, referring to this action of the committee, stated:

"The conferees, however, omitted to include in their bill one or two provisions that had been in the original Senate bill and which, it seemed to me, were of very considerable importance. Particularly the bill as it is now before the Senate does not provide for leaving the control of what is called the non-Christian tribes—sometimes called the wild peoples—under an American to be appointed by the President.

"It seems to me that this is a very important matter. In the testimony that was given before the Senate committee nothing was insisted upon more strongly by several of the witnesses than that, for the present at least, these peoples should be under American direction and control. They testified that there had been for generations an antagonism between the Christian Filipino and the non-Christian Filipino, and that violence and a spirit of antipathy was traditional between them. It seemed to me, from the testimony that had been given before the committee, that that was a very important matter that should have been left under the control of an American, as it had been arranged for by the Senate committee; and I very much regret that it was not left under the control of the vice governor, who had been provided for in the Senate bill." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 16, 1916, p. 12723.)

Despite this protest, however, and the testimony of expert and disinterested witnesses against the proposed step, the bill went through as amended in conference, and the Moro and pagan peoples of the Archipelago passed under the control of a Filipino oligarchy, whose principal interest in life is "politics" and the spoils thereof.

Given the acknowledged primitive status of these wild tribes, it was not possible to give them—nor have they now—any elective membership in this Filipino body which dominates them. Sensing this prejudice, and attempting to relieve therefrom, Congress apportioned nine representatives and two senators to "non-Christian" areas and vested their appointment in the governor general. Unfortunately, the idea back of this vicarious representation has proven abortive in practice. With rare exceptions these appointed members are, perforce, nonresident Christian Filipinos, with little knowledge of or interest in their theoretical constituents. Moreover, as to all such appointees, the mere fact that they are chosen by the governor general, and are therefore "supposed" to represent his policies, makes them tabu with "the elect of the people," who deny them any effective part in legislation.

As a fitting climax to the above, Congress further provided that all appointments to office by the governor general (other than the legislative members referred to), must be "by and with the consent of the Philippine Senate." In as much as the latter refuses to confirm any but Filipino appointees, the result has been to prevent further appointment of American officials by the governor general, whether for Christian or "non-Christian" areas.

Congress also empowered the Philippine Legislature to administer the public domain of the United States in the islands, and "to legislate with the respect thereto as it may deem advisable." As a consequence, utilization of the great undeveloped wealth of the archipelago became subject to the will and caprice of a handful of native politicians, who have not hesitated to sacrifice the economic needs of the American and Filipino peoples upon the altar of their own plans and ambitions.

Having won from Congress this blanket authority "to legislate at will" and to monopolize public office, and having influenced the appointment of a governor general (Harrison) who not only exercised no restraint over them but abdicated his executive functions as well, the small political element which had engineered the coup proceeded to its objectives with zeal and dispatch. These included the ousting of American officials and employees from the service, the creation of a multiplicity of new positions for the faithful, the unhampered disposition of public funds for personal and partisan ends, and the immediate extension of their political jurisdiction—with its corresponding "perquisites"—to the non-Christian areas theretofore American controlled.

In the interim Harrison's retirement in 1921, the goal thus set was largely attained. Of the 2,623 Americans in the Philippine serv-

ice January 1, 1913, but 614 remained on July 1, 1921. Of those remaining 436 were in the police, constabulary, and bureau of education, leaving but 174 in all other departments. In the meantime the 6,363 Filipinos in the service had become 13,240, an increase of almost 7,000. As to public funds, the raids thereon were systematic and effective; so much so that when Governor General Wood took over in 1921 he found a government on the verge of bankruptcy. Complete wreck was averted only through an urgent appeal to and action by Congress increasing the bonded indebtedness of the islands and the flotation of Philippine bonds in the United States, between August, 1921, and July, 1922, aggregating \$48,000,000.

Experiments of the Filipinos in high finance included purchase of the Manila Railway, obligating the government in something over \$36,000,000. Manuel Quezon became its president, using it as an adjunct of the Nacionalista Party. In one year this "government-owned utility" issued 80,000 free passes—this for 625 miles of road. A Philippine national bank was created and made the "official depository" of the government. Branches were established in the United States and Shanghai, together with 45 branches and agencies in the islands. Such bank incurred losses during the first six years of operation aggregating \$37,500,000, wiping out the entire capital investment of the government; i. e., \$16,199,000, together with \$15,346,500 of government deposits. The currency reserve fund, theretofore held on deposit in the United States, was transferred to this "official depository," Manila, and there tied up or lost in a remarkable series of loans and "investments" in sugar centrals, coconut-oil mills, etc., reducing the island currency to 72 per cent flat.

A flock of "national companies," chartered by the legislature and financed from public funds, were organized, all of which have proven financial failures and a continuing drain on the insular treasury. A slush fund of 1,000,000 pesos, "annually recurring," was appropriated by the legislature and approved by Harrison for "independence propaganda." Disbursement of this fund was vested, in equal parts, in the president of the senate and speaker of the house, who thus became the secret purveyors, without check or public accounting, or approximately \$1 out of every \$60 of insular revenues. Despite repeated charges of graft and misappropriation leveled against these officials, no statement showing the actual use of this appropriation was ever filed by them.

In February, 1924, the insular auditor refused to further honor "propaganda vouchers," holding such expenditure of public funds illegal. Violent protests against this ruling were registered by the chosen in Manila and Washington, where the cashing of monthly pay checks from "the fund" had become a habit, and the auditor bitterly denounced for his action.

As a consequence of the Harrison "free for all," every artery of the body politic became gradually steeped with the lethargy, the shiftlessness, and the corruption of Spanish times, against which and to cure which such a promising fight was made during those early years of American occupation when our officials dealt in facts and not in theories and fancies.

With this record of a "Filipinized service" at the seat of government, its workings among the Mohammedan peoples, where surveillance was limited, can readily be appreciated. Scorned and regarded as weaklings by the Moros for centuries, the Filipinos were now enabled, through the backing of American authority, to lord it over their erstwhile enemies and impose their will upon them in comparative safety. The desideratum being public office, with its attendant prestige and emoluments, no time was lost by Filipino political leaders in availing of the virgin field thus gratuitously opened to them.

As a first step the efficient Moro constabulary was replaced by a Filipino constabulary. The Moros, having theretofore turned in their arms to American officials, were thus rendered impotent to effectively resist Filipino impositions upon them. Then followed Filipino justices of the peace and judges of other courts, arraying "the majesty of the law" against Moro pretensions or complaints. The levy and collection of taxes and the enactment of local ordinances and regulations also passed to Filipino provincial and municipal officials, with the opportunity for injustice such power spells in undisciplined hands. The political invasion was systematic and all pervading, and the Moros early found themselves enmeshed in the toils of an autocratic governing class lacking in sympathy and understanding, and which used its protected position to bolster its own prestige rather than to promote the progress and material betterment of the Moro peoples.

As was inevitable, this state of affairs gave rise to constant abuses, friction, and discord, with frenzied reprisals by the aggrieved Moros. The era of peace achieved under American control was transformed into an era of strife and bloodshed, which condition still exists and will continue just so long as the United States persists in the fatuous policy of imposing and maintaining Filipino officials and their henchmen upon a warlike and fanatical Mohammedan people. Referring to a recent series of Moro outbreaks, Governor General Wood reported to Washington:

"Killing of constabulary grew out of alleged grievances against constabulary and local supervising teacher, all Filipinos. At the basis lies old antipathy between Moros and Christian Filipinos, and

the objection of the former to being governed locally by the latter. This is the principal basic cause of unrest in Moro Province."

Stripped of politics and propaganda, the Bacon bill presents simply one issue: Shall the United States perpetuate the present intolerable situation in the Moro Islands, or shall it retrace its steps to 1913 and reinstate for the Moros a responsible government under American authority? Certainly justice requires the latter course unless some impelling motive exists to the contrary. Is there, then, any excuse or reason, obscure or otherwise, why we should break faith with this primitive people who trusted us, renounce our responsibility for their protection, and compel them to submit, willy-nilly, to political exploitation by a horde of Filipino officials and place hunters?

It can not be urged that the present arrangement is for the good of the Moros or ministers to their welfare, for the facts are otherwise. Filipinos have yet to learn how to govern themselves, much less to justly govern others—particularly when the latter want none of them. Neither can it be argued that the Christian Filipinos have any "rights" in or over the Moro Islands which remotely justify any claim to their Government.

The precarious sovereignty exercised by Spain over this Moro territory was ceded to the United States, which sovereignty was thereafter consolidated in the latter through independent agreements with Moro chieftains. As heretofore stated, the mere fact that Mindanao, Sulu, Palawan, and other Moro islands happen to lie within what is termed "the Philippine Archipelago"—bounded by certain degrees of longitude and latitude—does not constitute them an unit with or make them tributary to Luzon, the Visayas, and adjacent islands inhabited by Tagalogs, Visayans, Ilocanos, Bicolis, and other various tribal groups. Any pretensions, therefore, by Tagalog and other blend native politicians at Manila that they are called upon to govern the Moro Islands, or to dictate what disposition shall be made of them and their peoples by the United States, are altogether gratuitous. Without the backing and support of the United States this clamorous Filipino political group, now in the saddle, could not dominate these virile Mohammedan peoples or maintain itself in authority over them for the fraction of a split second—which is about the time Filipino rule would last in the Moro territory should American sovereignty be withdrawn. Why, then, maintain them in a position they could not achieve unaided, and which they could not retain if left to their own devices?

Aside from specific agreements entered into by the United States with the Moros, and its direct responsibility for their protection and well-being, justice and decency would prescribe that the Moros themselves be consulted in the matter of their government. On October 8, 1921, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and ex-Gov. Gen. W. Cameron Forbes—qualified by character, ability, and experience to determine and report the facts—stated as follows in their findings as a "special mission on investigation to the Philippine Islands":

"The Moros are a unit against independence and are united for continuance of American control and, in case of separation of the Philippines from the United States, desire their portion of the islands to be retained as American territory under American control. The pagans and non-Christians, constituting about 10 per cent of the population of the islands, are for continued American control."

This expressed desire of the non-Christian peoples of the Philippines for American government, coupled with the findings of Secretary of War Dickinson that, "They (the Moros) would have to be essentially re-created to make of them an integral part of a Republican government uniting them with the Filipinos," demonstrates not only the gross injustice of our forcing Filipino rule upon them but also the utter futility of the present Filipino demand for "immediate, complete, and absolute independence" as applied to the archipelago as a whole.

The Sultan of Sulu, religious head of the Moros, who, with his principal datos, accepted American sovereignty under agreement with General Bates in 1899, still lives. When Col. Carmi A. Thompson visited Jolo on his recent economic survey of the Philippines, the sultan presented him a petition signed by himself and a number of Moro chiefs asking that the United States keep her promise to protect the Moros permanently. Referring to possible Philippine independence, the petition stated:

"We will not submit to government by the Christian Filipinos because the Filipinos were a subject people up to the time of American occupation. We were independent for 500 years. Even Spain failed to conquer us. If the United States quits the Philippines and the Filipinos attempt to govern us, we will fight."

As to the Bacon bill, providing an American administration for the Moro Islands, the sultan said:

"I favor the Bacon bill, which would separate Mindanao, Palawan, and the Sulu Islands from the north and place them permanently under the American flag. I would give 10,000 thanks if the Bacon bill should be passed."

In the Province of Lanao, one of the most populous regions of Mindanao, a delegation of Moros handed Colonel Thompson a statement, written in Arabic, containing the names of 400 datos, claiming 70,000 followers, saying they wanted the American people to govern them.

Dato Piang, outstanding Moro leader of the great Cotabato Valley of Mindanao, cabled Congressman BACON as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you on your bill for the separation of Mindanao and Sulu from the government at Manila. Long have we hoped and long have we prayed that the people of the United States, after conquering us, would not turn us over to those who do not understand us. We have written the President, begging his support for your bill. I am not talking for myself, because I am an old man. I am talking for my people and for all the Moros and pagans of this vast island. We again congratulate and thank you for your watchfulness over us."

Ratifying this cable, Ugalingan Piang, a son of Dato Piang and a former member of the Philippine Legislature by appointment, said:

"Moros, both young and old, are practically a unit in favoring the segregation of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan, as provided for in the Bacon bill."

The above undoubtedly represents the true feelings of the great body of the Moro peoples. While the Filipinos can and will muster petitions signed by individual Moros, wherein they profess satisfaction with and a longing to be governed by their "Christian brothers," the facts of history and the record of turmoil, dissension, and misgovernment in the Moro Province during recent years cast serious doubts upon their judgment or their sincerity.

Filipinos further protest the Bacon bill as an attempt to "dismember the Philippines." Waiving the fact that the Filipinos have no claim whatsoever to the Moro Islands and that the needs and wishes of the Moros are paramount, the proposed law does not dismember the Philippines. United States sovereignty applies throughout the Philippine Islands. So long as that sovereignty continues it is the obligation of the American people to furnish the diverse peoples of the archipelago such local governments as are suited to their particular status and needs, and which will, while protecting them in their rights, assure their material and social betterment.

The Filipinos, after trial, have failed to provide such a government for the Moro peoples, and there is every certainty—given the attitude of the Moros toward them—that they never can do so. The Bacon bill seeks to remedy this untoward situation by restoring a local government for the Moros under American control, which government, equally with that provided for the Christian Provinces, emanates from and is part and parcel of the sovereignty pertaining to and exercised by the United States over the archipelago as a whole.

The British and Dutch now monopolize the world's rubber output. Some two years ago Congress appropriated \$500,000 to the Department of Commerce to investigate the possibilities of rubber growing under American auspices, thus enabling the United States to free itself from "foreign controls" of such product. It is estimated this rubber monopoly has already cost American consumers hundreds of millions of dollars, an amount which will unquestionably be many times multiplied before the monopoly is broken. After full investigation the Department of Commerce reported that rubber could be as successfully and cheaply grown in the southern Philippines as in the British and Dutch possessions, and that this domestic source of supply, if utilized, would go far toward relieving the American people of their ever-increasing bondage to foreign and competitor countries.

Seizing upon this fact that rubber can be grown in the Moro islands, Filipino political leaders, aided and abetted by a certain type of American who "sees red" whenever large capital is linked with development enterprises, immediately raised the cry that the Bacon bill was inspired by and was intended to serve the "predatory" rubber interests. They placidly ignore, however, that the burden of increased rubber prices falls and will continue to fall upon the American people, the consumer, and not upon the rubber interests, nor do they publish the fact that the Bacon bill contains identical provisions as to disposition of public lands in the Moro Provinces as are contained in the Jones bill, applicable to the Philippines generally, and in nowise favors the rubber interests. They can not appreciate, apparently, or lack the sincerity to admit, that the bill as offered is simply what it purports to be; that is, an attempt to salvage the honor and good faith of the American people in their treatment of the Moros, who are asking that we redeem and keep our agreements with them.

Even should it be conceded, however, that the man of straw they have builded has substance, and that one of the consequences of the Bacon bill would be a large-scale development of rubber in the southern Philippines, what crime or tragedy would it involve, or what right have the Filipinos to object thereto?

The area of Mindanao, Palawan, and the Sulu group (Moro islands) is 28,952,605 acres. Of this total, 27,988,134 acres, or 96 per cent of the whole, still remain and are public domain of the United States. The population is but slightly over a million, or less than 25 to the square mile. This vast and sparsely inhabited territory, with its tremendous potential wealth of essential tropical products, has remained jungle throughout the centuries and will remain largely jungle and unproductive for other centuries if its worth-while development must await Filipino or Moro capital and initiative. Certainly no rubber of consequence will ever be grown by them. With their hand-to-mouth

methods, they can not and will not, if unassisted, tide over the lean years between planting and production. If Filipinos are to participate in rubber growing in the islands, it must be in connection with plantations financed by large capital. As laborers on these plantations, and through financial support and protection afforded them by the latter, they would be enabled to develop holdings of their own on adjacent lands with a ready market for their product. This has been and is the practice in Sumatra and Malaya, where native holdings now yield a golden harvest to their owners.

There are those who say this means exploitation. These alarmists should investigate existing American plantations in the Philippines. In every case they would find them a nucleus of sanitation, of good wages, and of decent living conditions planted in the midst of a poverty-stricken, disease-ridden people, who have looked, and will look in vain, for any such consideration or advantages at the hands of their own countrymen.

The economic development of the Philippines by American capital would prove an unmixed blessing to the great masses of the population. Opposition thereto comes from a few self-seeking "leaders," who would sacrifice the welfare of an entire people rather than prejudice what they conceive to be their "political" interests.

The millions of acres of available rubber lands in Mindanao awaiting only capital and skilled management to yield their latent riches to world needs are property of the United States. If a reversionary right thereto exists in anyone it is in the Moro peoples, who fought Spain to a standstill and were the terror of Christian Filipinos through the centuries. It would seem logical, therefore, that the wishes of the Moros, rather than the "protests" of Filipino propagandists, should have weight in determining the use to be made by the United States of this waste territory. Dato Plang, possibly the most powerful of the Moro chieftains, in an interview given by him in January, 1926, to an associate editor of the New York Times, is quoted as follows:

"The old man wanted to know why American capital did not come to Mindanao, saying Americans could rest assured that as long as he lived he would do everything to help them develop the country. Incidentally, his views on Filipino politicians were freely expressed, but could not be printed without exposing him to possible violent vengeance at their hands. Moro scorn for Filipinos is outmatched by the Filipinos, who war on the Moros."

We have the anomalous spectacle, therefore, of a small coterie of Filipinos in Manila blocking the disposition and utilization of public domain of the United States in Mindanao (which development is favored by the rightful occupants, and imperatively required for American needs), to which lands such Filipinos and the element they pretend to represent never had, and have not now, any shadow of claim or title. Not only this, but these same Filipinos, from the pedestal to which they have been elevated by American authority and backing, now propose "to permit" Americans to use these particular lands (with limitations) in exchange for increased political autonomy for themselves. In other words, to graciously trade the United States something which already belongs to it. Americans claim to be practical and level headed, and yet nothing quite so bizarre as this could be perpetrated upon any other people on earth.

Unrest exists to-day throughout the Mohammedan world. The United States is charged with that portion of this ferment devolving upon it through its half million or more Mohammedan subjects in the Philippines. Even if its honor was not pledged to the protection of the Moros and to supplying them a just and efficient government, its duty to civilization and to the preservation of world peace imperatively requires that it keep the Moro problem of the Philippines under its own control. To heedlessly delegate this trust and this responsibility to a Philippine Legislature, dominated by two or three ambitious Mestizo politicians, indifferent to consequences, would be as inexcusable as it would be unworthy the traditions of the American people.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business has already been temporarily laid aside.

Mr. HALE. Then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, House bill 15641.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILLIS. If the naval appropriation bill is taken up on motion, will it not permanently displace the unfinished business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine desire to make a motion?

Mr. HALE. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15641) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE obtained the floor.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HALE. I yield.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I would like to have the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. WARREN] for a moment. Last evening just before the Senate took a recess the Senator submitted the conference report upon the independent offices appropriation bill. I inquired of the Senator at the time as follows:

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to ask the chairman of the committee what disposition was made by the conferees with reference to the provision respecting stenographic service in one or two of the bureaus.

Mr. WARREN. There were items agreed to by the conferees which we understood would cover the understanding of all parties in both cases.

Mr. KING. In order that I may understand exactly what was done, may I inquire if the Senate provision, in effect providing that in the employment of stenographers it should be done by competitive bidding, was agreed to? I am anxious to know whether that action of the Senate was approved by the conferees and whether that matter has been disposed of.

Mr. WARREN. That is understood.

Mr. KING. It has not been disposed of yet?

Mr. WARREN. We thought we would probably be able to agree, but the House conferees had to take it back to the House. I think the Senator will be entirely satisfied with the amendments as finally agreed upon.

Mr. KING. Then, until that matter is agreed to the bill will not be disposed of?

Mr. WARREN. No; it will not.

I was amazed this morning upon looking at the RECORD and the conference report, which was submitted just as the Senate was adjourning and no opportunity was afforded to examine it, to find that the Senate has receded from an amendment which had been offered in the Senate, the purpose of which was to require the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the employment of stenographers and stenographic services, that the competitive-bidding system should obtain. I find that that amendment, which was offered in the Senate and agreed to, was abandoned and the House provision has been accepted. I was misled by the statement of the Senator from Wyoming when he said that he thought the conferees would probably be able to agree, that the House conferees had to take it back to the House, and that he thought I would be entirely satisfied with the amendment as finally agreed upon. When I inquired if, until the matter was agreed to—that is, these items in regard to competitive bidding—the report would not be disposed of, the Senator answered in the affirmative.

Mr. WARREN. Has it been disposed of?

Mr. KING. I beg the Senator's pardon. Amendment No. 7 has been disposed of.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator is speaking of the general situation, not only the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the Board of Tax Appeals.

Mr. KING. I inquired as to both bureaus, and the Senator assured me the matter had not been agreed upon.

Mr. WARREN. Has the Senator the statement made in the House?

Mr. KING. No; I have not.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator should examine that.

Mr. KING. I have just obtained the report submitted by the Senator and the statements made on the subject in the Senate. I am referring to the amendment made in the Senate, and the Senator stated, as the RECORD shows, that the conferees had not agreed to the amendment relating to the employment of stenographers by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. WARREN. My remembrance was that the House receded from that amendment and offered one in its place that is worded a little differently, and that we agreed, just as we have to do with a great many such matters.

Mr. KING. Let me ask the Senator now, so there may be no misunderstanding, whether the competitive system in the employment of stenographers is preserved in any agreement reached by the conferees?

Mr. WARREN. It is not entirely retained as to those two bureaus which I have mentioned, because we could not get that through the House.

Mr. KING. I do not understand the Senator.

Mr. WARREN. We could not obtain their consent to the amendments proposed by the Senate, but they were willing to offer something in place.

Mr. KING. I never would have consented to the approval of the partial report of the conferees yesterday in dealing with the seventh amendment of the Senate if I had understood that the Senate conferees had receded. The language of the Senator clearly implied that the Senate conferees had not receded and that the matter was still under consideration by the conferees.

Mr. WARREN. It is still where the Senator can take all the time he wants on it, because it will come back here from the House whether they do or do not accept it.

Mr. KING. But, having receded from amendment No. 7 and having agreed to the conference report which approves of that recession, of the abandonment of the amendment, obviously the Senate is prevented from doing anything. It has lost its amendment without power to have the course of the conference committee reviewed.

Mr. WARREN. We had to abandon the amendment worded as the Senator had it because we could not get an agreement to it.

Mr. KING. Then I am estopped now from insisting upon the Senate amendment.

Mr. WARREN. I believed the Senator would be satisfied with it, and I believe he will be satisfied when he comes to look it up.

Mr. KING. I am not as optimistic as the chairman of the committee.

Mr. WARREN. I know the Senator from Utah wants to do what is right by these institutions, and he wants to do entirely right by the stenographers, and so does every member of the committee. But when we can not get exactly what we want, the Senator understands that some one has to give way.

Mr. KING. If the Senator had so stated when I asked the question—

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator think I wanted to abuse his confidence in any way?

Mr. KING. The Senator would not, of course, intentionally do that. He is too honorable a man. I would acquit him of that implication. But I was misled by the Senator, and anyone who looks at the questions which were propounded to him and the replies which he made would be led to the conclusion that amendment No. 7 offered in the Senate was still under consideration by the conferees, that no final action had been taken upon it. I may not understand the Senator's position, but if I do he now states that a final agreement has not yet been reached as to the phraseology of the provision dealing with Senate amendment No. 7, which relates to stenographers and stenographic service by the two bureaus referred to. As I understand the conference report, which was agreed to yesterday, the Senate is foreclosed from insisting upon the amendment which was offered in the Senate, No. 7, which called for the competitive system. We are foreclosed from further consideration of that amendment. To that extent I was misled, because I understood that the amendments of the Senate dealing with the employment of stenographers by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Board of Tax Appeals were still undisposed of and were still the subject of controversy between the conferees and would still be further considered by them, and that when an agreement was reached the Senate would have an opportunity to pass upon its action. But it would seem that we are now estopped with reference to amendment No. 7. I assented to the approval of the conference report, as I understood it, upon the assurance of the Senator that those questions were still before the conferees for consideration and would be brought back to the Senate for its consideration.

Mr. WARREN. I have no evidence now before me to show just what we did in that particular. I can not carry in my head all of the different numbers of the different amendments. The Senator now presents something which has been presented to the House. I do not know whether that is the situation or not. I have not had any opportunity to investigate. However, I do not wish to cut the Senator off in debate. It is an old-time amusement of Senators who are not on the conference committee to heckle those who are, and I am willing to accept it. My friend does not mean anything except to air himself for a moment at my expense, and I am willing to take it.

Mr. KING. No; the Senator may not put me in that attitude. I have been courteous to the Senator. I have no desire to abuse the conferees at all, and I deny that it is the custom of Senators to heckle conferees. I do say—and I am sorry

the Senator has not been frank in the matter—that he misled me and other Senators. As I recall, one or more of the Senators spoke to me at the time the conference report was submitted and asked whether the Senate amendments providing for the competitive system with respect to the employment of stenographers had been retained in the bill as it passed the Senate. I then inquired of the Senator as to whether they had been retained by the conferees, and anyone reading his replies in the Record could reach no other conclusion than that they had been retained, or rather that they were still in conference, so that the Senate would have an opportunity to express itself. If I had known that Senate amendment No. 7 had been receded from by the conferees, I would have asked the Senate to reject the conference report, not only in toto, but particularly that part of it which the Senator and I discussed. But I am estopped now, and I submit that the Senator, not intentionally, of course, conveyed the impression to the Senate—certainly to me—that the entire matter was still under consideration so that the Senate would have the right to insist upon the position which it had taken when the conference report was again before it.

NATIONAL BANK BRANCHES

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator from Maine yield to me for a moment?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I will yield first to the Senator from Pennsylvania and then to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the consideration of my pending motion to concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to the banking bill be made a special order for the consideration of the Senate at 2 o'clock on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLEASE in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, should the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania be agreed to, will the matter then be open to discussion?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly. My request is merely that it be made a special order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, speaking for myself, I shall have no objection, but I know of other Senators who would like to be present, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Ferris	Kendrick	Reed, Pa.
Bayard	Fess	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.
Bingham	Fletcher	King	Sackett
Bleas	Frazier	La Follette	Schall
Borah	George	McKellar	Sheppard
Bratton	Gillett	McLean	Shipstead
Broussard	Glass	McMaster	Smith
Bruce	Goff	McNary	Smoot
Cameron	Gooding	Mayfield	Steck
Capper	Gould	Means	Stephens
Caraway	Greene	Metcalf	Stewart
Copeland	Hale	Moses	Trammell
Couzens	Harris	Neely	Tyson
Curtis	Harrison	Norbeck	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Hawes	Nye	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Hefflin	Oddie	Warren
Dill	Howell	Overman	Watson
Edge	Johnson	Pepper	Wheeler
Edwards	Jones, N. Mex.	Philpps	Willis
Ernst	Jones, Wash.	Pine	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, at the suggestion of one or two Senators I will substitute Wednesday for Monday in the request which I have made to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator again state his request?

Mr. PEPPER. The request is that the consideration of my pending motion to concur in the House amendments to the banking bill be made a special order for the consideration of the Senate on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHEELER. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana objects.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, may I ask what the request was? I did not catch it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania has asked unanimous consent that the motion made by him to concur in the House amendments to the so-called banking bill be made a special order for Wednesday next at 2 o'clock. To that request the Senator from Montana has objected.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry: Does that dispose of that question now?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection having been made, the request for unanimous consent is disposed of.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And the naval appropriation bill is now before the Senate?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

AMERICAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN CORN

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I intend to introduce a bill, which I shall call a bill to create an American market for American corn, which will amend section 502 of the tariff act of 1922 by increasing the tariff on blackstrap molasses (except blackstrap molasses imported for feeding purposes) from the present duty of one-sixth of a cent per gallon to 20 cents per gallon.

The purpose of the bill is to increase and protect the American market for American corn. It is not intended and could not be used as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen farm equalization bill.

The McNary-Haugen bill is necessary as a general basic law to prevent an exportable surplus of basic farm commodities from being used to create an unfair market for these commodities. It serves the same purpose in the marketing of these commodities as a governor does on an engine, namely, to take up the slack.

However, agriculture must follow the example of industry in seeking new uses of and demands for its products. It must constantly seek to create new markets. At this session we recognized this fact when we appropriated \$25,000 for research to find new uses for cotton.

This is the purpose of the bill here proposed; namely, to create a new, large, and constant home market for corn, so that the American farmer can profit more equitably from the products of American industry.

Blackstrap molasses is a by-product of the cane-sugar industry and is used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol. In 1926 there was produced in this country 106,961,701 gallons of industrial alcohol, in the production of which there was consumed 267,404,270 gallons of imported molasses. As a matter of fact, over 95 per cent of the molasses used in the production of industrial alcohol is imported, and practically 90 per cent of the molasses imported comes under the tariff act of 1922.

Corn can be used just as well and almost as cheaply as molasses in the manufacture of industrial alcohol. A bushel of corn will produce about 2¼ gallons of industrial alcohol. Therefore it is apparent that if corn had been used in this industry instead of molasses during the year 1926, there would have been an entirely new market for corn to the extent of 47,538,583 bushels.

To realize the effect that this would have on the corn market in the United States, it is only necessary to point out that our total exports of corn for the last three years were as follows:

	Bushels
1924.....	18,365,628
1925.....	12,781,606
1926.....	23,063,923

It will be noted that this new market alone could absorb more than twice our total exports for the best of the last three years, namely, 1926.

Furthermore, the lowest grades of corn can be used in making this alcohol. This would have a very beneficial effect on the general corn market, as it would mean that the poor grades would be removed from the market first by this industry.

The increased use of industrial alcohol in manufacturing assures us of a corresponding increase in this new market for corn, once it is created by the enactment of this bill into law.

The production cost of industrial alcohol made from corn instead of molasses would not be materially increased. For instance, the use of corn even at \$1 per bushel would make the cost of this alcohol not more than 40 cents per gallon, whereas the price of alcohol during 1925 and 1926 has been on a basis of from 40 cents to 60½ cents per gallon at New York.

Blackstrap molasses is also used as an ingredient for stock foods; but it will be noted that this bill makes an exception in favor of the importation of molasses for these purposes. I mention this because I know that an attempt will be made to make the farmers think that this bill will increase the price of their stock feed.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that if corn is used in the production of industrial alcohol, a by-product will be manufactured, known as dried grains, containing 30 per cent of protein, and considered a very fine dairy concen-

trate. Thus, the farmer would have a new market for his corn, and out of that market would come cheaper stock food.

I am aware that those owning large sugar interests outside the borders of the United States will use every means at their command to defeat this bill. However, I wish to call the attention of the cane planters, sugar-beet growers, and corn-sugar manufacturers of the United States to the fact that this bill will be a great benefit to them, since they will have a better home market if the outside sugar interests can not use the United States as a market for their blackstrap molasses. I frankly admit that the operation of this bill may make a slight increase in the price of sugar; but the sugar market of the United States has always been controlled by outside producers, and just recently we have seen an advance in sugar prices because the Cuban sugar interests announced they were going to force the price up by curtailed production. Thus, at present, sugar prices in the United States are increased without any benefit to American labor or to American farmers. However, any increase in the price of sugar caused by the operation of this bill would go to the benefit of American cane planters and sugar-beet growers, and to American laborers with American standards of living, rather than to those with investments outside of the United States.

To sum it up, this bill will result in a new market for American corn, increased prosperity for American cane, beet, and corn sugar producers, new tonnage for our railways, and an increased demand for American labor at American standards of living.

Surely this bill offers a chance to make the tariff effective for the American farmer, with little added cost to the consumer.

Mr. President, I now introduce the bill to which I have referred.

The bill (S. 5495) to amend paragraph 502 of the tariff act of 1922, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in the Appendix an opinion, rendered by Messrs. Kibbey, Bennett, Gust, Smith & Lyman, a prominent law firm in Arizona, concerning the so-called Swing-Johnson bill, and also to have printed a statement by Mr. Thomas Maddock, an able engineer, on the same subject.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, was not the opinion of the firm of lawyers printed in the RECORD yesterday at the request of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON]?

Mr. ASHURST. That was not the same opinion.

Mr. CURTIS. Very well, then; there is no objection.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PHOENIX, ARIZ., December 29, 1926.

Mr. F. A. REID,

Heard Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SIR: Our answers to your questions relative to the proposed Colorado River compact are as follows:

1. Upon the ratification of said compact by each of the States party thereto and by Congress, the apportionment of the waters of the Colorado River system therein made will become effective and enforceable according to the terms thereof, and the United States, each of the States, and the municipalities and citizens of each of these States, will be bound thereby and will be able to obtain relief from the provisions of said compact relating to apportionment of water only by consent of Congress and of each of the States party to the compact.

2. The waters apportioned by article 3 of said compact are apportioned from the "Colorado River system." By article 2 of said compact the term "Colorado River system" is defined as "that portion of the Colorado River and its tributaries within the United States of America." The apportionment of 7,500,000 acre-feet to the lower basin, therefore, includes the waters of the Gila, Bill Williams, Little Colorado, and Virgin Rivers, as well as all other waters that naturally flow into the Colorado between Lee Ferry and the international boundary. We use the figure 7,500,000 rather than 8,500,000 acre-feet for the reason that it is not clear to us whether the provision for the additional 1,000,000 acre-feet authorizes an increase over the 7,500,000 acre-feet or merely an increase of the appropriation existing at the date of said compact.

3. Existing rights to water from the Colorado River system will not be destroyed by the ratification of said compact. Until storage capacity of 5,000,000 acre-feet is provided on the main Colorado River within or for the benefit of the lower basin, rights perfected in the several States at the date of said compact will prevail according to their priority, as if no compact had been made. After the aforesaid storage capacity has been provided the appropriations in each basin will be limited to the waters apportioned to said basin and the present per-

affected rights from the main Colorado in the lower basin will attach to and must be satisfied out of such stored water. This does not increase the amount of water apportioned to the lower basin, but permits the upper basin to take its water to the extent it desires at the low stages of the river, even to the extent of taking the whole stream flow and compelling the lower basin to supply its appropriations from the main Colorado at low stages of the river out of the stored supply.

4. Priority of appropriations, whether perfected or inchoate among the States of the lower basin, will not be affected by the ratification of the proposed compact. If the existing appropriations in those parts of the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, which lie within the lower basin, require all of the water apportioned to the lower basin, no further appropriation can be made from the Colorado River system in the lower basin. Under the express provision of article 3 of said compact the additional waters above the apportionment are subject to disposal as follows: (a) By treaty to Mexico; (b) after October 1, 1963, to further apportionment with the consent of each of the signatory States and Congress. Independent of any provision of said compact, such additional waters will be subject to appropriation in Mexico. This necessarily follows, because Mexico will not be a party to the compact and will not be limited thereby, and upon the fundamental principles of equity and justice applied by the Supreme Court of the United States to appropriations from interstate streams which are undoubtedly a part of the law of nations, the United States recognizing and asserting the right of prior appropriation will not be in a position to deny the same right to a neighboring nation. Our statement that the additional waters above those apportioned will not be subject to appropriation does not necessarily mean that the lower basin States will not be permitted to use such waters until other disposition is made thereof under the compact. On general principles such temporary use would be permitted, but the said compact plainly does not contemplate that any rights whatever will be gained by such temporary use, and it may well be said that the acquisition of any temporary right is impliedly prohibited by the compact. In any event, such temporary use if permitted at all by the compact, will be subject to termination at any time when other use or disposition of said water is made under the terms of the compact.

5. Your question as to the effect of the compact on the desire of the city of Los Angeles to obtain a substantial quantity of water from the Colorado River for its municipal purposes presents several interesting questions. Your assertion that the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah have already appropriated the full quantity of water to which the lower basin will be entitled under the compact is accepted by us without question, because we know of no one better qualified to speak authoritatively with respect to this question than yourself. It follows from this premise that the city of Los Angeles can acquire no valid appropriation from the Colorado River system after the compact is ratified. Assuming that it may make temporary use of the waters available above those apportioned by the compact, such temporary use will certainly be subject to termination at any time by treaty with Mexico, and will probably be subject to termination by appropriation in Mexico without the aid of treaty, for the reason that the State of California will be in the position of having bound itself by solemn compact not to appropriate these waters, and Mexico will be bound by no agreement limiting her right to appropriate such waters. Such temporary use of said surplus water will also be subject to termination after October 1, 1963, by a supplemental apportionment under the compact. Since the existing appropriations of the Yuma and Imperial Valleys attach to the stored water under the compact, any right the city of Los Angeles can acquire to the waters of the Colorado River will be expressly subject to such rights of the Yuma and Imperial Valleys. If there should be sufficient stored water available to supply the needs of Los Angeles after taking care of the prior Yuma and Imperial Valley rights, and Los Angeles should proceed to construct its works at great expense and divert such surplus waters from the Colorado River, the Yuma and Imperial Valleys would be precipitated into a fatal conflict with Los Angeles whenever other disposition of the surplus waters of the Colorado River should be made to Mexico or the other States under the provisions of the compact or such surplus water should be appropriated by Mexico.

6. Your suggestion that the proposed compact is essentially a limitation upon the benefits to be derived by Arizona and California from the Colorado River is correct. Said proposed compact undoubtedly limits the water available from the Colorado River for the benefit of the States of Arizona and Colorado as against the upper basin States, and also limits the rights of the States of Arizona and California to the waters of the Colorado River as against Mexico.

The general plan of the compact which apportions a certain number of acre-feet from the Colorado River system to the upper basin and a certain number of acre-feet to the lower basin—the aggregate of the two apportionments being less than the total amount of water produced by the system and binds the several States to make no further appropriations from said system until the year 1963—seems to be in effect a setting aside of all of the remainder of the water produced by the system to Mexico and to be in the nature of a suggestion to the treaty-making powers of the United States to deliver to Mexico the

surplus of such waters. This is a phase of the compact that has not received the consideration that should be given to it. It would seem desirable that the proposed compact be rewritten so as to divide between the upper and lower basins the total water produced by the system with a provision that if any of the same is delivered to Mexico by the treaty-making power, each of the basins will contribute their pro rata part of the amount so delivered to Mexico.

Very truly yours,

KIBBEY, BENNETT, GUST, SMITH & LYMAN,
By J. L. GUST.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS MADDOCK

1. The bill would create a storage reservoir which would automatically increase the river's flow of water, permitting Mexico to increase her irrigated acreage beyond the 800,000 physical and contractual limitation existing at present without notifying Mexico that her moral claims to water shall not extend to that which is created by storage within the United States.

2. The bill confirms the error made at Santa Fe of limiting the consumptive use in the lower basin to 8,500,000 acre-feet which stops further development as there will be more than this amount required for projects now built or under construction.

3. The bill, by granting unlimited time to the States of the upper basin for their slow development and subsidizing the California development would force Arizona to bear all the shortage that exists in the entire Colorado River Basin between the land which is susceptible of irrigation and the available water supply.

4. The bill would compel the sovereign State of Arizona to accept a law not general in character which two of our legislatures have refused to ratify.

5. The bill is contrary to the recent decision of the Supreme Court which established the law of prior appropriation and beneficial and economic use (Colorado-Wyoming) as it abrogates it between basins and nullifies it within the lower basin by a subsidy which destroys the equality of opportunity for development by economic competition.

6. The bill pretends to favor ex-service men in securing land while really advancing the development of a project, of which most of the land is in private possession, against other projects which have a greater proportion of land still owned by the Federal Government. (Sec. 9.)

7. The bill seeks to use Liberty loan laws passed in a war emergency to finance a project unable to secure a national appropriation. (Sec. 2F.)

8. The bill uses the natural resources of Arizona and Nevada to develop California, leaving those of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming for the benefit of citizens of those States.

9. The bill compels pumping projects in Arizona and Nevada to pay part of the cost of gravity projects in California.

10. The bill permits the Secretary of the Interior to waste water for power production that may be needed for irrigation. (Sec. 6.)

11. The bill creates a unit of construction which will not be an economic part of the complete development of the river. (See testimony of Federal engineers, La Rue, Kelly, Merrill, Stabler, and Secretaries Weeks, Wallace, and even Work.)

12. The bill provides water storage at a place of large evaporation due to low altitude and latitude and provides for irrigating the land which is the greatest possible distance from water origin, thus entailing a maximum evaporation loss in transit.

13. The bill is discriminatory between States in that it gives the canals and power plants developed in California to the people of that State while retaining title to dams built in Arizona and Nevada by the Federal Government.

14. The bill is discriminatory in authorizing a six-State compact to control the water of seven States by providing that California must be one of six consenting States (sec. 12) and allowing all of the seven Colorado River Basin States a veto except Arizona. (Sec. 4.)

15. The bill attempts to validate a contract for unlimited water for the Imperial Valley which California can not secure if limited to the utilization of her own natural resources. (Sec. 10.)

16. The bill will result in endless litigation as it probably violates the United States Constitution.

Article I, section 8, paragraph 1, says taxes shall be uniform. The bill taxes Arizona and Nevada resources to pay for California development.

The tenth amendment provides that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution were reserved to the States. The Nation had to go to the States for authority to handle prohibition, income taxation, and suffrage. In this bill the Nation would usurp the State right to the water and power of its rivers without any specific constitutional authority permitting such action.

Article I, section 8, paragraph 2, gives Congress power to borrow money on credit of the United States, not on water-power development.

Article I, section 8, paragraph 17, permits Congress to declare war, provides for docks, arsenals, and other buildings limited by the State legislature's consent to purchase of necessary land. It does not au-

thorize the building of dams, canals, etc., by the Federal Government without the consent of the State. Such consent heretofore has been considered necessary.

17. The bill would permit the city of Los Angeles to make power investments in Arizona and Nevada exempt from taxation by these States while that city now pays taxes on her water aqueduct to California counties which it traverses.

The above does not exhaust the reasons for opposition to this bill but should be sufficient to warrant Arizona's opposition to it.

THOMAS MADDOCK,

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the New England Homestead, a paper that is very largely circulated among the agriculturists of New England, expressing opposition to the McNary-Haugen bill.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW TAXES WITHOUT LIMIT MAY BE IMPOSED UPON WHEAT, CORN, RICE, AND PORK PRODUCTS BY AUTOCRATIC FEDERAL DICTATORS TO FORCE DOMESTIC CONSUMERS INTO PAYING HIGH PRICES, WHILE FOREIGN MARKETS GET THE SURPLUS AT LOW PRICES

Is it not bureaucracy gone mad to confer unlimited power upon a new Federal bureau of 12 persons to—

1. Tax every pound of wheat, corn, rice, cotton, and pork produced in the United States any amount the bureau fixes?

2. The tax to be inescapable and to be included in the price paid by each consumer of these products.

3. Prices of these products also are to be dictated by the bureaucrats, since through their taxing power and control over the revenues from such taxation plus their control of \$250,000,000 given to these dictators by Congress to thus "stabilize" prices the bureau controls the rate at which supply may be marketed.

4. Any surplus of these crops not sold at the dictated prices may be dumped upon foreign markets for what it will fetch, or may be dumped into the ocean or used otherwise or destroyed outright.

5. No court or other authority may restrain, interfere with, or regulate this Federal farm bureau, but it shall be a law unto itself until Congress provides otherwise.

6. The ostensible purpose is to force domestic consumers to pay 50 per cent more for flour, feed, grain, pork, and cotton, so that after covering the loss on surplus producers may net more than otherwise. While favoring cooperative marketing by producers the bureau may authorize and aid "other agencies" to trustify these products.

ASTOUNDING AND INCREDIBLE as the above is, yet all this and more is embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill, actually reported out last week in identical form to House and Senate by majority vote of their respective Committees on Agriculture. Having thus quickly won the first step, its advocates claim enough votes in both branches to pass the bill before Congress adjourns March 4. In that case they declare that President Coolidge will either approve or let it become a law without his signature.

These facts warrant every person and group in telegraphing or writing instantly to both their Senators and to their Representatives at Washington most earnest protest against the McNary-Haugen bill. Its advocates are so vociferous, highly organized, and well financed that they plan to rush the bill through Congress before the mass of producers and consumers wake up sufficiently to prevent.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement on the Mexican situation by the secretary of the People's Reconstruction League.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

I. Mexico proposes to use her natural resources, of which petroleum is an important one, for the benefit of her own people—"to prevent the destruction of natural resources." The Government of these United States has turned over most of the important natural resources (except water power) to the financiers of the Nation to sell to the American people at enormous profits.

Results of our policy were reported to the United States Senate last year by the Federal Trade Commission in their report on "National wealth and income," and are shown in the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(1) Petroleum: The United States and Alaska have 16.3 per cent of the petroleum resources of the world, and Mexico has 10.5 per cent. The estimated value of the petroleum reserve of the United States in 1921 was \$5,800,000,000. Five companies, the commission reported, controlled, in 1923, 40.5 per cent, and nine companies had 57.2 per cent of the total reserves of petroleum reported. The commission comments: "The so-called Standard Oil group of companies, while

controlling in 1923 nearly half the gasoline output of the country and about two-thirds of the gasoline stocks, produced only 14.4 per cent of the total crude oil for the year."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that in 1924 the surplus of corporations making returns engaged in oil and gas production (they are not given separately, but oil is the chief one) was \$1,347,185,157. The commissioner also reports that the "taxable fair value of capital stock" of oil and gas corporations was, in 1924, \$2,376,565,113, but the tax paid was only \$2,376,565.

(2) Coal: The United States Coal Commission estimated the value of coal in present operations as \$7,129,714,000, in reserve tonnage as \$5,303,050,000, total \$12,432,764,000. The Federal Trade Commission estimates that 15 large companies control 88 per cent of the total recoverable anthracite tonnage and 6 per cent of the companies control about 72 per cent of the recoverable bituminous tonnage.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the surplus of corporations mining coal, which submitted statements of assets and liabilities, as \$835,344,140 in 1924. He reports that the "taxable fair value of capital stock" of such coal-mining corporations was in 1924, \$1,847,611,471 and the tax paid was only \$1,837,611. The total surplus of corporations submitting statements of assets and liabilities engaged in mining and quarrying—coal, metal mining, oil and gas, nonmetal mining, quarrying, etc.—was in 1924, \$4,154,345,330. The "taxable fair value of capital stock" of such corporations was in 1924, \$7,431,631,440 and the tax thereon was only \$7,431,631.

II. Mexico proposes to "prevent the destruction of natural resources, and to protect property from damage detrimental to society."

In 1914, 1,694 timber owners held in fee over one-twentieth of the land area of the United States from the Canadian to the Mexican border. The waste of timber in the United States has been almost criminal.

III. Mexico proposes to protect her peasants from exploitation by land speculators, and other speculators, "to develop small landed holdings, to establish new centers of rural population with such lands and waters as may be indispensable to them."

About one-third of the acreage of land in farms in the United States is in farms of 500 acres and over, and one-fourth in farms of over 1,000 acres. There has been "mining" of the farms, and such speculation in farm lands during the decade from 1910 to 1920, that the value of farm lands in 1920 was \$54,829,000,000. The long-term mortgage debt on American farms is now estimated at about \$8,000,000,000, the short term debt at \$5,000,000,000. From 1920 to 1925 the selling price or value of farm lands in the United States fell from \$54,829,000,000 to \$37,760,000,000, a reduction of \$17,069,000,000, or 31.1 per cent. This reduction in the value of farm lands in the United States in five years, was one hundred and three times the total value of rural property owned in Mexico by American citizens.

The condition of farmers in the United States is so serious, that the most conservative farm organizations, are urging Government subsidies to farmers, either as export bounties or direct subventions out of the Public Treasury.

Mexico's plan would make unnecessary a subvention to agriculture to keep up the speculative value of farm lands for the benefit of big farm owners.

UNITED STATES FREE TO DETERMINE MATTERS OF DOMESTIC CONCERN

The States of the United States have a constitutional right to cover into their treasuries all ground rent by heavy taxation of land values and to levy a tonnage tax on coal and other minerals, and on the output of oil fields equal to the total net profits thereon. The Federal Government has a constitutional right to prohibit the manufacture of anything the people decide to make taboo and to refuse to compensate for damages sustained thereby, either by citizens or aliens, in the destruction of the value of their property so used up to such time. States and municipalities have the constitutional right to designate the use to which private property may be put by zoning and city planning laws, a right twice upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. States have a right to forbid alien ownership of land.

We would no more agree to submit any of these matters to arbitration than we agreed to submit the question of our immigration policy to any foreign body, holding that it was a matter of purely and exclusively domestic concern.

The real crux of the Mexican land and petroleum laws is not their injustice, nor any element of confiscation, but the fear that their enforcement by Mexico will lead to similar laws in the United States and end our reign of special and protected privilege, under which, as the Federal Trade Commission informed the Senate last year in their report on "National Wealth and Income," 1 per cent of the families of the United States own 59 per cent of the wealth and 10 per cent of the families own 90 per cent of the wealth.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15641) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, at the conclusion of the World War it was felt that agreements ought to be entered into by the world powers with a view to the limitation of armaments. The nations of the earth had just emerged from a conflict that had not only taken an enormous toll of human lives, but had also taxed terrifically the financial resources of every country involved.

If disarmament agreements could be entered into generally, it was felt that the mad race for supremacy would be checked, tax burdens could be enormously lessened, and war would be made highly improbable.

With these very desirable ends in view, President Harding called the disarmament conference, which was held in Washington during the latter part of 1921 and early in 1922. The conference undertook the limitations of naval armaments, and out of that conference came the 5-5-3 ratio, the United States and Great Britain to be represented by the figure 5, while Japan was rated at 3. This ratio was to apply only to capital ships and aircraft carriers, however, and the conference was unable to reach an agreement for further naval limitation.

As a result of the treaty then made the United States scrapped 842,380 tons of the finest ships in the world, Great Britain 447,750 tons, and Japan 354,709 tons.

At the time of the convention America had, built or building, the greatest navy on earth. With the conclusion of the scrapping program, however, we were reduced to the level of Great Britain in capital ships, and to a basis of 5-3 with Japan, while both of those countries were superior to us in cruiser power.

A limitation was placed on future naval construction, so far as capital ships and aircraft carriers were concerned, but any country was left free to build as many cruisers and other auxiliaries as it desired, so long as the cruisers were not greater than 10,000 tons, carrying guns of no larger caliber than 8 inches.

War craft of this kind are, in many respects, more effective in actual warfare than capital ships. They have enormous speed and long range. They can be used as commerce raiders for destroyer and troop-ship convoys, for repelling submarine attacks, and for purposes of general utility.

Immediately following the disarmament conference Great Britain and Japan embarked on ambitious programs in the building of cruisers, and that activity has continued until the present time. In 1924 it was discovered that we were falling far below the 5-5-3 ratio, and Congress authorized the construction of eight cruisers within the limitations prescribed. It was provided, however, that construction must be begun prior to July 1, 1927. The keels of two of these cruisers have been laid, bids have been asked for three, and three still remain of the original authorization to be appropriated for, at least in part, during this session, if we are to take advantage of the 1924 legislation.

As the situation stands to-day Great Britain has, built or building, 54 ships of this class, Japan has 25, and we have only 15. Even if we provide the other 3, we shall have only 18, to 25 for Japan and 54 for Britain. Add to this the fact that our capital ships and auxiliaries are rapidly obsolescing, with no steps being taken to replace them—some must even be modernized to make them effective—and the gravity of the situation is seen.

We are to-day contented and prosperous, but are universally envied and disliked. There is no use to disguise the facts. We are in the midst of an unfriendly world. Our foreign trade is large and rapidly growing. It is equal to that of Great Britain and will soon be superior. Our geographical situation is especially favorable to this end. We look out westward over the Pacific Ocean, eastward over the Atlantic, and southward over the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal to South America. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone look to us for protection.

Not only do we need an adequate Navy, but we also require an adequate merchant marine in order that we may not be forced to rely on competitors' bottoms to carry on our world commerce. Furthermore, we must keep abreast of the times in aircraft, submarines, scientific development, and discovery. We need additional inland transportation facilities which will benefit our people everywhere, both agricultural and industrial. An outlet from the Lakes to the Gulf is about to be provided and a waterway from the Lakes to the Atlantic must inevitably follow.

We are a world power, with world responsibilities, and we who live to-day are trustees for the happiness and well-being of those who come after us. Nothing ever happens in this world; it is brought about, and "eternal vigilance is the price of success."

We are a great creditor Nation. We gave generously of our best blood to Europe during the World War and turned over to

the countries there billions of dollars which they agreed to repay. They were glad to take our money when the day was dark, but now when we gently ask them to pay us something of what they owe us they grumble. We have offered them the most generous terms the world has even known, with 62 years in which to pay, and still they complain.

Yet we have those among us who say we ought to cancel the debt and let the people of this country pay it. I am opposed to cancellation. Let the nations of Europe get down to hard work, balance their budgets, live within their incomes, and pay their honest obligations like the American people pay theirs.

During the lifetime of the Republic we have been the greatest benefactor the world has ever seen. We have practiced what we preached and have followed the golden rule in our dealings with other nations. This being true, it is certainly humiliating to know that some of our own people insist that America is "all wrong" and the rest of the world "all right."

Not only must our Navy be kept sufficient unto our needs and strong enough to support our national policy, but we must not permit our Army and Marine Corps to die. We must not be niggardly with those whom we expect to defend us in time of possible peril. Our troops should be decently housed and adequately rationed. The morale of the Army should be upheld.

It is essential that we continue to train our young men in the colleges of the country, not only for peacetime leadership, but for any emergency that may arise. In this connection, I am certainly glad that the association of land-grant colleges from all over the country has gone on record emphatically for continued military instruction in these institutions.

I hate war and fervently pray that peace may bless us forever. I saw it for nearly a year in the world conflict overseas, and service men everywhere are a unit in deploring armed conflict. Just the same, we dare not close our eyes to actual conditions as they are. We believe in economy, too, but as has been well said, that does not prevent us from paying out premiums for fire insurance against a possible conflagration.

The best insurance against war is to be prepared for it. I propose to vote for the three new cruisers, and so long as I am a Member of this body, I shall stand for adequate national defense. Not for war, unless it is unavoidable, but to insure peace.

We should, of course, not exceed the 5-5-3 ratio, but there is certainly no valid excuse for not maintaining it. In a world such as that in which we dwell, it is our duty to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. We must live up to the traditions of the past and keep abreast of the times in a world of progress. Only by so doing can we justify ourselves to posterity, and faithfully execute the trust we hold for the future.

The time may come when there will be universal disarmament, but that time is not now, and I fear it is far in the future. Ours is a glorious heritage, fought for and bled for on a thousand gory battle fields. It is the duty of this generation to safeguard it zealously, live for it righteously, and be prepared to die for it gladly, all to the end that the American Republic may live on forever and never die.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I want to commend the Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] for calling the attention of the country to the inadequacy of our naval defenses. The country ought to be made to realize how speedily our policy of economy is leading to the deterioration of the Navy, of the Army, and of all other factors in the defense of our country. The conditions of our Army, Navy, and merchant marine illustrates the ruinous extent to which a policy of parsimony can be carried. It can destroy the very important and necessary means of protecting our country in time of emergency.

I intend at an early date to make some observations along the lines of the remarks made by the Senator from Indiana, but I want particularly to say now, in view of what he has said, that in my opinion we may appropriate all the money necessary to maintain an army, and to maintain a navy, but unless we have an adequate American merchant marine, it will be wasted. Unless we have the means of transporting troops, and the means of carrying cargoes of supplies to our naval vessels by an American merchant marine, our preparations for defense will be far from complete. Indeed, no program of defense can be adequate without including these all-important governmental activities.

For some time our policy of national defense has been not constructive but destructive, and the American people ought to know it. They ought to know to what depths we have descended by the deterioration of our Army and its equipment, as testified to by leading officials of the Army, and by neglecting

our merchant marine so that it has practically become an abandoned institution.

Therefore I want to express my approval of the course of some of the younger Members of this body, who are bringing to the attention of the country the plight in which the American Nation is finding itself, and I hope enough interest will be aroused to lead Congress to provide this country with that degree of protection which a great, rich, powerful nation like ours ought to possess, not in a militaristic way, not for the purpose of challenging the world with our militaristic power, but for the purpose of maintaining, even if it contains only a thousand men, a decently equipped and well-trained army, and, if we are to have any navy at all, an up-to-date and modern navy, not a pretense. In other words, what we have should be of the best quality, with the best personnel, and treated with adequate protection and proper encouragement.

The regrettable story of the destruction of our means of defense and protection ought to be exposed and shall be exposed. I am glad some attention is already being given to it by the country and that many believe the time has come to call a halt. There might have been some justification for a policy of unsparing retrenchment for a year or two following the war, there might have been some reasonable explanation made because of the large number of trained troops which came back to us from France, but those men are now advancing in years and soon may no longer be in a position to be of special service to our country in case of an emergency.

I do not want what I have said to be taken to indicate upon my part any militaristic spirit. I am opposed to war. I am opposed both to a large navy and a large army, but I want an army and a navy, whatever its numbers may be, that is efficient, well managed and well financed, and capable of creditably representing and adequately protecting a great country like this.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. With practically all of what the Senator has so well said I agree entirely, but especially what he has said in connection with our merchant marine. Of course, it is absolutely necessary for our Navy to be reinforced by a merchant marine; but Congress has not paid enough attention to it, and I am afraid the administration is trying to let it go by the boards or make it useless so far as its aid to the Navy is concerned.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator knows that every effort that could be surreptitiously made to destroy an American-owned and American-controlled merchant marine has been made.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that is true. I agree with the Senator that something ought to be done and that Congress ought to remedy the situation. But I want to ask the Senator if he does not believe that one of the greatest blows that was ever struck to the American Navy was the limitation of armaments in the agreement of 1921 and 1922 which caused all of our new vessels, our great war vessels, to be scrapped and sunk?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. A greater blow than that, if I may answer the Senator indirectly, is that we have not maintained the agreement which we entered into on that occasion, as every responsible person familiar with the naval affairs of the country will say, that the American Navy is not on equal ratio with the navy of Great Britain or on a ratio of 5-3 with the navy of Japan. Of course, the agreement did not go far enough to accomplish any real benefit to the world in limiting naval establishments.

Mr. McKELLAR. And never has been.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. It was a mistake to agree to a naval limitations treaty that did not limit all naval craft, but to have allowed our Navy to decrease in numbers, to decrease in cruisers and in smaller naval craft strength, and to decrease in range of guns, and decrease, in fact, in all particulars to a point so inferior in ratio to that agreed to, is absolutely indefensible.

Mr. McKELLAR. Absolutely so; and from the moment that agreement was signed, instead of keeping on a 5-5-3 ratio, we have constantly deteriorated from that ratio.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I am very much interested in the debate. Will the Senator tell me where we have decreased the number of our ships, and what class of ships, or where we have decreased the range of our guns?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I have in my possession, sir—not here on the floor of the Senate—a great deal of information; and I wish to say to the Senator that I have been giving this subject a good deal of study; I expect to make a formal speech upon the subject within a very few days. I shall not take the time of the Senate for that purpose now. But instead

of the Senator asking me these questions, he ought to be in position to give us some information. The reason, in part, for the present plight of our Army and Navy is the absence of information, or the overabundance of misleading information. Let the American people know what they really have, its quality and quantity, and what is actually needed, not to promote a militaristic policy but for a reasonable and sane defense, and they will respond and demand action.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator will read the speech which I made recently in the Senate, I think he will find most of these questions are dealt with very fully.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I am sorry I can not hear the Senator, but the Senator does know, if he reads the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that we can scarcely get any two governmental officials to agree upon just what is the condition of the Navy or Army. Nearly every utterance that is made in regard to the condition of our Army or our Navy by high officials in both those departments is contradicted by other officials or by Members of Congress. The people do not know the real facts. If I have any influence here, I intend to seek information, to the end that the American people may know finally and absolutely just what the condition of the Army is and just what the condition of the Navy is so that we will not be getting one set of views from the chairman of the Naval Committee of the House and still different views from the chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate; and I say that with all due respect to the Senator from Maine. Further, I want the truth known about our merchant marine.

Mr. HALE. My view of the condition of the Navy is not that we have let it deteriorate. I think we have kept up in very good shape what we have, but we need more ships. I thoroughly agree with the Senator on that proposition.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I shall be glad to help the Senator from Maine get more ships if he will tell us just what are our needs.

Mr. HALE. So far as the ratio of ships other than capital ships and carriers is concerned we have not kept up.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Why have we not kept up? Has the Congress of the United States been derelict? Has the administration—I mean the Executive—been derelict? Has the Navy Department been derelict? Somebody is to blame. We have not kept up, on the Senator's own statement. Why?

Mr. HALE. I do not think we have gone far enough ahead in the building of ships. It has been hard enough to get what we have. I would like to see us go further ahead with the building program.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I do not think there is a man or woman in America who would stand behind any Senator on this floor or any Member of the House who would raise his voice or by his vote indicate a position against appropriating the necessary money to at least maintain the 5-5-3 ratio which was agreed upon in 1922. But action can not be had by pussy-footing methods or by parsimony carried to lengths that are incompatible with efficiency.

Mr. HALE. The 5-5-3 treaty simply applies to capital ships and carriers. We have the same ships that we had when that treaty was entered into, with the *Colorado* and *West Virginia* replacing the *Dela ware* and *North Dakota*.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Yes; but the 5-5-3 agreement is not worth a scrap of paper if either one of those countries builds many times as many submarines or cruisers as we have or if we have no merchant marine while they possess, as they both do, a powerful and extensive one.

Mr. HALE. I wish the Senator would read my speech. That is practically what I said in my speech—that I believed it should be applied to all types of ships.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I am asking the Senator not merely to speak about it, but I am asking him to bring in a bill and put us on record. Let us have the roll called and see who is voting to keep down the Naval Establishment of the country below the line of safety.

Mr. HALE. That is provided for in the bill which is now before the Senate. The bill is going through, in my opinion. I am glad the Senator is with me.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLEASE in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Though the present bill increases the number of cruisers by three, still after that is done the Senator knows we are far behind Great Britain and Japan in the question of cruisers, and we should not be if we are going to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio. When the limitations of arms agreement was entered into, the Senator will recall that it was argued that America and Great Britain were going to be on the same basis

so far as navies were concerned, and Japan was to be in the relation of 3 to 5. We have not done that at all. We are away behind, as the Senator knows. I am for any bill which will help restore the position from which we were taken in 1922 by the limitation-of-arms agreement. At that time our Navy was practically as good as any navy in the world.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. KING. I think the able Senator from Tennessee misapprehends the scope and character of the treaty which was entered into at the so-called arms conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. If that is so, it was because it was misrepresented here on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. KING. When that treaty came before the Senate for consideration it was freely conceded and many Senators declared that it did not give us the ratio of 5-5-3 with respect to the Navy in its entirety. It dealt only with capital ships—that is, battleships and battle cruisers—and we were to have under that provision 18 capital ships. Great Britain was permitted 22 capital ships, but she was permitted to complete two large cruisers, the *Rodney* and *Caesar*, as I recall the names, which were powerful ships, and was to retire or scrap four others as soon as those two were put into commission, so that the total number would be 22. But no one assumed during that debate, so far as I know, that the letter or the spirit of the treaty contemplated that ship for ship or gun for gun in every part of our Navy—that is, from capital ships down to the destroyers and submarines and scout cruisers—we should have a 5-5-3 ratio. The 5-5-3 ratio, I repeat, related only to capital ships. I opposed the treaty in part and criticized it because I said that whereas it would restrict the building of capital ships it would induce the building of submarines and cruisers; that what we saved in capital ships we would lose in other ships; and that naval competition would go on unrestricted and unrestrained, notwithstanding the 5-5-3 treaty which our Republican friends and a lot of foolish Americans proclaimed as the greatest achievement of all times. I regarded it as a treaty which held the hope to the lip, but denied the realization to the heart.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The fact is, to add to what the able Senator from Utah has said, that the very competition which he foresaw has come about and the great powers are to-day, as of old, competing with each other in the building of cruisers, submarines, destroyers, and all other manner of naval craft, with the possible exception of capital ships. What the Senator predicted has surely come true.

Mr. KING. I think the very best expert and common-sense opinion regarding the activities of Great Britain and Japan would indicate that there is not that competition which my able friend's question would seem to imply. That they are building more cruisers and more submarines and that we are building more cruisers and more submarines is true. That they have more cruisers than we have is also true. As to the ratio of 5-5-3 as it deals with large cruisers, we have fallen behind Great Britain and Japan in that respect.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. I think the Senator from Massachusetts has said many wise things this afternoon. From my standpoint, one of the most significant statements he made was with reference to the American merchant marine. It is, I think, a very serious matter to find our merchant marine declining in strength and influence and usefulness to the great detriment of our country. We have the capital ships, the chief one of which was the *Leviathan*, all destroyed except the *Leviathan*, and no sister ships for the *Leviathan*. In consequence we are sending a large part of our American mail across the Atlantic on English ships. Last year we spent between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. We have plenty of other American ships and are building them all the time, capable of carrying the American mail, but the truth of the matter is that they have sabotaged, so to speak, more American ships by not sending mail on them when they could have sent it.

Mr. COPELAND. With the permission of the Senator from Massachusetts, how can the American merchant marine compete in the carrying of mail when we have only the one ship, the *Leviathan*, capable of making rapid progress across the ocean.

Mr. WHEELER. For instance, they had the *President Roosevelt* and the *President Harding* and they did not carry mail when they had those boats. Instead of doing that, they

put the mail on British boats and did not give our boats an opportunity to carry any mail.

Mr. COPELAND. Regardless of what happened in the past, the fact remains to-day that we are not equipped to carry those mails. Neither will we have an efficient American merchant marine until we have two sister ships to the *Leviathan*. We must have two 40,000-ton ships in the immediate future if we are to compete with foreign bottoms.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York permit a question?

Mr. COPELAND. Yes.

Mr. KING. The Senator knows that size is not essential to speed. If it is celerity that we want, we can get it without having size. Ships may be constructed of a speed of 36 knots an hour sufficiently large to carry our mails without anywhere approaching the size of the *Leviathan*. The *Leviathan* is a cumbersome ship notwithstanding its speed.

Mr. COPELAND. Of course, a ship of 40,000 tons is very much smaller than is the *Leviathan*.

Mr. KING. But we do not need a ship of 40,000 tons to carry mails.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] will yield further, he referred to the American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the Navy. If we are to maintain an efficient defense we must have not only a sufficient number of naval vessels, as provided in this bill, which we are glad to support, but in addition to it we must have vessels to carry food and to carry troops. It is said that an army travels on its stomach. It is equally true of a navy that it travels in that way. It must have ships to carry food; it must have ships to carry troops; and we shall not have an efficient defense in this country, in my judgment, until we have not only an effective Navy but an effective merchant marine.

Mr. WHEELER. Have we not scrapped as much of our merchant marine as we possibly could during the last four years?

Mr. COPELAND. We have scrapped a great many vessels, and we ought to scrap a great many more.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. WATSON. I quite concur in the sentiment expressed by the Senator from New York, but I want to ask him how he thinks a privately owned and operated American merchant marine can be operated in competition with foreign vessels, first, in the cost of construction; second, in the cost of maintenance; and, third, in the cost of operation, without a ship subsidy?

Mr. COPELAND. I am glad to answer the question, if the Senator from Massachusetts will bear with me. I know that for 30 years the Democratic Party has stood out against any form of subsidy; but, as an individual Democrat, I now wish to say to the Senator from Indiana that I do not believe there can be any effective, efficient, and successful American merchant marine unless, either through favoring mail contracts, naval subventions, or direct appropriations, American citizens are put on a par with the citizens of other countries. That is where I stand. I realize that many of my colleagues do not take that position; but I should be glad to see the Congress, out of a fund which is already in existence—we have a fund of \$60,000,000 in the hands of the Shipping Board—authorize the building of two sister ships. I do not mean sister ships of the size absolutely of the *Leviathan*, but ships of that type, capable of the speed and of the gun placements that such a type could carry.

I should be glad to see money appropriated for that purpose. When such ships are built, if we can not sell them to American citizens to operate them, I want to see them chartered by American citizens, so that those charterers may develop the skill and the following ultimately to take over and privately to own those ships. In the meantime, however, by the aid of the Government, I would like to see them built. Unless we do make replacements, unless we do make additions to the merchant marine, unless we do those things, it will be a matter of only 8 or 10 years when all of our ships will be on the scrap heap and we shall be without any merchant marine.

So I want to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I think he has been very wise not alone in what he has said about the support of the naval program but in what he has said contemplating the necessity of replacements and additions to the American merchant marine.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I do not desire to prolong the discussion. I hope it has been helpful and I hope the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs will appreciate that he has militant support in this Chamber for a strong,

forward-looking, progressive naval program, and that there are Senators on this floor who, if given the true information, will oppose any further deterioration of the Army or the Navy. Whatever their size may be, whatever their numerical force may be, let them be adequate, let them be well equipped, and let them be worthy of the great, rich, and influential Nation that is ours—the United States of America.

Let us, in considering questions of defense, bear in mind—and I thank the Senator from New York for his words of approval—that no proper program of defense of this country can be rationally considered to be of value unless it includes a well-managed, large, and an efficient American merchant marine; that we are at a great disadvantage, and our people ought to know it, when we permit to continue present conditions, involving a steady, constant decline in our merchant marine. We might almost as well consider elimination of our Navy as neglect the maintenance of a merchant marine.

If we learned one lesson and only one from the World War, it ought to have been the necessity of finding some means of maintaining an American merchant marine for this country. We found after the World War in Europe broke out that our commerce was paralyzed because we had no vessels in which our merchants could transport their goods to the ports of the world where they carried on business; and if it had not been for the fact that the countries at war in Europe were clamoring for our supplies and gave us their own vessels to transport our goods, our industries would have been paralyzed, our foreign business gone, and many of our people would have been walking the streets looking for employment.

Splendid work was done during the war in building up an American merchant marine. We beheld at the close of the war our flag in ports of the world where it was never before seen; we had then for the first time the greatest merchant marine in the world. In less than 10 years the flag has been steadily hauled down from our ships, and the pride that we took as Americans in finding ourselves commercially dominant upon the seas has gone.

Why talk about an Army and a Navy and quibble about their size if we are to forget that we have no merchant marine? What good is an Army or a Navy if we have not merchant vessels as auxiliaries to both the Army and the Navy? How long will our prosperity last in a new emergency if we are without our own vessels to transport our commerce?

I hope, Mr. President, this subject will be studied and discussed much further. I wish to say again that I have in preparation an address which I expect to make upon this subject, embodying some suggestions and recommendations which I hope will be helpful in the effort to find a proper solution and that may serve to direct the thought of the American people toward the establishment of a policy of defense that will be secure, that will be efficient, that will be creditable to our great Nation.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, on last evening, according to a widely published report, Mr. Joseph Scott, a member of the Knights of Columbus order, lectured in this city on the Mexican situation. It was a public lecture, notice having been sent, I think, to all Members of Congress and to a great many people outside of Congress in the city of Washington. I did not hear the address, but the radio carried it, of course, and a good many of my friends heard it and told me about it. I have also read an account of it this morning. I suppose this account is correct, for it is printed in the Washington Post, and the owner of that newspaper himself belongs to the same order with Mr. Scott. He is a Roman Catholic and would not, I take it, misrepresent him.

Mr. Scott takes a fling at those of us who have discussed the Knights of Columbus resolution passed at Philadelphia. He calls us "near statesmen," and says that we can not read and that if we can read we can not understand the Knights of Columbus resolution. The resolution speaks for itself. I have brought to and read upon this floor the salient points in the resolution. They have been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I have discussed them and will dare to do so from time to time until the truth of my statement reaches the minds and hearts of the honest, upstanding, fearless American people.

I repeat, I did not write that resolution. It was written by the Knights of Columbus, and I am told that Mr. Scott said last night that he wrote the most of it. Again I say the resolution speaks for itself. Following its adoption and publication and wide circulation, the Knights of Columbus got out a pamphlet called "Red Mexico." In it they quote newspaper stories written about conditions in Mexico by American Catholic newspaper correspondents, and those pamphlets, brim full of war propaganda, have been sent into every nook and corner

of this country. Those pamphlets went out following the adoption of the Knights of Columbus resolution at Philadelphia. I read into the RECORD here what was said by the correspondent of the New York Times about what occurred there, and no one is going to be permitted to get away from the truth of what did occur there. There is no getting around the fact, from their own utterances, that the question that they were talking about and considering was the religious question. They raised it and injected it into the discussion of the Mexican situation in America. As an order, composed purely of members of the Catholic Church, they pledged themselves to support the Knights of Columbus in Mexico, and the Knights of Columbus in Mexico were opposing the position of the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, I want to ask those on the Republican side if they do not wish to hear this discussion to permit me to have order while I discuss it. Their loud talking disturbs me. The PRESIDING OFFICER rapped with his gavel.

Mr. HEFLIN. I stated here just a day or two ago—and it is in the RECORD, so Mr. Scott who lectured here last night could have seen it and refreshed his recollection—what the correspondent of the New York Times said in writing up the Knights of Columbus meeting in Philadelphia. He said:

The religious situation in Mexico as it affects the Catholic Church was considered one of the most important questions before the convention and has been under consideration since it convened last Monday. A special committee appointed to consider the matter reported to-day, and its report was unanimously adopted.

I will again read what I said then:

The Knights of Columbus, in annual supreme convention assembled at Philadelphia, said in part—

Mr. President, I shall pause until I can have order on the Republican side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OVERMAN in the chair). Let there be order in the Senate.

Mr. HEFLIN. I want Senators who are interested in this matter and who are not afraid to be Americans through and through and all the time, to get this language into their heads and this truth in their hearts, so that they can defend their country against the attacks of anybody. Here is what the Knights of Columbus said in that resolution:

As a pledge of our concern for our fellow Knights of Columbus of Mexico, and of our determination to pursue relentlessly our campaign for the eradication of these evils at our own doorsteps, fomented and approved by the official action of our State Department—

If that is not an attack upon and a denunciation of this Government, what is it?

We hereby authorize our supreme board of directors to assess our membership to the extent of \$1,000,000—

And so forth.

For what? For the eradication of these things at our very doorstep, aided and encouraged by the Government of the United States—pledging themselves to do something contrary to what the Government was doing.

There is no getting away from that. Why should they not tell the truth about it, and say they are ashamed of it, and say they want to apologize for it, instead of coming here to the Capital of the Nation and having the bold and brazen effrontery to assail a United States Senator and say he can not read, and, if he does read, that he can not understand? How much bolder will they become in their slanderous attacks—advertising a meeting here in the Capital, and urging people to come out, and they used the radio—they, of course, had it all ready for their service—and a Catholic press under their control to wing the message to every nook and corner of the country, this was all, no doubt, paid for out of the million dollars provided for war propaganda.

At another place this same Knights of Columbus resolution says:

The period of "watchful waiting"—

Do you get that, Senators?

or any other such procedure is over.

What does that mean? It means that they will not tolerate any more peaceful parleys. It means that peaceful negotiations must be abandoned and that force must be employed. Nobody with any intelligence can construe their language into meaning anything else.

Here is the climax expressed in a bold demand:

We, as American citizens, demand of our Government that this action be taken forthwith.

Are they respectfully requesting their Government to look into the situation, and use its influence to the end that certain things may be accomplished? No. They boldly announce to this Government that the time for watchful waiting is over, or any other such procedure, and immediately demand—not request—that the action that they suggest shall be taken at once. What is the action they desire? When you cease to have watchful waiting, and cease to employ other such procedure, what is the next step? It is the gun and battle blade, and that is what they meant.

What happened after that Knights of Columbus Mexican resolution was passed at Philadelphia? A great army of Knights of Columbus lecturers were sent out to spread the war propaganda over the country. They were to stir the people with the stories of horrible things being done in Mexico. A Knights of Columbus pamphlet was sent out broadcast. It contained specially prepared "stories" about "red Mexico"; and Mr. Scott himself is one of the great lecturers employed and paid, no doubt, with a part of that fund raised at Philadelphia to go over the country and deliver his lecture and his attacks upon American Senators.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. COPELAND. I am much obliged.

Mr. HEFLIN. The reason why I do not want to yield except for a question is that I do not want any speech injected into my speech. If the Senator has any defense of this, I want him to make it in his own time.

Mr. COPELAND. I simply wanted to call the Senator's attention to what Mr. Scott did say last night.

Mr. HEFLIN. I want the Senator to tell that in his own time. I read in the Post a part of what he said, and I have been told by a great many friends what he said.

Mr. COPELAND. Will not the Senator permit this one sentence to go in now?

Mr. HEFLIN. If the Senator insists upon feeding himself into this speech, all right. [Laughter.]

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I have no desire to feed myself into this discussion; but I think that what the Senator says is so important, and what he has said about what Mr. Scott said is so significant, that the Senate ought to know what he did say. He said:

I would not waste a drop of blood from an American lad to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, but that does not mean we shall not bring to bear upon President Calles the powerful force of public opinion, for, in spite of modern military science, the pen is mightier than the sword, and no government can withstand the vocal strength of an aroused and conscientious democracy.

Mr. HEFLIN. I know the papers reported him as having said that; and every man who has been overtaken in a fault, although he shows his guilt by what he did and said, denies that he did the thing that caused him to be overtaken. Now, he says that he wrote this resolution, I am told, or the most of it, and the resolution speaks for itself, and it is not in harmony with his statement of last night. I have simply laid bare the Mexican war propaganda of the Knights of Columbus. I have driven them into the open. A war propaganda has been carried on from one end of this country to the other; and when I brought the simple, cold facts to this body and gave them to the Senate of the United States and the country I was bitterly attacked by Roman Catholic priests and Roman Catholic newspapers from one end of the country to the other. One villainous and scurrilous little Catholic puppy up here in the State of New York, who edits or writes for a little sheet called the Mentor—"The Church of the Nativity"—suggests that a thug be hired to waylay and attack me.

Now, of course, this little feeble-minded fellow does not mean to be offensive or intolerant. You would not have to knock his brains out with a club. I could pinch them out with my thumb and forefinger. [Laughter.] The idea of suggesting in a so-called religious paper that a highwayman be employed to attack a United States Senator who dared to tell the truth about the efforts of the Knights of Columbus to take the Army of the United States and cross the Mexican border to restore the Catholic church to power in Mexico.

If the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] wants to defend Mr. Scott, let him defend him in his own time. I read what Mr. Scott said here in Washington last night that he would not spill a drop of blood over this Mexican situation. Let me show you what some of the others vitally interested think about Mr. Scott. Here is what Mr. Kelly said:

Scott challenged for debate on Mexico situation.

Challenge to a debate on the present religious difficulties in Mexico was issued yesterday by José W. Kelly, general delegate of the Mexican Federation of Labor—

You know the Knights of Columbus Philadelphia resolution went fishing for these Federation of Labor boys. They wanted to get them to join in with them in the United States to hatch out propaganda for war purposes.

to Joseph Scott, noted Los Angeles attorney. The challenge followed on the address made by Scott Monday night at a mass meeting of Knights of Columbus in Shrine auditorium.

In his letter to Scott, dated at Hawthorne, Kelly asserted:

"In your address you made numerous statements about the Government and officials of Mexico which were a deliberate attempt to hamper the progress and development of the people of Mexico in their effort to establish a government on democratic principles."

That is who Mr. Scott is, according to Mr. Kelly, and he speaks for the Federation of Labor. He is a loyal friend of theirs. He is one of them himself.

At his home in Pasadena last night Scott said he would take no notice of Kelly's challenge.

So he ignores and treats with contempt the Federation of Labor people. If he wants the truth known, why did not he meet Kelly and the audience hear both sides? I had not finished with the salient points in the Knights of Columbus resolution when the able and distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] insisted on wading into this argument to bring his friend Scott's message about how much it would grieve him to shed a single drop of blood over the Mexican muddle, and yet he was present and helped to raise a million dollars to start the Knights of Columbus war propaganda; and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, Mr. Daugherty, sent a message to the Knights of Columbus after that and told them that they had waked up a dormant element in the United States. What was that element? They were the people who were not in sympathy with what the Knights of Columbus were trying to do in Mexico. And this bishop said:

You have shown them that the Catholics can not be disregarded and slighted.

Who brought the religious question into the discussion of this question in the United States? I did not do it. The Knights of Columbus are people who belong to the Catholic Church. No Protestant or Jew can join that organization. Protestants and Jews both belong to the Masonic fraternity. Nobody but a Catholic can belong to the Knights of Columbus order, and here it was in action in Philadelphia, and one man writes me that the Knights of Columbus constitute the standing army of the Pope of Rome.

Why, Mr. President, I am getting information on this subject every day that I had never dreamed of. My eyes have been opened with regard to the pernicious activities of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Let me call one more significant point to the attention of Senators. It is in the Knights of Columbus resolution.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator for a question.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Does the Senator sponsor that statement on his own authority—that the Knights of Columbus are the standing army of the Pope?

Mr. HEFLIN. Oh, no; I said that I had a letter to that effect. I have several of them practically saying that, and one of them saying it outright.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Does the Senator subscribe to it?

Mr. HEFLIN. I do not know whether it is true or not. If I knew it was true, I would not hesitate to say so.

Mr. BROUSSARD. The Senator does not know whether it is true or not?

Mr. HEFLIN. Of my own knowledge, of course, I do not know whether it is true or not, but I have seen some signs that point over in that direction.

Mr. BROUSSARD. May I say to the Senator from Alabama that I am a member of the Knights of Columbus? In 1898 I responded to the call of my country against a Catholic country and took part in the Spanish-American War. I am not denouncing anybody for not going, but I think we have demonstrated our loyalty to this country.

Mr. HEFLIN. I know you have. The Senator from Louisiana is a brave man, and he did render splendid service to his country in the Spanish-American War, and I have made no

attack upon him. I am talking about this Knights of Columbus war propaganda, and I want to stay with the subject.

Mr. President, the Senator comes from a distinguished family in Louisiana. I served with an able and distinguished brother of his in the House for a number of years, and I trust that he will not insist on getting his statements into my speech. I want to go along with my own argument and get through in the next 15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Go ahead.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, here is another part of that Knights of Columbus resolution. That resolution is going to be made clear, and people who have interest enough in it to read it and study it will have an opportunity to get it in this RECORD. Here is another part of it. This is the Knights of Columbus resolution, and it is said Mr. Scott wrote the most of it:

As to the Knights of Columbus in Mexico, we extend to our brethren our sincere sympathy and fraternal concern. We bid them not be downcast or dismayed. We pledge the support and cooperation of 800,000 men.

What is that but an offer of service in war? What is that, when the Government is counseling peace, when the Government of the United States is seeking to keep the peace with Mexico, when this resolution denounces the Government for what it is doing, shouting across the line to the Knights of Columbus in Mexico and saying to them, "Do not be downcast. Continue your opposition to the constitutional government. We convey to you the assurance of support of 800,000 Knights of Columbus in the United States."

Why not tell the truth even if it affects Catholic, Protestant, and Jew. We have all three in this country. Why not be at liberty to discuss any of them and all of them when the country itself is concerned, and the Army, composed of the young men of the country, would be involved if war should come?

I have given you the salient points in the Knights of Columbus resolution. Mr. Scott said they never had any intention of doing anything except to carry on this educational propaganda. I have shown that Judge Tally, of New York, a Catholic judge and an able man, came down to Washington and went before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and told that committee that he spoke for the Catholic clubs of New York, that he spoke for the lay members of the Catholic Church of New York City, and that he was here to demand the severance of diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Mr. President, these are the undisputed facts. They can not get away from these facts. They are here. I did not make them, but I dare to bring them to this body and to give them to the country.

The Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia in his significant message congratulated the Knights of Columbus on the headway they were making. They sent a committee up to see Mr. Coolidge in the mountains of New York, and somebody, and I wonder who it was, got it into the mind of the Philadelphia bishop that the situation was changing, because he said, "You have waked up a dormant element and you have shown it—that certain element—that Catholics can not be disregarded and slighted." He did not refer to the American people, the patriotic and peace-loving people of this country.

He mentioned only Catholics. The resolution grew out of a fraternity, a Catholic fraternity. He is confining his talk to the Catholic side of the question, and the Knights of Columbus do not say that "We pledge you the support of the liberty-loving people of America," but "the support of 800,000 Knights of Columbus." To do what? "To carry on your fight against what the Government of the United States is doing in the matter." There is no getting away from that. Why not face the issue?

Let me read another newspaper statement about Mexico, if I may, in the American Senate.

MEXICO REBELS GET MONEY HELP IN THE UNITED STATES

By George W. Hinman, jr., Universal Service

MEXICO CITY, January 25.—The Catholic rebel group, headed by Rene Capistran Garza, has raised \$250,000 in Los Angeles, according to the newspaper El Sol.

Garza issued a revolutionary manifesto at El Paso three weeks ago.

The account published in El Sol reviews reported activities of Garza in connection with the attempted "holy war" in Mexico against the Calles administration.

The Garza group is reported to be particularly active in Chicago, San Antonio, and other cities in the United States in its campaign to obtain financial support for the rebel movement.

Am I to be called intolerant for bringing these truths to the attention of the Senate and the country? A quarter of a mil-

lion dollars more has been raised for the rebel movement in Mexico, and this Government is against the rebel movement, this Government has recognized the Calles Government in Mexico. The Knights of Columbus denounced this Government for its course, and certain people in the United States are gathering up money, no doubt, in response to this propaganda of the Knights of Columbus, and are sending it over to aid a rebel army against the constituted authorities of Mexico, recognized by the Government of the United States. Why not tell that to the people of this country and let the truth be known?

Let us see a little more about Mr. Scott. The Los Angeles Record said some time ago:

Joseph Scott has been selected to fire the opening gun Monday night in a nation-wide effort on the part of the Knights of Columbus to give to the American people "the facts about the situation in Mexico."

He spoke there.

The mass meetings are part of the general plan which was authorized by the supreme convention of the Knights of Columbus at the Philadelphia meeting last August, at which \$1,000,000 was pledged in connection with the Mexican problem.

The lecture will be free and the public is invited. No appeal will be made for funds.

So, Mr. President, the matter is being financed entirely by the Catholics, no appeal made to the public who come out. Money is being raised in other ways, a million in Philadelphia, and a quarter of a million in the towns named in this article, sent over to aid a rebel movement in Mexico, to tear down a Government that we have recognized.

The Senator from New York read the little bouquet statement of Mr. Scott especially prepared for his speech here last night seeking to induce the people to believe that it would hurt his heart to see a single drop of an American lad's blood shed in war with Mexico. Let me read you some of the things he said.

He declared Calles "the illegitimate child of the United States."

You talk about using intemperate language in the Senate, and say that we should not use intemperate language in the Senate, that we might arouse the Mexican people, we might hurt their feelings, we might insult them; and here is this man who makes his way to the Capital, and in the Capital denounces the head of our sister Republic, our neighbor, with whom we are trying to live in peace, trying to settle our differences by arbitration. He denounces the President of that Republic as the United States illegitimate child. Let some of the papers that have any Americanism still left in them go after him for that kind of talk.

Listen to how he soft-pedals.

Expressing himself in favor of arbitration, he declared that the gesture was useless as it was impossible to get Calles to arbitrate.

Calles has already expressed a desire to arbitrate. He expressed that desire before my efforts and the efforts of the Senator from Arkansas brought forth and caused to be passed through the Senate the resolution calling upon the President to submit our differences with Mexico to arbitration. Surely that was worth fighting for. But Mr. Scott said, "Calles will not arbitrate." Why did he want to misrepresent the President of our sister Republic, when he does want to arbitrate, and is offering to arbitrate?

Again he said that Calles and his people have got to stop putting Americans at each other's throats. I had not heard of that before. What business is it of ours if a couple of Americans over there, one on the side of Calles and one on the other, want to have a fist fight? Would he call out the Army of the United States to take Calles out of the presidential chair because two Americans fight? We have nothing to do with that.

As to the kind of propaganda they are getting out, here is the New Age Magazine, published here in Washington. It gives an insight as to what is being done to stir up and excite the American people.

The article in the El Paso Post continues (and El Paso is on the Mexican border)—

It was said that a run was being made on the banks, and people were taking their money out because Calles was President.

Never heard of such a run, but remarking that the picture had a familiar look, officials inclosed a copy to the Mexican Government and requested an explanation. The answer came promptly in the shape of a copy of the original photograph certified by the managing director of the Bank of Mexico. On the picture is this notation, "Inauguration of the Bank of Mexico, September 1, 1905."

Listen:

"That's typical," the Mexican attachés say, "of our propaganda with which the enemies of our country are flooding the United States."

Instead of taking money out of the bank, the picture shows people lined up to put money in the bank."

Yet they took an old picture and pressed it in service again and sent it into the United States, picturing people getting their money out of and running away from a bank, and they say the true picture shows people going to the bank to put their money into its vaults.

Mexican officials took the opportunity to cite E. R. Torgler, of Cleveland, an American mining engineer, who had a letter in the New York Times of November 14. In the letter Torgler charged that a picture which Liberty Magazine claimed depicted the hanging of peons in Nayarit as a result of a religious riot was in reality a hanging of bandits two years before.

Think of it, Senators, all of this being used to stir up American audiences, and get us ready to march the Army and to go into the Treasury to carry on a bloody conflict with a sister Republic. The country ought to know the facts. The Government was established for the people. The citizen is the end and aim of the Government. It was created for him and dedicated to his welfare. Why not let him in whose name it was created, for whose use and benefit it was established, know all the facts that affect him and his peace and happiness.

He is entitled to know at all times what is being done to protect and safeguard his interests.

Let me finish reading about the picture before I touch further on that question:

He said that he had had in his possession the identical photograph for more than a year.

And yet they stand before our audiences and lecture and tell about how these people were hung. "I saw the picture of two people they had just executed hanging to a tree," and yet they had been executed more than two years before.

The newspaper quotes a Mr. Galligher or Gallivan—I think it is GALLIVAN, of Massachusetts—as referring to me as the Toro-voiced Senator from Alabama. He is taking a dig at those who are exposing the Mexican war schemes of the Knights of Columbus. Let us see who Mr. GALLIVAN is:

Mr. JAMES A. GALLIVAN; Roman Catholic; Knight of Columbus; voted against Burnett immigration bill; paired against Johnson immigration bill; voted against 2 per cent selective immigration bill.

This information is from a book called "Who's Who in Congress." It states that Mr. GALLIVAN introduced two bills to suppress Protestant papers by directing the postal authorities to exclude them from the mails. In that talk of his the newspapers quoted him as referring to the preachers of the United States who are opposing this war propaganda as "yellow clericals" and "paid parsons," bitterly attacking them and me.

Why, Mr. President, this man has a right to express his opinion, whether it be worth anything or not. I want the Record to show exactly who he is and what his record is and what it is that prompts him to attack me. I understand that he said I did not represent the sentiment of the people of Alabama on this question. I speak the sentiments of five-sixths of the people of my State, and if the gentleman does not think that I do, let him place his candidate in the field against me in Alabama. I know that the greatest effort that was ever made against a public man in this body or any other body perhaps in this Nation is being made against me now.

They are hiring the smartest writers they can get to write articles attacking me in the magazines. They hired a little hickory-nut-headed fellow to write one for Collier's Weekly. He calls himself "The Low Down on the Higher Ups." He would have no trouble proving to anybody that had ever seen him that he was a "low-down specimen of American citizen." He calls himself "Sitting at the Keyhole." That is where he gets his information. If there is a contemptible character on this earth that both men and women despise more than most any other it is the helgrammite that peeps through the keyhole. [laughter.] I would like to see this little keyhole bug counting over the coin paid to him to write that article about me. I would like to see him wrap up the roll and put it in his pocket and walk off, licking his chops. Poor little contemptible wretch, assailing a man who is bringing the truth here to the floor of the Senate to prevent the murder of American boys in a war with Mexico, selling his birthright for a little filthy lucre, seeking to strike down the arm of a man fighting for the honor and the welfare of his country and fighting to save the lives of the youth of his country.

There was another article in a paper called The Independent, published up in New Hampshire. That is where the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus are located, I believe. That is where the president of the organization lives. The article gave the reasons why they do not want me in this body. Mr.

President, nothing on earth would please them better than to get me out of this body. One of the articles in which they attack me said that the South ought to be speedily relieved of my services. My term does not expire until March 4, 1931, and "speedily" means immediately. I wonder what method they will employ to get rid of me, because I am a thorn in the flesh of the enemies of my country.

I have received letters from more than 100 men and women—high-class American citizens—telling me that if "certain people" could not silence me one way, they would do it in another way; that they would do it by slow poison, or, if they could do it in the dark and get away with it, they would do it with a bullet. I trust no such attack as that will be made upon me; but if it is I shall not fear to meet it. I owe a duty to my State, to the people who honored me with the best they had to give. I owe a duty to the Government that I have taken an oath to support and sustain. I owe a duty to the Government which I swore I would protect against all enemies—both foreign and domestic. I will dare to do that duty. If I must be stricken down in the line of that duty, I will have the consciousness of the fact that I have performed it and have kept the faith.

I have had a number of suggestions from stalwart, red-blooded Americans telling me what would happen to some of these gentlemen if they did put me out of their way. I would look down from the parapets of the sky and give my hearty approval to the taking off of one of them from each of the 48 States. That would not be enough to avenge the death of a real American who was leading a fight for right and justice and peace. I have uncovered a serious and a dangerous situation when I had no intention of discussing a religious question. That has been forced on me. I have uncovered a deadly machine at work in my country. Men and women all over it are thanking me for telling the truth. I have over 600 letters which I have not yet read, pouring in from every State in the Union, telling me: "You have voiced the views of millions. The people of the country are with you. Don't let them frighten you, but be careful, be watchful ever. There is nothing that some of them would not stoop to do. They would murder you if they could."

Mr. President, intimidating influences ought not to be encouraged, and yet I have here a Catholic paper, to which I referred a little while ago, the Mentor, Church of the Nativity, sent to me yesterday, suggesting that I ought to be attacked by a thug; that a thug should be hired for that purpose.

Just analyze that situation a moment. A little, miserable, contemptible cur permitted to live in the United States, where free speech is guaranteed, writing a scurrilous article against a Senator, using the United States mails, under Republican rule, to besmirch a Senator, attacking him and using the most insulting language, and winding up by saying that they ought to have thugs to catch him and beat him up.

Mr. President, I have no malice against anybody, but I would like to have that fellow who wrote that article come into my office and tell me that he wrote it. I resent such a miserable, mean, contemptible, and cowardly attack, and yet he is using the mails of the United States to send out that propaganda. Certain Senators talk here about intemperate speech, a religious question. I did not inject either. They are here. Why should not I tell the truth about them?

As to this man GALLIVAN, to whom I referred a moment ago, he said:

But in Mexico the missionary has nothing to lose and has no standing and will not have unless Calles and his patriots have a free hand to destroy the Christian religion that has been the faith of the Mexican people for 400 years.

The Catholic religious question is uppermost in their minds. It will bob up and come out anyhow in spite of them. It is the religious question, and why not face it? I do not want the Army of the United States marched abroad to fight out any Protestant religious question or any Hebrew religious question or any Catholic religious question. Is not that fair and sound? Mr. GALLIVAN calls these parsons who oppose war and are with the Government in its policy for peace "yellow clericals." Let me read from the sermon of a Jewish rabbi on the subject:

Arbitration with Mexico urged by rabbi.

Mr. President, I will have to ask for order over on the Republican side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (rapping for order). Senators will be in order.

Mr. HEFLIN. That noise is trying and annoying when one is addressing the Senate. No Senator has any business carrying on a conversation that can be heard by the Senator who

is occupying the floor. The Senate ought to be quiet. I sometimes talk to a Senator next to me; I am leveling that criticism at myself; but it ought not to be done. When a Senator is addressing the Senate all Senators ought to be quiet except the Senator who is speaking. [Laughter.] Listen to these headlines:

ARBITRATION WITH MEXICO URGED BY RABBI

Land laws incidental to economic autonomy, Rev. E. L. Israel says. United States is bullying country, he asserts. Kellogg's talk of Bolshevism declared ridiculous in sermon.

Land laws and anticlerical laws are merely incidental to the development of the spirit of patriotism and economic independence in Mexico, Rabbi Edward L. Israel said yesterday morning in a sermon on Mexico at Har Sinai Temple.

This rabbi is from Baltimore.

"The only way to permanent peace, international or domestic, lies through arbitration and conciliation," he declared.

"Study of conditions, past and present, in Mexico has given me the greatest sympathy for that nation, and although I would protest against certain excesses committed, in view of the 400 years of tyranny through which the country has passed, these excesses are easy to understand," Doctor Israel said. "The Jewish people, who know the meaning of tyranny, should be particularly sympathetic to the people of Mexico."

He goes on to say:

If we faced the issues that Mexico faces, we would stand up and hurrah for the laws Mexico has adopted and declare it our inalienable right to pass them.

All but 15 per cent—

Listen to this, Senators—

All but 15 per cent of the foreigners in Mexico have accepted the laws, which are not retroactive and which merely put into effect provisions of the constitution adopted in 1857 and reenacted in 1917. This group is made up entirely of citizens of the United States—

Do you get that, Senators—

who felt they could count on their Government to play the bully.

There is a loyal citizen of the United States, a Jewish rabbi. I suppose he will come in that list spoken of by this man GALLIVAN. Listen to this:

The foreign titles were obtained mostly from the Diaz Government, by graft and contrary to the Constitution, and I might add that Diaz was the most merciless and corrupt man who has headed an American Republic, and we have had lots of them. This country now says, in effect, to Mexico: "Because we have invested money with you—however illegally—you must now accept our ideas of law or we will beat you up."

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HEFLIN. I do.

Mr. DILL. I was interested in what the Senator from Alabama just read about the constitution of Mexico of 1857. I should like to know whether the Senator's study of this question has led him to believe that the provisions which are now called retroactive and confiscatory were a part of the constitution and law of Mexico so long ago?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes. I have had a great many letters to that effect. I have been told by students of the question that these provisions were there and that they lay dormant under Diaz for many years.

Mr. DILL. But the Senator can not rely on letters in reference to matters of this kind. I thought the Senator had investigated the constitution, and I wanted to ascertain what was his information on that subject.

Mr. HEFLIN. I have not compared the constitutions. I am reading what this Jewish rabbi in Baltimore says about the Mexican situation.

Mr. DILL. But the Senator himself has not made an investigation of the subject.

Mr. HEFLIN. No. I have not compared the two constitutions.

Mr. DILL. It is a very important matter, because the President of the United States has stated that the reason we can not arbitrate this question is because it is confiscation. I think it is very important to determine whether or not these laws were in effect when the money was invested in property which is now said to be confiscated.

Mr. HEFLIN. This man says that it is not confiscation. Now, let us see—

Mexico, by her willingness to arbitrate even under these circumstances, has brought bullying United States into disrepute not only throughout Latin America but throughout the world.

Incidentally, we should understand that President Calles—

Listen to this, Senators—

is neither a bandit nor a wild-eyed Bolshevik. He is a most charming intellectual man, with fine sensibilities and a deep knowledge and understanding of national and international affairs.

Does that agree with Mr. Scott's statement about him last night?

The actual process by which many of these property rights of ours were obtained was as follows:

Here is the meat in the coconut—

The large interests established stores in oil districts, extending credit liberally to ignorant small landowners until they could not repay and then foreclosed on their land. Mexico is merely trying to recover what was taken from her people by crookedness.

Do we want now to march an army across the Mexican border to help a lot of bandits who took lands from the native Mexicans under those conditions and restore those lands to their hands as if they had acquired them honestly?

Continuing, he says:

The religious issue is only a side issue in connection with the establishment of what the Mexican Government feels is patriotism.

I see that President Calles has said that all he was asking the Catholic clergy to do was to register, just like the ministers of the gospel of every other religion. Well, why should they not do that? We have had that question up in this country. We had it up in my State. We had a law passed providing for the inspection of all institutions of learning; but the Catholics of my State opposed the permitting of a State inspector to inspect the Catholic schools. I favored having them inspected. I asked this question then and I repeat it now, and who can answer it: "By what authority would you exempt a Catholic school of learning from inspection when you have a Presbyterian school inspected, a Christian school inspected, a Baptist school inspected, a Methodist school inspected?"

What right have you to permit some power beyond the sea reaching into a commonwealth and taking an institution and setting it up on the mountain side exempt from your authority and your rules and saying to you, "You can inspect all the others but you can not inspect mine."

Calles said that what he wanted to do was to plant the flag of Mexico above every institution in the country. Who can object to that? In my State we fly the flag on the steeples of the churches; we fly the flag on our schoolhouses; we put the flag above everything. There is no conflict between our religion and our relations to our Government. We put the flag first. It represents and protects all that we hold dear, including our religion. Now, what objection should they have to putting the flag of Mexico above the churches, and Calles said they refused to permit that to be done?

However, what business is that of ours? Should we take an army over and compel Calles to take the flag of his country down and permit a priest to put a cross above it, if it suits his whim to do so? That is not the purpose of this Government; it is not the purpose of an army of this Government to render that sort of service to any church.

This brilliant preacher in Baltimore continues:

Rightly or wrongly, the Mexican Government believes that the Catholic clergy have been allied with the foreign interests that have bled the country for centuries.

Now, is this distinguished Hebrew rabbi to be punished because he dares to say that about the Catholic Church in Mexico? Why should I become excited and raise my bristle because somebody tells me of some unbecoming or atrocious act of an agency of the Methodist Church in some other part of the earth or here, for that matter? I would say, if it is true, tell it; if it is not the truth, let it be answered. Bring it into the open.

I am tired of these cloistered places which bury the truth from the American people. They paid too dearly for this Government to permit an insidious power to sneak along in the dark and ultimately take it by the throat and strangle it to death. It is not going to do it if I can help it.

The Baltimore rabbi goes on—

The Government is not antireligious, as is shown by its having printed and distributed countless copies of the gospels and even "The Little Flowers of St. Francis."

Why, Mr. President, every prop is knocked out of this war propaganda. Another minister has said, "The President of Mexico has not prevented the Catholic priests from carrying on their services and administering their sacraments; they quit themselves because they would not comply with the rules and regulations of Mexico to register like other ministers of the gospel." Now it is said by some that the Catholic clergy hold that they are not beholden to any government; that they are above all government; that their true allegiance is to the Pope of Rome. I pray God that is not true. If that is true, it is dangerous to free institutions in America. No man's allegiance should be above his allegiance to his country.

In closing, this great rabbi said:

However, the solution of this and Mexico's other problems lies in conciliation and arbitration.

Secretary Kellogg's talk of Bolshevism is the height of the ridiculous. He clearly has a mania on that subject.

In closing:

We are losing a great deal of prestige throughout the world by our pigheadedness in assuming we can live by and for ourselves in a world that can be encircled by the human voice. President Coolidge at Omaha declared that this country is definitely committed to a policy of dealing with other nations through friendship and understanding instead of through the old methods of force; throughout this land the American people are now saying to these words "Amen."

Mr. President, is not this man a patriot? He dares to speak the truth. He doubtless will be annoyed, since they got his name and address from my speech. Those who have written attacks upon me for daring to speak in my place the truth about this question are disloyal Americans. They hold allegiance to a power that reaches beyond the sea to the Vatican at Rome. They hold allegiance to a Pope and against the Government and a Senator of the Government who would protect that Government against their wicked purposes.

Oh, they are villainous and they are powerful. They had one little Frank Kent—poor little Frank! [Laughter.] I knew him when he really was a right amiable fellow for the size he is; but he has come to be the little red ant in a doodle hole [laughter], the little tomtit in a blackjack.

Poor little Frank! I do not know what they have done to him, whether he has kissed the toe of the Pope or not. [Laughter.] I do not know; but poor little Frank! He has become such a disgruntled, embittered, soured little thing he has gotten to a point where he does not enjoy anything except pouring out the wrath of the predatory interests upon the heads of real American Senators. Miserable little fellow, Frank, spelled with a small "f"—little frank—has become the paid pen-pushing puppet of the predatory interests. [Laughter.]

Why, little Frank wrote an attack against me, and they printed it in the Baltimore Sun, and I can almost see the Pope with his hands stretched out over that sheet. It is becoming powerfully under the influence of that power, and little Frank has fallen for the spell.

He wrote a nasty and miserable attack on me, and they mailed it down, then, to a paper in my State, and they reproduced it.

So they are carrying their slanderous attacks on me down into Alabama because I have dared to stand here and challenge the right of the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic institution, to plunge this country into war. They are employing the sharpest and brightest writers they can find, a lot of them are really little criminals, when they are trying to destroy a man who is trying to save his country from the dangers that threaten it—miserable, contemptible little wretches, sitting down and writing, attacking me for standing up here and telling the truth!

Why do they not jump on the Knights of Columbus, who wrote that resolution and passed it? Why do they not assail the bishop who said they can not slight Catholics and ignore them in the United States?

Why do they not attack Judge Talley, who said:

I am here representing the Catholics of New York, and I want diplomatic relations severed.

Why do they not attack the editor of the Catholic Union, their paper in Buffalo, N. Y., who says, with all assurance:

I predict we will be in war with Mexico by the 1st of June.

I am singled out, and war is made upon me, but I dare to defy all these enemies of my country, and every man who seeks to plunge my country into war—I do not care whether he is a Catholic, a Protestant, or a Jew—is an enemy of my country.

I hope that is plain enough and can be understood.

Mr. President, these periodicals, pamphlets, magazines, big dailies, and the other papers that they can control they are

sending into my State. A great many of my friends have sent me copies of the editorials with the letters they wrote.

They are saying that I ought to be beaten; that they will render any assistance that is called for to help beat me—just a poor, humble American Senator who dares to bring the truth of their conduct into the open, who refuses to let it stay hidden in the closet and the closet. An army is parading over my country; lecturers are going into almost every home and hamlet, pleading for something to be done in Mexico, telling of outrageous things, harrowing up the feelings of men and women, getting them ready for a day that I fear may come when Congress shall have been adjourned a month or six weeks; and I dare to come in and tell what I know, to bring the printed records of their doings and put those records in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and the people who read the RECORD throughout the country are flooding me with letters saying, "The newspapers are mistreating you. They will not give you a fair deal. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tells the truth. Stand by your guns! God bless you in your fight!"

Mr. President, that is consolation enough to me, to know that the God-fearing, American-loving men and women of my country are with me. I am willing to spend and be spent in the cause of my country, and none of these attacks nor all of these attacks can drive me from the position I have taken.

I know it is dangerous. I have been informed about the poisoning of two bishops in Mexico who sided with Calles. They were separated in their work, one in one place and one in another, and both were poisoned on the same afternoon. I know it is dangerous, but the boys who went to France occupied dangerous places. They never quailed. They were right out there amidst the deadly missiles on the battle field. They were being shot to death. I am being shot from the back by these emissaries of the devil who are seeking to harm and destroy me because I dared to stand up and tell the Senate and the country the truth about them and their conspiracy against their country.

Poor, little, miserable Frank Kent! [Laughter.] If it is possible for gentility, for honor, and principle to die in a man while he is still in the flesh, poor little Frank is dead. [Laughter.] They are now turning their batteries loose on me, printing their vile stuff in the columns of the papers, sending out their broadsides to squelch me. "Keep after him! Stop him!"

Well, why not stop the propaganda? That is what I am after. Why not give us an assurance that there will be no war? That is what I am after. Why not let us know that these boys are not going to be killed—shot to death in guerrilla warfare along the Mexican border, held down there for 15 years perhaps up and down the line between these two countries? Why not have an understanding before we adjourn that we are going to protect this Nation, its honor, its integrity, and maintain peaceful relations, if possible, with Mexico? Give Calles a chance; he has established a government on the theory of our own, whose only offense is that he wants the Catholic priests to register like ministers of other denominations; he wants the flag of his country, like ours, to fly above all.

Why not have an assurance that we will give those people a chance to have a great government? If there are crooks and criminals sucking the life blood of their citizens, let them drive them out. This Government never had an army to carry out the plans of the bandit, to protect the loot that he steals in other countries. Let this Government stand before the world with clean hands, with head erect, and light upon her face, and say, "With peace toward all and malice toward none, we bid you Godspeed. We will not strike you down. As long as you are obeying the laws and living up to your constitution we will give you a chance to establish a stable government. We want you to be a peaceful neighbor. We want you to prosper and be happy—you and all your people."

Mr. HEFLIN subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent to print some letters that I have in the RECORD, following my speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The letters are as follows:

OAKLAND, CALIF., January 20, 1927.

HON. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have read with much pleasure the press accounts of your speech in the Senate regarding the activity of the Knights of Columbus in trying to stir up trouble between our country and Mexico.

Although I am not one of your constituents, I can not refrain from letting you know that there are a lot of people here in California who are behind you in this matter and who wish California and other States had Senators brave enough to defy the wrath of the papal hierarchy and speak out where it can be heard all over the country.

There has been too much suppression of facts under the deceptive plea of "tolerance." Facts should not injure any individual or organization. If they do, so much the worse for that individual or organization. In behalf of a large number of good friends of mine, I say, "God bless Senator HEFLIN."

Very sincerely,

(Dr.) BYRON R. WYCKOFF,
214 Physicians' Building, Oakland, Calif.

FIRST MAGYAR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cleveland, Ohio, January 19, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have just read in the morning paper of your stand on the Mexican question. For heaven's sake, do not let up. You are on the right track. A Roman Catholic conflict is in preparation in the United States. Senator WALSH and the others do not know about it. It is being pushed and strengthened in Roman Catholic churches and parochial schools. Not long ago, I am told, the Hungarian priest in the St. Elizabeth Church in Cleveland spoke to the school children in his immense parochial school, bidding them to prepare for a great struggle and be ready to lay their lives down for their religion.

Your stand is commendable, and the great overwhelming majority of Protestants in this country are standing by you.

Very sincerely yours,

B. K. BASHO.

BUFFALO, January 19, 1927.

United States Senator HEFLIN,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

ADMIRABLE DEAR SIR: You have certainly thrown a heavy wrench into the Knights of Columbus war machinery. Do not falter in your exposure of the dastardly trick that was almost put over on the American public. Secretary Kellogg's foolishly phrased charges of cause for war and Secretary Flaherty's flurried denial of the Knights of Columbus conspiracy seem to have been dictated from the same source. You are right in your statement about Knights of Columbus activities in trying to get the United States of America into war with Mexico. While visiting in a near-by town last August in the home in which I visited I picked up a booklet written or purporting to have been written by President Flaherty of the Knights of Columbus. It was a call to arms in defense of the church throughout. It contained the most inflammable kind of propaganda in stirring up war with Mexico. It said in part: "The holy father declares that he is amazed at the patience of Catholics, considering what is being done to the church and the religious orders in Mexico. Since he counseled peace as far as possible, but he could not foresee how long it would be before the Yaquis would break loose and tear Calles and his adherents to bits."

The pamphlet called upon Catholics to contribute what they could to a \$3,000,000 fund, which the Knights were raising for war with Mexico in defense of the church.

I have written to the Buffalo Courier-Express asking questions as to what use was being made of the Knights of Columbus \$3,000,000 Mexican war fund. Of course, my letter was not used, although it was plausibly written in questionnaire form. W. J. Conners bought out the Express last spring, which was one of the requisites in controlling the press in the interests of the war makers.

Keep up the good work. Challenge the Knights to send one of the above-mentioned pamphlets to any Member of the Senate to be read as proof of their innocence. Try and get one. I have tried repeatedly but can not get one. I could continue to write on the matter in question, but know your time is too valuable to further read than what I have said above.

You hold the trump card, so play it to the bitter end in defense of the American people.

Sincerely yours,

M. LAUGHLIN, 43 Vernon Place.

SPRINGFIELD, OREG., January 19, 1927.

Senator TOM HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations upon your brave stand in the Senate regarding the Mexican situation.

It is clear to be seen that this is, indeed, a religious issue and that the Knights of Columbus are instrumental in agitating strained relations between this country and Mexico for the sake of overthrowing a Protestant government that is attempting to separate church and state.

It is only natural that Catholic Members of the Senate should be aroused by your frankness in stating the situation as it really is.

True, loyal Americans who have read the history of the Catholic Church are not in sympathy with any movement that forbids the

bringing of such an issue on the floor of the Senate. This is the place where such subjects must be threshed out.

The Protestant people are to-day as never before watching official Washington.

More power to the heroic efforts of such men as yourself who fear not to speak with a determination to expose the tactics of Rome.

Yours truly,

D. B. MURPHY.

25 TREDWELL AVENUE,
Lynbrook, Long Island, January 14, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN.

DEAR SIR: It gave me a great deal of pleasure to read your remarks in the Senate Chamber to-day. You certainly hit the nail on the head. The whole Mexican affair can be sifted down to a religious issue and does not concern this country at all. The Catholics will not rest until they embroil this country in war with Mexico, and the oil interests of Mexico are in some instances in the hands of some prominent Catholics of this country.

Mrs. Slack and I were in Washington last May and stopped at Congress Hall. We had the pleasure of seeing you, and if we go there this year I hope we will have the privilege of shaking hands with you.

Yours respectfully,

H. C. SLACK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 19, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Thank you for your very courageous stand against Knights of Columbus. The Roman Church will do anything to further its own ends.

In Maine we know how Governor Brewster was obliged to frankly make war on what he thought were undue Catholic encroachments on the public-school system.

I lived in Pittsfield, Mass., eight years. During that period the Romanists secured 10 out of 14 in the board of education. At once they took out of the curriculum of high school the study of English history, and put in its place as an elective the study of Irish history. The great Protestant churches will back you in your stand. I am a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A very large element of Episcopalians are ready to back you.

Wishing you all success in your efforts for liberty of speech and of conscience.

From a priest of the Episcopal Faith.

WASECA, MINN., January 24, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to congratulate you for the brave stand you take on the Mexican question and your showing up the intrigues of the Knights of Columbus.

Every true American in the United States is with you.

Yours for a better U. S. A.,

W. O. CODY.

1432 GRAND AVENUE,
Kansas City, Mo., January 19, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I thank God for a Senator who is not afraid to stand up in the Senate and expose and oppose those who would violate the Constitution of the United States for the sake of gaining favor with certain sects. There are thousands who approve of your stand, you can be assured. And a great many who seem to be "dumb" will probably awaken some time. With best wishes,

Yours truly,

W. L. FLY.

DETROIT, MICH., January 26, 1927.

Honorable UNITED STATES SENATOR.

DEAR SIR: I just got through reading in the Detroit News of the exposure you have made of existing conditions as you found them to be perpetuated in Mexico, and I certainly congratulate you on the remarkable stand you have thus far taken, and I myself believe the charges as you set forth are based on facts alone and should be exposed to the public.

I have just recently heard a report of a secret committee at present in Mexico making investigations as to how true and authentic the proposed Bolshevik charges and activities are, and their report was that every supposed clew they have yet encountered and run down and treed they were much surprised to find the Pope of Rome directly the sponsor.

Thanking you, indeed, I remain,

Yours truly and oblige,

J. V. FERREE.

SUPERIOR, WIS., January 26, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Having read with a great deal of interest and satisfaction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD your several speeches within the last two weeks on the Mexican affairs, in which you have revealed to the people of this country the true facts as they are, and which we do not get in the daily press, I feel it my duty as an American, while of foreign birth, to congratulate you upon disclosing the true facts as they are, and sincerely thank you for same.

You have, I am sure, millions of Americans who feel as I do, thankful to you for what you have done in letting the people know the true facts as they are, and I only wish that the daily press would give as much publicity and a full report of your speeches as they do to the opposition.

I am anxiously awaiting the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD giving the discussion on Senator ROBINSON'S resolution which passed the Senate yesterday.

Again thanking you for what you have done, I am yours for the United States of America first.

Respectfully,

D. A. BERG.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MOST HONORABLE SENATOR: I read with keen interest in the New York Times, January 19, 1927, of your remarks to the effect that the Knights of Columbus were seeking to involve the United States in war with Mexico.

Both my brother and I sincerely appreciate your efforts to keep the Roman Catholic religion out of politics and heartily congratulate you upon the stand you are taking and hope that you will continue the good work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

CARL S. CHACE.

ELMIRA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Toulon, Ill., January 25, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Permit me to express my hearty appreciation of the work you are doing on the floor of Senate relative to the situation in Mexico.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD comes to my desk every day and I keep informed as to what goes on in Washington through its columns. Your exposures of the unpatriotic and suspicious work of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Mexico and the United States are needed in such a time as this.

I have just finished reading the pamphlet issued by the consul general of Mexico in the United States, Hon. Arturo M. Elias, and if ever a people deserve the moral support of the liberty-loving people of the world it is the Mexican people just now.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country are determined to drive us into a war and thereby assist a tyrannical power posing as an ecclesiastical institution, to fasten and fatten itself upon the ignorance and poverty of a downtrodden people.

May God strengthen your powers to prevent such a calamity.

Yours for the truth,

C. HARRISON BECKER.

DETROIT, MICH., January 24, 1927.

Hon. Senator HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I had the great pleasure and satisfaction of reading your speech delivered in the Senate a short time since on the Mexican situation. I want to congratulate and commend you for the fearless manner in which you handled the question. I thank God for such a man as you. What we need in Congress is more men of your type.

I am sure there are many thousands of patriotic citizens in this country who are in perfect accord with you on this question.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

W. L. PEAVEY.

KENNELL, TEX., January 23, 1927.

Hon. J. T. HEFLIN:

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Our newspapers, so far as I have been able to find, have given only reference to your speech regarding the activity of the Knights of Columbus in attempting to get our country into war with Mexico. They have given the reply of Senator REED full space, which shows fully by what influence they are controlled.

I wish I could get a copy of your remarks on the subject.

You certainly told the truth, and I commend you for bringing the fact to public attention. Mexico has a struggle on its hands in extricating itself from 400 years of ignorance, superstition, and misrule. We should be patient with her honest efforts to advance her condition, and not let Wall Street, oil interests, and the priesthood influence our diplomatic affairs with a friendly neighbor.

Yours truly,

D. R. LEWIS.

BOYD, WIS., January 22, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HEFLIN: Just a few lines to express my appreciation. Nothing helps so much as smoking the K. C.'s out of their hole and exposing them to the light of day.

That subject was on every citizen of the country's mind, and I can assure you there were many sighs of relief when your bomb was heard over the land. We have not many men in Washington who will stand up for their country as you have. Keep watch on them, Senator HEFLIN; they are on the defense now; and such a feeling of relief to know you are where you are.

Yours truly,

W. J. LINSENIER.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA (INC.),

Springfield, Ill., January 25, 1927.

United States Senator HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I just read your speech you made some time ago, and I just had to drop you a line. I am proud of you and what you stand for. Oh, how I wish we had more men of your kind in Washington. I hope to have a chance to vote for you for the highest office that the American people can give a man.

Hoping that you continue your good work,

I remain, yours,

W. H. STURGIS.

JANUARY 20, 1927.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: My husband and I have been reading in the New York papers of your courageous and correct version of the present difficulties with our neighbor Mexico. We both read in the New York papers of the Knights of Columbus resolution and the raising of the "million dollar" fund to back same. Do not allow anyone to argue you into thinking you were incorrect in your statements or that you are a "southern bigot," etc.

My husband is a southerner and I am the daughter of one, although born in New York. * * *

Please listen in on station WHAP, New York, if you haven't already done so. It is your bulwark of defense.

Why is it that we Protestants are so fearful of speaking up for the right when we all know the underhand workings of the Catholic outfit? So afraid to offend evil!

From—

YOUR ADMIRERS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, January 19, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN:

DEAR SIR: I notice in news your speech on Knights of Columbus stand to raise \$1,000,000 for propaganda. I read some time ago where Knights of Columbus head, Flaherty, had been to see President Coolidge. Of course, he has a right so to do, but it makes me laugh to hear WALSH and all the rest of the gang deny any influence being exerted. If these citizens could only see how a man who owes his allegiance to the Holy See can not be for America first. Of course, all soldiers fought together in the Army, and the Knights of Columbus tried to put the Young Men's Christian Association out of commission. How about Bishop Jimenez heading revolution in his section in Mexico? The peoples of the world are going to govern themselves. Stand your ground, dear man. The country is back of you when you talk for liberty and justice. Who started that intolerance if not the Romanist?

Yours fraternally,

DR. EUGENE WARREN.

CHICAGO, January 19, 1927.

Hon. Senator HEFLIN.

DEAR SIR AND FELLOW AMERICAN: Thank God Almighty for one fearless American Senator who tells the truth, and the whole country is in accord with you, with the exception of the European-controlled. You have smoked them out, dear Senator.

Very sincerely,

CHARLES F. HINMAN,
4536 Clifton Avenue, Chicago.

JANUARY 19, 1927.

Hon. Mr. HEFLIN.

DEAR SENATOR: My morning newspaper of to-day, Philadelphia Ledger, seems to distort and seems to delight in elaborating on the snarls and hate of the jungles. Jesuits like they do not give your full side but delight to ridicule a man who has "guts"—pardon me the war expression. I would like to read your full speech. I may get it in the Fellowship Forum. Good luck to you. Hope you will wake up the weak knees.

DAVID L. TRUCKSESS,
Fairview Village, Montgomery County, Pa.

(America for Americans.)

CLINTON, IOWA, January 17, 1927.

Hon. HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: We sure appreciate the stand you have taken in regard to the K. C. outfit. We are glad to know that there is some one big enough to take the right stand. May success and honor be yours in the fight you have made for the right.

Very truly yours,

OSCAR GUNDERSON.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., January 18, 1927.

Hon. Senator HEFLIN.

DEAR SIR: Thank God for men like you who dare to serve and sacrifice for the right. To-day this Nation needs men like you. More so than any other time. Justice is now calling, and, bless your soul, your ear is not deaf to the voice of duty. You may be in the minority in the Senate (yet I doubt it), but think I can safely say you are in the majority outside of the Senate. You will never rue the day for taking this stand. The 100 per cent Americans are right behind you, so hold your ground and victory will be your reward, much to the envy of your colleagues. Trusting these words of encouragement will revive that American spirit with which you are so blessed, and knowing you can not and will not fail, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN MILES,

538 Thirty-seventh Street, North Bergen, N. J.

JANUARY 19, 1927.

J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Senator, Alabama, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: May I, a total stranger but an admirer of your fearlessness, express my appreciation and admiration of your splendid speech in the Senate attacking and exposing the part that the Catholic organizations are playing in our Mexican and Nicaraguan affairs, of which we are hearing so much? Of course, we only have a part of your address in the papers, the most important, no doubt, being suppressed. Would it be asking too much of you to send me all of your addresses on this subject, as I am very anxious to read them?

Rest assured, my dear Senator, that your friends are innumerable, not only in your State but in all States, whose hearts are with you in spirit if not in close contact in your noble and gallant fight for the truth.

Again assuring you of my high regard and trusting that I am not imposing upon your time in writing, I am

A Republican but an American first.

Yours truly,

THEO. B. ALEXANDER,
37 Loch Lomond Street, Uniontown, Pa.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21, 1927.

Hon. TOM HEFLIN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I take pleasure in transmitting herewith a letter, signed by a number of citizens commending your position on the floor of the Senate with reference to activity of the Roman Catholics in the United States regarding the Mexican Government.

It is clearly apparent to those who study the matter at all that the object of the Philadelphia resolution of the Knights of Columbus is to have this country interfere in Mexican affairs. Indeed, the knights are at this moment spreading their propaganda throughout the country by means of printed pamphlets and paid speakers. Columbia was visited by one of the propaganda spreaders only this week. He spoke at the opera house under the auspices of the local council of the Knights of Columbus.

It is indeed time that America had some one to present her side in her own Senate. We are pleased that you have broken the silence in behalf of the American people.

Yours very truly,

BEN E. ADAMS,
Box 874, Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 20, 1927.

Hon. J. TOM HEFLIN,

United States Senator from Alabama,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned American citizens, desire to commend you for your splendid service to your country in bringing to light and publicly exposing the efforts of the Roman Catholics, working through the Knights of Columbus, to lead our country into war. We want you to know that we are with you and only wish we had more men of like type in the United States Senate and in other public positions.

Yours very truly,

H. W. Young, H. L. Gregory, R. E. Cartlidge, J. B. McNeill,
E. J. Best, C. W. Jones, B. Homsly, J. G. C. Wooten, J. T.
Starling, G. H. Funderburk, D. W. Roof, J. E. Howie, H. A.
Neal, G. H. Lindsey, H. E. Watts, Lee Roy McDonald,
R. P. Jones, G. M. Spigner, John Love, R. B. Koon, C. E.
Napier, C. N. Bucanann, L. P. Funk, Ben E. Adams, J. A.
Watts, Claude Mixon, J. W. Bates, Richard Bowey, J. H.
Shealy, L. K. Worthen, Thos. B. Peavy, J. M. Barnard,
J. T. Kitchus, F. E. Hatshill, L. G. Gregory, E. L. Koor, J. Y.
Clouray, C. C. Jones, S. C. Danielson, M. S. Scott, C. B.
Madden, H. O. Sally, J. F. Morgan, J. L. May, M. L. Hall,
J. K. Boswell, W. L. Comer.

853 SEVENTH AVENUE,
New York City, January 19, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN.

DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest your speeches in the Senate on the Mexican trouble, and want to thank you for the fearless way you came out with the truth. The Knights of Columbus are making all the trouble they can so as to reinstate their church in Mexico, and it is through war and rebellion that they accomplish their end. Any one familiar with Mexican history knows what an enemy the Roman Church has been to that country. Go on with your good. You have many friends north who are with you.

Sincerely,

Miss JENNIE L. TAYLOR.

PITTSBURG, KANS., January 25, 1927.

Hon. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to express my approval of your stand on the Mexican situation.

I only wish we had many more like you.

Yours very truly,

A. L. WILES,
510 West Second, Pittsburg, Kans.

ODENVILLE, ALA., January 17, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: I take the occasion to express my appreciation of the stand you have taken against President Coolidge's policy in trying to drag us into war.

For God's sake, and for the sake of our boys, keep up your fight. I assure you there is no one who will appreciate it more than I.

Yours cordially,

C. M. GILL.

KENT, OHIO, January 20, 1927.

Senator THOMAS HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Allow us to congratulate you upon your recent speech in Congress. It takes great love of country, personal courage, and pride of faith to stand as you did and make those truth-flinging statements.

As teachers in the public schools we can appreciate the moral courage it took to stand for Protestantism. Perhaps you wonder, as we do, why the public gasps at expressions of Protestantism and smiles smugly when Romanism is flaunted in any form. Continue your good work, and not only your native State but Americans in other States are proud of you.

Yours for an Americanized America,

ELIZABETH RIEKER,
MARGUERITE M. BROWN,
FLORA JACOBS,
BELLE M. HOLDEN, Principal,
ELAINE DREW,
South School, Kent, Ohio.

BOISE, IDAHO, January 21, 1927.

Senator TOM HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.:

I wanted you to know that there are many people all over the United States that appreciate your stand in the Senate against the

forces of Rome that are trying to embroil us in war with Mexico. There may not be many who write you, but we are here just the same. We want you to stand by your convictions.

* * * You are right. * * *

Very truly yours,

REV. A. C. LUNNELL,
613 North Fifteenth Street, Boise, Idaho.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 24, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN, of Alabama,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: You will please pardon me for taking up your most valuable time in reading this, but I am compelled as a true American to take this means of thanking you for speaking the truth.

May God bless you and help you in your fight for America.

Please hold tight to your views and I am sure God will help you. "Amen."

Respectfully yours,

STERNE H. GARTRELL,
4809 East Seventeenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

BROOKVILLE, IND., January 26, 1927.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on your stand on the Mexican question in showing up the true cause of the trouble. Keep it up. The general public is in sympathy with you. If we had a few more real Americans like you in Congress, this would be a real country. Would like to have your speeches out of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on this question.

Yours truly,

RAY SMITH.

VERSAILLES, MO., January 26, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reading your address you made in Washington, January 25, we want to congratulate you on the stand you have taken, in regard to the Catholic question, and especially in regard to them controlling the press.

We feel that a man who can get up and speak the truth is worthy of being highly praised.

We are Republicans, but when it comes to the question of Protestant and Catholic, we forget politics and vote for the good of our country.

Hoping these few lines will convince you that you are not alone on this question, we remain,

Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. BEN. F. GOODMAN.

LEAVENWORTH KANS., January 14, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: After reading your comment on the Mexican situation in to-day's paper I take this means of thanking you for standing for American principles and giving the people some idea of what is causing the trouble in Mexico.

Most people know but have not got the nerve to come out and say. If a few more like you would voice their real sentiments, I believe it would cause them to stop and think. Hope you are able to line things up the way real Americans would. Am anxiously waiting developments.

Sincerely,

P. H. HOFFMAN,
293 North Esplanade.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., January 26, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HEFLIN: This means is taken to congratulate you on your stand relative to the Mexican situation. I believe in calling a "spade a spade" and your speech before the Senate proves that you believe the same.

You have thousands of good Protestants in this part of the United States that are backing you in your convictions.

Again assuring you that you are following the right course and trusting that we may hear that you are continuing to drive the truth home.

Sincerely yours,

D. L. RANKIN, P. O. Box 137.

MEXICO, IND., January 27, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN,

Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Permit me at this time to commend you on your speech of last week on the Mexican situation. I will also state the time has come for real Americans to wake from their long sleep.

Thanking you for your stand.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. COLE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Au Sable Forks, N. Y., January 26, 1927.

Hon. Senator HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I take this personal way of telling you that I admire the stand you are taking on the Mexican situation. We have no sons to sacrifice on the altar of war for the benefit of the Roman hierarchy. Stand pat.

While I am not in a position to give you political support, I want to assure you you have my moral support. And I am only one in millions that feel that way about your stand.

Very truly yours,

F. R. CUBIT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., January 26, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I read with much interest your speech on the Mexican situation, and the part the Knights of Columbus are playing in particular. It is indeed gratifying to know that one United States Senator has the moral courage to fight this organized effort of "political Romanism" in its effort to force this country in war with Mexico. It is true when an American Congressman or Senator defends this country against the political encroachment of Rome he is at once attacked by their henchmen in and out of Congress, but the majority of the American people are behind you in this fight for America and Protestantism.

Trusting other Senators will join you in this fight for the right, I beg to remain, sincerely yours,

F. P. LACY.

HOTEL SHERIDAN PLAZA,
Chicago, January 26, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN,
Washington.

SIR: Congratulations on your courageous stand regarding the Mexican situation.

We need more men like you in the official life of the Nation.

And your courageous efforts will bring more brave men to the front. The people are with you.

F. WRIGHT KEHL.

BOYD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Ashland, Ky., January 25, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

I wish to congratulate you on your stand on the Mexican question, of pointing out the ones who seek to make trouble for the United States. Keep up the good work, and may God be with you in your effort. Hope you will be able to arouse the people to our real danger.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. CARP.

MARSHALL PRODUCTS CO.,
New York, N. Y., January 16, 1927.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: All honor to you in your defense of truth and light on Mexico and Nicaragua. The best among our citizens are behind you. Such a straightforward and fearless policy redounds to your credit throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. MARSHALL.

LORAIN, OHIO, January 17, 1927.

Hon. J. T. HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HEFLIN: I want to write you a few lines to thank you for the stand you are taking in regards to Mexico controversy. I sure admire a man that takes a stand like you take and lets the world know how he stands.

Hundreds of true Americans around here are complimenting you.

Would like to have copy of your speech on January 14, 1927, and also any others you may have along this line.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. A. BURKETT,
507 West Twenty-first Street, Lorain, Ohio.

LOCKWOOD SCHOOL,
St. Louis County, Mo., January 17, 1927.

Senator HEFLIN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I wish to commend you for your stand in the Senate against those religious bigots who would drag our country

into war with the southern Republic in order to further the interests of their coreligionists in dominating and keeping a thumb on the state.

American citizens, who think, approve of your sentiments, and have for some time been expecting to hear from you, as you have spoken. I believe that you will find supporters in the Senate, and I urge that you keep up the good work, for you are right. I am anticipating something good when you get another chance. The henchmen of those underhanded "princes of the church" will, of course, oppose you bitterly, but American citizens will support you and respect you for your courageous fight.

This expresses the sentiments of my friends who are at heart real American citizens, and who see things as they are.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM S. CURD.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., January 18, 1927.

HON. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Senator from Alabama,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have read with very great interest the newspaper reports of your address exposing the "demands" made by the Knights of Columbus last year on our Government to intervene and shape the domestic and religious affairs of Mexico.

It is gratifying to know that we still have in the Senate of the United States a man true enough to American principles and brave enough in their defense to stand up before the world and condemn any domestic or foreign power that seeks to destroy our peace and involve us in a war with a sister nation.

We have no more right to complain of Mexico in the enforcement of her domestic laws relating to religion than Mexico has to interfere with the enforcement and regulation of our postal laws, or any other domestic law that is enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Our Nation believes in the separation of church and state. Surely, then, we should never give aid to any order or organization, religious or political, that seeks to destroy that principle and has for its end the unification of church and state.

This note is only intended to assure you that there are many citizens in private life throughout the Union that approve your defense of religious liberty and the right of self-determination.

I was appalled at the audacity and boldness of the Knights of Columbus at their meeting in Philadelphia, and I repeat I am glad to know that there is at least one Senator who is not willing to bend the knee to the demands of Rome in this matter.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

ROBERT BURETT OLIVER.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., January 19, 1927.

HON. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Allow me to congratulate you on the Protestant-American stand you have taken on the floor of the Senate with regard to the Mexican situation. You voice the sentiments of millions of other red-blooded Americans who heartily indorse you in your stand.

Respectfully,

ROBERT W. WATSON.

SEDALIA, Mo., January 17, 1927.

HON. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

United States Senate.

DEAR SIR: I have read to-day your speech delivered yesterday in the Senate.

I wish to commend you for speaking as you did in regard to our relations with Mexico. I think all fair-minded citizens will agree with you that the United States had better keep out of Mexico, and the sentiment of most people I have talked to is against this country taking up arms with Mexico when there is no reason to do so.

I am,

Yours very truly,

W. R. FARRIS,
1000 South Sound Avenue, Sedalia, Mo.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., January 16, 1927.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I read with eager interest your attack on the war policy of the administration. I wish to express to you a hearty sympathy in the action you have taken upon this matter. You have, I believe, the support of every peace-loving American and of every man who loves justice. Please be assured that you have the support of everyone with whom I have discussed the matter. We do not want war; we do not want the desires of a narrow minority to drag America into the mire. It is your good fortune to have some part in expressing the will of our

Nation. May you not lose sight of the ideals which have always inspired Americans to hate tyranny, to love freedom, and to love justice.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR M. POE.

712 South Thirtieth Street.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, when a Senator feels that his life is in danger he can not be blamed for making every effort at self-defense. When I heard the Senator from Alabama say to-day what he did, I heard it with great concern, and I read in the Record with still greater concern that one of our number is in serious danger of his life. He has been warned that he may be "bumped off," to use his own phrase.

This is a serious matter, Mr. President. I contemplate it with horror. It is a thing which must not be disregarded by the Senate. If the situation is as stated, immediate and effective steps must be taken to protect this Senator. The Army should assign troops to surround the Capitol. The Navy should send a large part of the fleet to the Potomac. The marines should be called from the Mexican border and from Nicaragua to protect his precious life.

We must not neglect taking every possible step to guard the life and senatorial activities of our colleague. His work for the country must not be interfered with for a single moment. His liberty and our liberty, the freedom of speech, and the welfare of the Nation are at stake. We must not fail to do our duty in this great crisis. I trust that we will wrap our colleague with protecting arms and guard him against every possible danger.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I appreciate the grave concern the Senator from New York has manifested for my protection and welfare. One of the letters I received said that sometimes and under certain circumstances the Catholic clergy would prefer to use a weak-kneed Protestant rather than one of their own members; that if they voted for a Protestant for high office he was either a Catholic at heart or merely a Protestant in name. Of course, that has no application, I imagine, to the Senator from New York.

The Senator wants to call out the standing army to protect me. Three Presidents of the United States have been murdered. They were taken out of the way by this same influence. I want to state to the Senator that it will hardly take the whole Army to protect me. Neither is he, nor are those back of him, going to use the Army to protect the Catholic Church and restore it to power in Mexico.

The Senator has felt called on to inject himself into this discussion, which, of course, in a way puts him over with those who are attacking me for the fight I have made. Some of the strongest letters I have received are from the State of New York, indorsing the stand I have taken. I commend the Senator from New York to the tender mercies of the people of New York, who are with me on this matter. They will wait on him when they get another opportunity.

I want to tell him something more; that since the Roman Catholics have tasted blood up there and have gotten Al Smith in the governor's mansion, and think they have him running for President, and have gotten another one of their brethren on the way down here to take a seat in the Senate, the Senator may do all he likes to please them, but he will be a "gone gossin" at the next election. They will take his seat and give it to one of the "faithful"—let him not doubt that—unless he does some enthusiastic toe kissing in the meantime.

The Senator has injected himself into this debate with me, and seeks to have a little fun at my expense. I trust none of these thugs that one of his constituents suggested should be employed to attack me will follow that suggestion. I know it would give the Senator from New York great concern, and he would shed copious tears if I should cease my attack upon those responsible for his place in the Senate.

The Senator's speech has invited me to speak plainly, and I am a plain-speaking man. So when the Senator engages me, and speaks plainly himself, he should expect me to feed him back the same kind of frankness. So, Mr. President, only the Senator will laugh at this serious situation.

What I have been doing has been an unpleasant work. It is not pleasant to sit down and read two or three dozen letters threatening your life, vilifying and demeaning you. It makes you want to see the fellow who wrote such a letter just for a moment. Of course, these things are not pleasant. I am a good-natured fellow in the main. I like to be at peace with everybody, and I love everybody. But I put my duty above everything else. I ought to do that.

The people of my State have been good to me. They have honored me with the highest office in their gift. They have kept me in Congress for 22 years, and I have been through some serious battles in that time. My record speaks for itself. I

have fought under bitter circumstances many a time. I am fighting now the most serious battle in which I have ever been engaged.

There is a proposition, country-wide, to use the United States Army to carry out the purpose of the Knights of Columbus assembled at Philadelphia, the blessings of the bishop pronounced upon them, mentioning only the Catholic faith. One of the Senator's own constituents, a distinguished judge, came out of New York City, and appeared before a committee of the House and asked that diplomatic relations with Mexico be severed, and a Catholic editor in his State made the prediction that, in spite of all we could do, when Congress shall have adjourned we will be at war with Mexico by the 1st of June.

That is no laughing matter. God knows, Senators, it is not a laughing matter. It is a serious matter for the American people. It is a serious matter with the fathers and mothers whose boys would have to die. It is a serious matter to have them feeling that the Army is being used to carry out a religious warfare, instituted and inaugurated at Philadelphia by the Knights of Columbus under the encouragement of a Catholic bishop. Let the Senator put that in his cranium and keep it there.

He laughs about calling out the standing army to protect me. I do not ask anybody to protect me against anyone, if he will come to my face. I never have asked for protection. Of course, nobody wants to be poisoned. If they are going to attack me, let them do it in the open.

Oh, yes; they warned me that I would get a dagger in my back. Of course, that is where they will stab me if they stab me at all. Nobody but a coward would make these attacks, and if they were going to attack my person, of course they will attack me from the back.

They are spending money. One friend wrote to me that he was satisfied they had spent \$100,000 buying up newspaper space and buying up these little pen pushers to attack me. When they wanted to pick out one of them they said, "We want to get a job done. We want somebody that can attack him strong. Let us see now. Here is So-and-so." "No; he will not do. He is too mild-mannered." "Well, here is So-and-so." "No; he is a perfect gentleman. Don't employ him. He will not do." "Who will do?" "This fellow will do it. He will do anything you want him to do, but you have got to pay him."

And then when I dare to come in here and tell about it the Senator from New York feels called upon to rise in his place and make fun and suggest that we get the standing army out. I would like to see him when he goes home—and he will be going home about to-morrow. He will be met down at the station. There will be more priests with their arms about his neck than ever embraced him before. I can see him bowing and smiling now, with his red carnation and all, bowing and scraping as he receives their congratulations and blessings. I can see him throwing his head back and asking, "How did I do?" "Was my performance in the Senate satisfactory? Were you pleased with it?" "Yes!"

And then he will stoop and kiss the ring. [Laughter].

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KING. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon House bill 15959 was before the Senate in connection with the report of the conferees. After a number of questions were submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who replied to those questions, no opposition was made to the confirmation of the report in part.

A perusal of the report shows that amendment No. 7, which had been inserted by the Senate, was receded from by the Senate conferees and the action of the Senate thereby nullified. When the conference report was before us yesterday that was not understood, but the language of the Senator from Wyoming conveyed the impression to me and to others, that that matter was still the subject of controversy and was still before the committee.

In view of the misunderstanding, it is very clear that the Senate ought to have an opportunity to pass upon that matter, and it can only be done by a motion to reconsider. I therefore enter a motion for the reconsideration of the vote by which conference report on House bill 15959 was adopted.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator is just entering the motion, to be laid on the table until the Senator from Wyoming can be present?

Mr. KING. I wanted to move now that the House be asked to return the papers.

Mr. CURTIS. That can be contained in the motion.

Mr. KING. The only point is this, that action may be taken by the House if there is any delay, and I do not want to fur-

ther complicate the matter. I am sure, in view of the statements made yesterday, and in view of the statement made by the Senator himself to me, that the Senator from Wyoming would not want a conference report to be adopted where there was so much misunderstanding.

Mr. CURTIS. I suggest that the Senator let the matter rest until the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations can be here. I will send for him and get him here as soon as possible.

Mr. KING. So that action may be taken before the recess or adjournment this evening, I have no objection.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15641) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the subhead "Pay, miscellaneous," on page 5, line 11, after the word "officers," to insert "and midshipmen," and, in the same line, after the word "duty," to strike out "and actual expenses of midshipmen while on shore patrol duty in foreign countries," so as to read:

For commissions and interest; transportation of funds; exchange; for traveling expenses of civilian employees; for the expenses of the attendance of representatives of the Navy Department who may be designated as delegates from the United States to attend the meetings of the International Research Council or of its branches; for the expenses for the attendance of representatives of the Navy Department who may be designated as delegates of the United States to attend the International Hydrographic Conference; actual expenses of officers and midshipmen while on shore patrol duty; hire of launches or other small boats in Asiatic waters; for rent of buildings and offices not in navy yards; expenses of courts-martial, including law and reference books, prisoners and prisons, and courts of inquiry, boards of inspection, examining boards, with clerks, and witnesses' fees, and traveling expenses and costs; expenses of naval defense districts; stationery and recording; religious books; newspapers and periodicals for the naval service; all advertising for the Navy Department and its bureaus (except advertising for recruits for the Bureau of Navigation); copying, ferriage; tolls; costs of suits; relief of vessels in distress; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; quarantine expenses; reports; professional investigation; cost of special instruction at home and abroad, including maintenance of students and attachés; information from abroad and at home, and the collection and classification thereof; all charges pertaining to the Navy Department and its bureaus for ice for the cooling of drinking water on shore (except at naval hospitals), and not to exceed \$180,000 for telephone rentals and tolls, telegrams and cablegrams; postage, foreign and domestic, and post-office box rentals; for necessary expenses for interned persons and prisoners of war under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, including funeral expenses for such interned persons or prisoners of war as may die while under such jurisdiction, and for payment of claims for damages under naval act approved July 11, 1919; and other necessary and incidental expenses; in all, \$1,520,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Naval Reserve," on page 13, line 25, after the word "duties," to strike out "\$3,690,000; in all, \$3,850,000," and insert "\$3,730,500; in all, \$3,890,500, of," and on page 14, line 2, after the word "than," to strike out "\$329,888" and insert "\$364,010," so as to read:

For expenses of organizing, administering, and recruiting the Naval Reserve and Naval Militia, for maintenance and rental of armories, including pay of necessary janitors, and for wharfage, \$160,000; for pay and allowances of officers and enlisted and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve when employed on authorized training duty; mileage for officers while traveling under orders to and from training duty; transportation of enrolled and enlisted men to and from training duty, and subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; subsistence of enrolled and enlisted men during the actual period of training duty; subsistence of officers and enlisted and enlisted men of the Fleet Naval Reserve while performing authorized training or other duty without pay; pay, mileage, and allowances of officers of the Naval Reserve and pay, allowances, and subsistence of enrolled and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve when ordered to active duty in connection with the instruction, training, and drilling of the Naval Reserve; pay of officers and enlisted and enlisted men of the Fleet Naval Reserve for the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and administrative duties, \$3,730,500; in all, \$3,890,500, of which amount not more than \$364,010 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for aviation material, equipment, fuel, and rental of hangars, and not more than \$709,461 shall be available in addition to other appropriations, for fuel and the transportation thereof, and for all other expenses in connection with the maintenance,

operation, repair, and upkeep of vessels assigned for training the Naval Reserve.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill the reason for the increase in the items covered by the amendment?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the reason for the increase is that the House cut down the number of men to be trained in Naval Reserve aviation for the year. During the past year they have trained 88 men, and out of this number they secured 66 pilots during the current year. Last year they trained only 66 men, and out of that number they got 48 pilots. This year under the House appropriation the number would have to be reduced to 66. The Senate committee considered the matter and thought that those men were doing very good work. This provision is simply to put back the number they now have, and to do this it is necessary to provide for the \$40,500 increase. In a later section of the bill an addition is also made for planes for the Naval Reserve, to enable us to train these men and to replace planes used up during this year.

Mr. KING. That is not quite relevant to the item under consideration, but it is sufficiently germane to warrant an inquiry at this point. I inquire of the Senator what increase has been made in the bill in the personnel and officers of the Navy?

Mr. HALE. There is no increase, so far as officers are concerned. As to the increase, so far as men are concerned, we have appropriated and provided for 84,000 men this year instead of the 82,500 that we had last year and which the House bill provides for this year. The reason for so doing is—

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator before he makes further reply? My recollection is that the Budget recommended, and that, of course, was the recommendation of the President of the United States, the number we find in the House text. The Senate committee has disregarded the recommendation of the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and has increased the personnel 1,500.

Mr. HALE. The Budget recommended first, I think, 80,750. Then a good deal of complaint was made about it, and a supplementary estimate was put in increasing it to 82,500. The Senate has added 1,500 men to that number. While that would help out in a certain measure, I do not think it really will provide enough men for the coming year.

Mr. KING. I assume the Senator will agree with me that in increasing the number he has contravened the recommendations of the President of the United States?

Mr. HALE. It is simply one of the recommendations of the Budget. The Congress is not obliged to follow the Budget recommendations. The Budget simply functions to help Congress in keeping down appropriations. We can take their recommendations and do whatever we see fit with them.

Mr. KING. I appreciate the fact that the legislative body is presumed to act independently. I regret that too often collateral and extraneous forces control the action of the Senate in appropriations as well as in other measures. But the question I asked the Senator was whether or not the action of the Senate committee was in consonance with the recommendation of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, the man whom the Republicans are praising as a great man and a great President, their present President and their future President. I was wondering how the Senator from Maine, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, could so flout the recommendations of the President and so far disregard his leadership as to recommend an increase here and further increases to which I shall call attention later.

Mr. HALE. The same thing might be said every time a change is made in a Budget estimate. That is being done constantly in Congress. The Budget is not the authority that makes appropriations. We are the ones who make the appropriations. We are charged by the Constitution with providing and maintaining a Navy. It is up to us to provide and maintain an adequate Navy. The Budget simply advises us, and we can take its suggestions and do as we see fit with them.

Mr. KING. The Senator concedes that the President was mistaken; that his advice was unsound; that his judgment was exceedingly finite and fallible, and that the committee is more infallible in its judgment or better than the President.

Mr. HALE. I certainly think the committee knows more about it than the Budget officer. The President, I dare say, has never seen this particular item. I do not think he had anything in particular to do with it. It is the Budget that made the estimate and we do not agree with the Budget estimate. We reserve the right to ourselves to change it when we see fit.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a further interruption?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. KING. Does not the Senator think he is doing a great injustice to Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, when he says that he does not think the President knows anything about this item? He knows a good deal about the cruisers.

Mr. HALE. The Senator is talking about an increase in the number of men. I am not aware that that has been taken up specifically with the President.

Mr. KING. If the President is advised as to cruisers and knows sufficiently about the bill to have a very determined judgment in regard to it, does not the Senator think he has studied the bill and knows the provisions found in the Budget recommendation for personnel?

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine permit me?

Mr. HALE. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I hope the Senator from Utah will not make the Senator from Maine disavow his allegiance to the President. We all know he does not recognize it, but why make him stand up in the Senate and confess that he no longer follows the President? I think the Senator from Utah ought not to do that.

Mr. HALE. I thank the Senator from Arkansas for coming to my assistance, but I really think I do not need any assistance. If the Senator will allow me to explain—

Mr. KING. Let me make an observation, and then I will not interrupt the Senator further. Of course, the Senator is known in the Senate as one whose allegiance to the President of the United States is unquestioned. Wherever the flag flies, if carried by the President of the United States, the able Senator from Maine is always to be found. I was marveling that with his fidelity to the President we should now find him so recalcitrant.

Mr. HALE. The Constitution provides as one of the duties of Congress that it shall provide and maintain a Navy. One of the duties of the President is from time to time to recommend for our consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient—

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator from Maine said that the President did not know anything about it and, then to show that he did not, he reads the Constitution which says that he should.

Mr. HALE. I am taking up another question now. The Senator is now talking about the cruiser question, not the personnel question. I was going to give my explanation about it.

Mr. CARAWAY. The President knows about the cruisers, but the Senator says he knows nothing about the men who are to man the cruisers.

Mr. HALE. I do not think he has gone into the question of personnel of the Navy. I think he did go into the question of cruisers.

Mr. CARAWAY. Will not the Senator, when he goes to the White House, have to apologize for having said that?

Mr. HALE. I think not.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator knows there has been an impression created in the country that the President knows everything.

Mr. HALE. He knows a great deal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment to the bill on page 23, line 1, after the figures "\$19,050,000."

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, we are now passing on committee amendments. Does the Senator simply wish to offer his amendment and have it pending?

Mr. DILL. I wish to offer the amendment, and I wish to speak upon it now. I should like to discuss it, because it comes at this point in the bill. I ask that the amendment may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 23, line 1, after the numerals "\$19,050,000," it is proposed to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of said appropriation shall be used to operate any naval radio station for the purpose of broadcasting any address on any public question or for broadcasting other than official and commercial business; but this provision shall not prevent broadcasting official weather reports and time signals.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I brought this question before the Senate on one day last week. The conferees on the radio bill considered the matter very carefully, but there seemed to be no way by which the radio bill could be worded to control the practice which is developing of using the naval radio station at Arlington for the broadcasting of public speeches. It was believed that the best method would be to place a limitation on the appropriation made in this bill for the maintenance of

naval radio stations. I recognize that the delivery of a few addresses over the naval radio station at Arlington is not of itself very serious, but it is the beginning of a practice which, if allowed to continue and develop, might become a serious matter.

Under the radio bill which has been agreed upon in conference, and which has been reported to the House of Representatives, and will come to the Senate probably in a day or two, the President of the United States is given absolute power to select such frequencies or wave lengths as he may decide to be advisable for the use of Government radio stations, having reference particularly to naval radio stations.

I approve of that provision in the radio bill. I believe it is defensible for the reason that the use of the radio in the Navy is of the first importance; in fact, it is of such importance not only to naval vessels but merchant ships that all other uses of radio must be more or less subservient to those uses. On land one means of communication may be substituted for another, but at sea no means of communication can be substituted for radio. When a ship leaves the harbor and starts out into the great ocean it is lost to the world, and the only means of communication with those on shore or with other ships which has as yet been developed is radio. So I say that it is a just and proper provision of the law that the President shall have the right to select the wave lengths or frequencies for the use of the Government radio stations and particularly those in use by the Navy Department. The very fact that we give the President the supreme power in the interest of the Navy particularly makes it all the more important that the power shall not be abused.

The policy of permitting the naval radio stations to be used for public discussions can readily lead to public propaganda, and when it is remembered that there are a considerable number of these radio stations scattered throughout the country, and when it is remembered further that under modern inventions in the handling of radio messages a broadcasting signal can be picked up by one station at a considerable distance away and rebroadcasted automatically, the possibilities become such that we ought to take steps now to provide adequate safeguards. I have so worded the amendment that it will not interfere with the use of naval radio stations in the broadcasting of any commercial or official business, but the amendment prohibits its use for the discussion of public questions; and that, of course, would include propaganda. I was careful even to provide that the naval radio stations might broadcast weather reports and time signals, because that is, in a way, official information for the good of the whole people.

I have been visited during the last week by those who asked me in offering such an amendment that I except the discussion of "patriotic" addresses, but everybody recognizes that that would be ridiculous use of language, because the word "patriotic" conveys a different meaning to different people; and the only proper course to pursue is either to prohibit the discussion of public questions entirely on the Government radio stations or else to permit those who oppose the views presented to have equal opportunity and equal time.

I do not care to go into any lengthy discussion, but I wanted to make these observations now because it seems to me that they are appropriate. I notice in the hearings that a rather large amount of money is being spent on the Government radio stations and also that a rather large traffic is going through them. I find on page 420 of the House hearings that Admiral Halligan, in explaining the cost of the use of these stations and the receipts, says that not only do these Government stations serve the Navy Department but that they also serve other departments of the Government, and he estimates the value of that service at \$2,370,000 a year. He further states:

During the fiscal year 1926, we turned in \$200,000 to the Treasury from receipts for commercial and press traffic. We feel that this is not an expense to the Government as it is now administered.

That is the result of a resolution known as the Free resolution, whereby the naval radio stations may be used when there is no private radio station that can do the business which it is desired to have done or can not carry the messages at rates comparable to those charged by the naval station. I do not see how this amendment will in any way interfere with the operation of the naval radio station for official purposes or for commercial purposes which are permitted under the law, but it will stop, in the very beginning, the development of the practice of broadcasting addresses by Government officials which will ultimately become a system of propaganda to be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States that will impose a burden on the entire people.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President—

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. It does more than that. It gives such propaganda a kind of official standing. It might carry weight which—if those who heard it knew who was talking and what was his character—it would not be given.

Mr. DILL. Certainly, if the speaker were a Government official, it would not.

Mr. CARAWAY. That fact would not protect him here, but away from here he might still have some reputation.

Mr. DILL. That may be true.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I did not understand the Senator from Washington to intimate that he considers that any harmful propaganda has been put forth from any of the naval radio stations.

Mr. DILL. I do not know that it can be called "harmful," but I think some subjects have been discussed and some statements have been made to which those on the other side of the question might properly make reply. At any rate, it seems to me that enough has been done to show where the practice may lead, and I do not think that the Treasury of the United States should be used to broadcast even the views of its officials in telling of their own purposes and of their own work.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, on the occasion to which the Senator has referred, when he listened in and heard some remarks over the radio, the Navy Department took no part in it with the exception of a short speech, by request, from the Secretary. The National Patriotic Council had requested the department's permission to use the radio that night, and, I think, one other night two weeks previously, for making patriotic appeals, but not for propaganda for any particular measure.

Mr. CARAWAY. What was it, then?

Mr. HALE. I think it was simply to make the people acquainted not only with the Navy but with the purposes of the Government. I think it was purely educational.

Mr. CARAWAY. It is propaganda, whether for a good purpose or bad, is it not?

Mr. HALE. Yes; but in that instance it was purely educational. I do not think it was for any objectionable purpose of any kind.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator must know, for it is a fact that must necessarily follow, that if some irresponsible agency desires to broadcast information like that, or to broadcast its views, it ought not to try to control public opinion by propaganda bought and paid for out of the Treasury of the United States. No one would seriously contend that, and the Senator from Maine, of course, does not do so.

Mr. HALE. Oh, no, Mr. President, I have not said that. The Senator did not let me conclude.

Mr. CARAWAY. You may call it a patriotic society or whatever you please, but I rather imagine that there are a thousand institutions in this country calling themselves patriotic organizations advocating nearly everything on earth, but principally leading to some kind of a raid on the Public Treasury. I hope the Senator will accept the amendment.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator will let me conclude what I wish to say. My purpose in rising was to say, whether or not there might be danger in the future, that what happened in the past, and especially on the occasion when the patriotic society to which I have referred used the radio, no particular harm was done. I can see very well that a naval radio station might be used for broadcasting propaganda that might be very harmful.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then the Senator should have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. HALE. And I was going to suggest to the Senator from Washington that in view of these circumstances, while his amendment, I think, is clearly subject to a point of order, I shall be willing to accept the amendment, so far as I am concerned, and let it go to conference.

Mr. DILL. That is all I desire.

Mr. HALE. That is as far as I can go. If any other Senator wishes to object, of course he may do so.

Mr. DILL. I should like to say to the Senator that if this amendment shall be adopted it will protect the Navy Department itself against the appeals of patriotic societies, because if the Navy Department lets one patriotic society use its facilities, then it must afford equal opportunity to others.

Mr. HALE. I can see how that may very well be.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I merely wish to suggest to the Senator from Maine that he accept the amendment, let it go to conference, and then let it be worked out there. It may not be exactly what will finally be adopted, but the whole field will be open when the bill goes to conference, and we all realize that something along this line is necessary.

Mr. HALE. That will be entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, apropos of the matter under discussion, I think it pertinent to remark that too many of the executive departments of the Government have propagandists within them who travel over the country and spend considerable time advocating measures favored by the particular bureau or department with which they are identified. We all know that during the past year there has been a most extraordinary propaganda by the War Department and the Navy Department. Or at least by officers and officials within these departments. Kiwanis Clubs, chambers of commerce, Rotarian organizations, charitable organizations, women's organizations—

Mr. BROUSSARD. And prohibition organizations.

Mr. KING. Yes; and prohibition organizations, have all used the broadcasting facilities of the radio, and wherever a forum may be found during the past year, from my observation of the press, there have been officials or representatives of some organizations of the Government ready to advocate a larger Army and a larger Navy or some governmental policies which they thought should be adopted, though such policies are for Congress and not for the executive agencies of the Government.

I have been under the impression that the executive department and executive officials were to execute the laws and not to enact them or carry on propaganda for the purpose of securing the enactment of measures agreeable to their view. But our executive departments are being converted into mills and factories to manufacture propaganda in favor of legislation to increase the powers and jurisdiction of executive agencies and instrumentalities and to increase the personnel within executive departments and agencies and augment the compensation of Federal employees.

I have sometimes been amazed at the number of executive officials and employees of the Government who find time to attend all sorts of meetings and gatherings and conferences in order to expound the views of the departments of the Government and to urge the adoption of resolutions approving the policies of such agencies. Where do they get the money to carry on these campaigns? Who pays them? Obviously the money is taken from appropriations made for legitimate executive operations. I noticed, in the last political campaign, a large number of Federal executive employees who were supposed to be here in Washington attending to their duties spending their time in going throughout the country making campaign speeches. I have no doubt but that their expenses in some instances were charged to the Government, and that in all instances—perhaps there may be a few exceptions—

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I do not think the Senator is referring to the Army or the Navy now; is he? They, of course, have not done anything of that kind.

Mr. KING. No; the context will indicate what I stated—and that substantially in all instances their regular compensation was paid by the Government during the time when they were peregrinating throughout the country making political speeches. Some may think that is entirely proper. I do not. I reprobated that policy when the Democrats were in power. I know that a number of Democratic officials who ought to have been discharging their duties went out and made political speeches. I think that those men in the executive departments who are paid to discharge certain duties, to execute the law, ought to give the best that is within them and give their time to the discharge of their duties.

Mr. President, if we permit propaganda to be carried on by radio stations that are maintained by the Government, we will soon have the party in power—whether it be the Democratic Party or the Republican Party—utilizing the instrumentalities of the Government for its perpetuation in power. That would be unfortunate. It would be an abuse of the authority conferred upon executive officials; and for Congress to tolerate that practice seems to me to be inconceivable.

I think that this amendment is a proper one; and I think that there should be general legislation, if the present law is inadequate, to deal with executive employees, providing that they shall not devote their time to advocating measures which their particular chiefs or heads of departments desire to have enacted into law, and carrying on propaganda and campaigns in the interest of the executive authority and the agencies with which they are associated. I think it is unwise and dangerous to democratic government to have the executive departments of the Government carry on propaganda persistently for policies which the executive department inaugurates or desires to have put into force.

I repeat that during the past officers of the Army and some officers of the Navy visited various parts of the United States, timing their visits so that they would synchronize with large gatherings, for the purpose of advocating an increase in the Army or an increase in the Navy or to secure support for some

executive policy. I object to this procedure and protest against the use of Government funds to enable officials of executive departments to propagandize the country in the interest of their particular departments or as advocates of governmental policies.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I have been out of the Chamber for a few moments. Can the Senator inform me whether the President's policy with reference to these three cruisers has been mentioned?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator was out when, a few moments ago, I asked the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]—who has with so much fidelity followed the President of the United States—if the recommendation of his committee was not in contravention of the recommendations of the Commander in Chief of the Army and the head of the Republican Party.

Mr. WHEELER. I will say to the Senator that I was wondering why somebody over on the other side was not speaking for the President and for the position that he took with reference to the three cruisers. I have not heard anybody—not even the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET]—say anything in behalf of the President or standing behind the President.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

Mr. WHEELER. Just a moment. I want to say that I am anxious to stand behind the President in this instance, and I hope that some of the Republican spokesmen over there will likewise stand behind him in this instance.

Mr. KING. The Senator from Maine will make that cry at the election—"Stand by the President!"—and wave the flag with all the enthusiasm that he can command.

Mr. WHEELER. He has been doing that with reference to Nicaragua. I want to hear him now with reference to the naval bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

Mr. KING. I yield first to the Senator from Tennessee. Then I will yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. McKELLAR. I just want to suggest to the Senator from Montana that all the Senators over there take the position that the President is wrong.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

Mr. KING. I now yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator from Kansas believes in discussing these questions as they are reached. I do not believe in discussing an amendment before it is reached. When I was asked to-day to say something on the amendment which is, I think, on page 51, I announced that when that amendment was reached I should have something to say in reference to the position taken by the President and urge the Senate to conform to his recommendation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was mistaken, then, so far as the Senator from Kansas was concerned.

Mr. CURTIS. I think it is only fair, and I really believe we would get along a good deal better with these appropriation bills and with other bills, if we would discuss amendments when they are reached.

Mr. KING. I will say to the Senator that we are discussing an amendment which has just been offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], and I have been discussing that amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. I am glad the Senator is discussing it.

Mr. KING. And the Senator from Montana just propounded a question, which I attempted very briefly to answer.

Mr. CURTIS. As a matter of fact, however, under the unanimous-consent agreement that amendment was not in order until the committee amendments had been passed upon. It will be offered again at the end of the bill and then again discussed twice or three times and the whole matter gone over.

Mr. KING. The Senator knows that because oftentimes after we get through with the reading of a bill we are very anxious to dispose of it, and inadequate discussion takes place, Senators sometimes offer their amendments before the bill is brought up but after it is printed, and they discuss them before the paragraph in the bill is reached to which they offer an amendment; and the Senator knows that our experience here demonstrates the wisdom of that course. I recall that the other evening, in one of the appropriation bills—that with respect to rivers and harbors—scores of amendments were offered; and in the rush to pass the bill amendments were passed upon without opportunity for discussion. So the Senator from Kansas can not scold the able Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] for offering this amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. I was not scolding. I was simply explaining why I did not debate a question before it was reached.

Mr. KING. I am glad to welcome the Senator from Kansas, the splendid leader of the Republican Party, into the column of the few who heretofore have announced their purpose to stand by the President. I regret exceedingly to find, as I am advised, that substantially all, if not all, of the Republicans upon the Naval Affairs Committee have determined to oppose the President. It is gratifying indeed to find one courageous, outstanding Republican Senator who announces his purpose to stand by the President when we come to the consideration of the cruiser proposition.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield just for a question?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Some one suggested to me that the President had changed his mind about the cruiser proposition.

Mr. KING. Perhaps that is the reason why the Senator from Kansas is so anxious to defend him. I do not know.

Mr. CURTIS. No; the President has not changed his opinion; but I say there is no use in debating this question now. At the proper time the facts will be laid before the Senate; and we are simply asking the Senate to do what it has provided should be done in previous legislation, as far as that is concerned.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President—

Mr. KING. I will yield to the Senator from Idaho in a moment.

Mr. President, the last remark of the Senator from Kansas leaves me in considerable doubt as to whether he is going to defend the President, or whether the President has changed his position. I concede that under the act heretofore passed we authorized the commencement of the construction of eight cruisers, before the 1st of July, 1927. The statement just made by the Senator from Kansas may indicate that he conceives that he is standing by the President when he votes to authorize the plans to be prepared and the contracts to be let before the 1st of July, 1927, notwithstanding the fact that the President has recently, on three or four occasions, expressed his view that it would be disadvantageous to his policy in trying to secure an international agreement for the further limitation of armaments if the United States should now make appropriations for the construction of these additional cruisers. I shall then take the liberty of opposing the position which as he made it a short time ago. If he has changed his mind, I shall then take the liberty of opposing the position which he now takes, if it is in harmony with the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. CURTIS. I hope the Senator will not, from anything I said, reach the conclusion that the President has changed his mind. He has not changed his mind. The trouble with the Senate and the House is that it looks as though some of the Members had changed their minds.

Mr. KING. I agree with the Senator, then.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, I was merely going to say, when I interrupted the Senator from Utah, that I was glad to see that it was getting popular to support the President on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I do not know just what the Senator means; but I confess that when the President is right—and he is not by any means always right—it is a very great pleasure to support him. I wish the Senator from Idaho would support the President when he is right. He has so often opposed him when the President was right that I commend to the Senator from Idaho that he mend his ways, and when the President of the United States is right that he follow him, and when he is wrong that he follow the Democrats. It would be better for him.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, the support of the President on the other side of the Chamber yesterday was very unusual, and it seems to me it is rather unusual to-day. I am very glad to see it, however.

The next amendment was, under the heading of "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," on page 28, line 15, after the word "competitions," to strike out "\$64,465,298" and insert "\$65,671,202"; in line 23, after the words "Nurse Corps," to strike out "\$2,289,783" and insert "\$2,435,283," so as to make the paragraph read:

Pay of naval personnel: For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on sea duty and other duty, and officers on waiting orders—pay, \$28,170,569; rental allowance, \$5,832,128; subsistence allowance, \$3,568,400; in all, \$37,571,097; officers on the retired list, \$5,044,284; for hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are

not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, and hire of quarters for officers and enlisted men on sea duty at such times as they may be deprived of their quarters on board ship due to repairs or other conditions which may render them uninhabitable, \$1,000; pay of enlisted men on the retired list, \$1,752,328; extra pay to men reenlisting after being honorably discharged, \$2,056,325; interest on deposits by men, \$2,000; pay of petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and apprentice seamen, including men in the engineer's force and men detailed for duty with the Fish Commission, enlisted men, men in trade schools, pay of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, extra pay to men for diving, and cash prizes for men for excellence in gunnery, target practice, and engineering competitions, \$65,671,202; outfit for all enlisted men and apprentice seamen of the Navy on first enlistment at not to exceed \$100 each, civilian clothing not to exceed \$15 per man to men given discharges for bad conduct or undesirability or inaptitude, reimbursement in kind of clothing to persons in the Navy for losses in cases of marine or aircraft disasters or in the operation of water or air borne craft, and the authorized issue of clothing and equipment to the members of the Nurse Corps, \$2,435,283.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator permit the item increasing the personnel to go over, and let us discuss it in connection with the cruisers; that is, to save two discussions, and just discuss the two items together?

Mr. HALE. This has nothing to do with the new cruisers. I can explain it in a very few minutes.

Mr. KING. I know the explanation; however, I would be glad to have the Senator's explanation.

Mr. HALE. Very well. The authorized strength of the Navy is 137,485 men. In 1922 a fight was made in the House of Representatives to bring the strength of the Navy from 100,000, as it was at that time, down to 67,000. There was a considerable fight in the House on the matter, and finally those who were in favor of fixing the strength at 86,000, not the authorized strength, but the actual strength appropriated for, won out, and since that time it has been the policy of Congress to keep up the appropriation for a force of 86,000 men.

Last year it was proposed in the House, on account of certain vessels going out of commission, that the 86,000 men be decreased to 82,500; I think the House proposed 82,000, and we proposed 83,000 in the Senate, and we settled on 82,500 men; this on account of three battleships which were to go out of commission, to be converted from coal burning to oil burning, and for certain other improvements. That released 2,700 men who were considered not to be needed in the Navy.

When the reduction was made, however, the plans for the year had been already made up, and those plans were for a Navy of 86,000 men, with about two-thirds assigned to sea duty and one-third assigned to shore duty. Not wishing to change the sea-duty allotment, they took the men from the shore, so that at the end of the year the sea allotment was on a basis of 86,000 and the shore allotment was short 3,500 men.

It is necessary this year to bring up the shore allotment. What they need, if they are going to keep the Navy about as it is now, is a complement of 86,000 men. The House, however, has cut it down to 82,500.

We have two new ships coming in this year which must be attended to. One is a battleship. Two go out of commission this year and three come back, and one is a large submarine. We have other needs in the Navy, in all aggregating 2,486 men. If we add that to the 86,000 that are needed, it makes 88,486 men.

As we are not going over the 86,000, to take care of those additional men we can put certain ships out of commission, and it has been suggested that we do that. By putting the *Huron*, the *Seattle*, and the *Cleveland*, three Eagle boats, and one submarine tender out of commission, we can get 2,195 men, so that that would leave us in all, for what we really need this year, 86,291.

On this basis, with the House figures, we would be 3,791 short, and, with the Senate figures, 2,291 short of what we really need if we are to keep the Navy up with the proper complement of men on sea duty and on shore duty.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. KING. As I understand, this bill contemplates that there shall be 321 naval craft in commission.

Mr. HALE. We are decommissioning seven vessels in order to cut down on the men, and I may say that, of the seven we are decommissioning to take care of this shortage, one of them is the *Huron*, which is out on the eastern station and, which it has recently developed, is very much needed there. She started to come back but was stopped at Guam and was held there, and will probably have to go back. On that ship there are some 800 men. Another ship is the *Cleveland*, which is with the special-service squadron in the Caribbean, that has

300 men. Those two ships together account for about 1,100 men that we are going to take out of the service if we meet the cut that is made necessary. I think that would probably be a disastrous thing to do at this particular time, and I do not believe it can be done. So the result would be that, instead of being 3,791 men short, under the House figures, we will be 4,891 short, and under the Senate figures we will be 3,391 short instead of 2,291, which is a serious matter to make up.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, when he says we will be short, of course that depends on the number of ships we regard as being in commission, and to which we must furnish the necessary personnel to keep them in commission. But the Senator knows that a part of the 321 naval craft, which are now in commission or will be in commission, less four during the coming year, a number of them are so unimportant for naval purposes that they could be decommissioned.

Mr. HALE. I do not think the Senator is right in saying that, because a fleet has a necessary complement of ships which must be kept up. All expert naval knowledge shows that a certain number of vessels are necessary. "I think when we cut down to 321, we are cutting to about as low as we possibly can. I think we have cut off all the surplus ships that can be spared, and here we are taking four which are supposed to be the least important, and two of them now are shown to be of great importance."

Mr. KING. What additional information was brought to the attention of the Naval Affairs Committee that the House committee did not possess and that the Budget Bureau and the President did not possess?

Mr. HALE. I do not think, so far as these ships, the *Huron* and the *Cleveland*, are concerned that the occasion for keeping them in the service had come up. Those two ships represent 1,100 men.

Mr. KING. I can not conceive that the Navy Department, when it was presenting its requests for appropriations for the next fiscal year, would have failed to advise the President of the United States of its needs. As the Senator knows, none of the department heads, whether they are superior officers or subordinate ones, have ever been modest in making their requests known to the Congress or to the Budget organization. They have always asked for a great deal more than Congress has felt willing to give them. I feel sure that they must have presented to the President and to the Budget and to the House committee what they felt to be necessary.

Mr. HALE. The same question comes up now. Of course, the Budget wants to economize, and I think it has gone below the figures we should adopt. The committee went over this very carefully and decided that this is what we need, at the very least.

Mr. KING. I do not agree with the Senator; but if he wants to have this agreed to and will consent that we may return to it if we desire, I will not object to its being approved pro forma.

Mr. HALE. Very well. I would like to say that all the amendments which immediately follow depend on this one.

Mr. KING. With the same understanding, there may be a pro forma approval of these other amendments. Is that understood?

Mr. HALE. That is all right.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 13, to strike out "\$123,753,000," and to insert in lieu thereof "\$125,104,404," so as to read:

Pay of enlisted men undergoing sentence of court-martial, \$225,000, and as many machinists as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint; and apprentice seamen under training at training stations and on board training ships, at the pay prescribed by law, \$1,512,000; pay and allowances of the Nurse Corps, including assistant superintendents, directors, and assistant directors—pay \$649,080, rental allowance \$24,000, subsistence allowance \$20,805, pay retired list \$4,500; in all, \$698,385; rent of quarters for members of the Nurse Corps, pay and allowances of Fleet Naval reservists of the classes defined in sections 22, 23, 24, and 26 of the act of February 28, 1925, \$7,980,000; reimbursement for losses of property under act of October 6, 1917, \$5,000; payment of six months' death gratuity, \$150,000; in all, \$125,104,404.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not want the next amendment agreed to, because I have a word to say about it before it is adopted, and may have an amendment to offer to the amendment.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator not let us have the amendment agreed to, and then if he wants to go back to it we may return to it?

Mr. KING. I wish the Senator would agree to that. Let the amendment be agreed to, with the understanding that we may return to it, and that he may move to reconsider the vote and offer an amendment, if he desires to do so.

Mr. HALE. We can very well go back to the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. KING. I did not know the Senator from Tennessee desired to offer an amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, at the end of line 7, to strike out "\$18,978,000" and insert "\$19,279,950," so as to make the paragraph read:

Subsistence of naval personnel: For provisions and commuted rations for enlisted men of the Navy, which commuted rations may be paid to caterers of messes in case of death or desertion upon orders of the commanding officers, at 50 cents per diem, and midshipmen at 80 cents per diem, and commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited at the rate of 75 cents per ration to the naval hospital fund; subsistence of men unavoidably detained or absent from vessels to which attached under orders (during which subsistence rations to be stopped on board ship and no credit for commutation therefor to be given); quarters and subsistence of men on detached duty; subsistence of members of the Naval Reserve during period of active service; subsistence in kind at hospitals and on board ship in lieu of subsistence allowance of female nurses and Navy and Marine Corps general courts-martial prisoners undergoing imprisonment with sentences of dishonorable discharge from the service at the expiration of such confinement; in all, \$19,279,950.

Mr. KING. I ask the Senator whether that includes any sum or amount whatever for the maintenance of the marines in Haiti.

Mr. HALE. This is for the Navy, not the marines.

Mr. KING. All right.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, at the end of line 12, to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$4,570,500," so as to read:

Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel: For mileage and actual and necessary expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law to officers of the Navy while traveling under orders; for mileage, at 5 cents per mile, to midshipmen entering the Naval Academy while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as midshipmen, and not more than \$2,500 shall be available for transportation of midshipmen, including reimbursement of traveling expenses, while traveling under orders after appointment as midshipmen; for actual traveling expenses of female nurses; for travel allowance or for transportation and subsistence as authorized by law of enlisted men upon discharge; transportation of enlisted men and apprentice seamen and applicants for enlistment at home and abroad, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation to their homes, if residents of the United States, of enlisted men and apprentice seamen discharged on medical survey, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation of sick or insane enlisted men and apprentice seamen to hospitals, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; apprehension and delivery of deserters and stragglers, and for railway guides and other expenses incident to transportation; expenses of recruiting for the naval service; rent of rendezvous and expenses of maintaining the same; advertising for and obtaining men and apprentice seamen; actual and necessary expenses in lieu of mileage to officers on duty with traveling recruiting parties; transportation of dependents of officers and enlisted men, in all \$4,570,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 14, after the word "personnel" to strike out "\$147,231,000" and insert "\$148,954,854," so as to read:

In all, for pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, \$148,954,854, of which sum \$500,000 shall be available immediately; and the money herein specifically appropriated for "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 12, after the words "Naval Reserve" to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

And provided further, That in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer of the Navy, of the Marine Corps, of the Coast Guard, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or of the Public Health Service, who was appointed to the United States Naval Academy or to the United States Military Academy after March 4, 1913, the time spent at either academy shall not be counted.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Aeronautics, aviation, Navy," on page 41, line 21, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$235,000" and insert "\$345,000"; in line 22, after the words "Naval Reserve" to strike out "\$8,412,000" and insert "\$10,668,000"; on page 42, line 3, after the figures "1926" to insert "(limit of cost \$4,500,000)"; and in line 4, after the figures "\$200,000" to strike out the comma and "not to cost exceeding \$4,500,000," so as to read:

For aviation, as follows: For navigational, photographic, aerological, radio, and miscellaneous equipment, including repairs thereto, for use with aircraft built or building on June 30, 1927, \$914,000; for maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft factory, air stations, fleet, and all other aviation activities, testing laboratories, and for overhauling of planes, \$8,050,400, including \$300,000 for the equipment of vessels with catapults and including not to exceed \$300,000 for the procurement of helium from the Bureau of Mines, which may be transferred in advance, in amounts as required, to that bureau; for continuing experiments and development work on all types of aircraft, \$1,728,600; for drafting, clerical, inspection, and messenger service, \$685,000; for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment, including not to exceed \$345,000 for the Naval Reserve, \$10,668,000, of which amount not to exceed \$4,100,000 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization for these purposes carried in the Navy appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927, approved May 21, 1926; toward the construction of one of the rigid airships authorized in Public Act No. 422 (69th Cong.), approved June 24, 1926 (limit of cost, \$4,500,000), \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 8, after the words "in all," to strike out "\$19,990,000" and insert "\$22,246,000," so as to read:

Provided, That in any contract made for the construction of such airship the Government is to be allowed credit for any savings resulting from the installation of substitute gas cells for goldbeaters' skin; in all, \$22,246,000; and the money herein specifically appropriated for "Aviation" shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 18, after the word "of," to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000," so as to read:

Provided, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated and specified for expenditure for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment the Secretary of the Navy may, prior to July 1, 1929, enter into contracts for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Marine Corps, Pay, Marine Corps," on page 46, line 20, after the words "assigned men," to strike out "\$65,000; in all \$383,675," and insert "\$112,500; in all, \$431,175," so as to read:

For pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve (a) excluding transferred and assigned men, \$55,000; (b) transferred men, \$263,675; (c) assigned men, \$112,500; in all, \$431,175.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 25, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$14,984,400" and insert "\$15,031,900," so as to read:

For mileage and actual and necessary expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law to officers traveling under orders without troops, \$125,000. In all, \$15,031,900, and the money herein made available for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Increase of the Navy," on page 51, line 9, after the word "authorized," to strike out "\$13,750,000" and insert "\$14,950,000, of which sum \$1,200,000 shall be immediately available toward the construction of the last three of the eight scout cruisers authorized by section 2 of the act of December 18, 1924," so as to read:

Construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, \$14,950,000, of which sum \$1,200,000 shall be immediately available toward the construction of the last three of the eight scout cruisers authorized by section 2 of the act of December 18, 1924, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make transfers during the fiscal year 1928 from the naval supply account fund to this appropriation of sums aggregating \$5,115,000, and the total sum hereby made available shall remain available until expended:

Mr. KING. I desire to offer an amendment to the item we have just reached.

Mr. HALE. These are committee amendments. We will come to private amendments afterwards and then the Senator from Utah can offer his amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I would like the amendment that was just stated to be passed over. It is an amendment which I would like to discuss for a few moments to-morrow. It is the amendment relating to the three cruisers.

Mr. HALE. That is satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be passed over. That completes the committee amendments except the one passed over.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I have an amendment, on page 51, line 17 of the bill, which I offer and which I would like to have printed in the RECORD and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DILL's amendment is as follows:

On page 51, line 17, after the word "expended," insert the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no part of the moneys appropriated or made available by this act, shall be expended for the construction or manufacture of the hulls, main engines, or armament of two of three scout cruisers for the building of which bids have been asked, but which have not yet been contracted for, and for the construction of which funds are herein appropriated, except for the construction or manufacture of such vessels, their main engines, and armament in Government navy yards: *And provided further*, That one of said cruisers shall be built in a navy yard on the Pacific coast."

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to offer the following amendment to the pending bill, to the provision dealing with marines:

Provided, That no part of this sum and no part of any amount carried in this bill shall be used to keep or maintain any marines in the Republic of Haiti.

I ask that the amendment may be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

RECESS

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Saturday, January 29, 1927, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 28 (legislative day of January 25), 1927

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The following-named commanders to be commanders in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from the dates set opposite their names:

Raymond L. Jack, July 1, 1926.

John J. Hutson, October 23, 1926.

This is to correct the dates from which each takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE

George Clarence Dillavou, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Lander, Wyo., vice Harmon Hayward Schwoob, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

FIELD ARTILLERY

Second Lieut. Benjamin Peter Heiser, Air Corps, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Mason Harley Lucas, Air Corps, with rank from June 30, 1926.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonel

Lieut. Col. Linwood Ellsworth Hanson, Quartermaster Corps, from January 24, 1927.

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Clifford Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, from January 24, 1927.

To be major

Capt. James Mitchell Crane, Field Artillery, from January 24, 1927.

To be captain

First Lieut. Arthur Burnola Custis, Ordnance Department, from January 24, 1927.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Walter Jesse Klepinger, Field Artillery, from January 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. Grady David Epps, Infantry, from January 24, 1927.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 28 (legislative day of January 25, 1927)

POSTMASTERS

ALASKA

Martin J. Martin, Nenana.

ARKANSAS

Leon E. Tennyson, Arkadelphia.

Hiram S. Irwin, Clarendon.

Dennis M. Lee, Flippin.

Randolph M. Jordan, Fordyce.

Dennis M. Townsend, Mena.

O. John Harkey, jr., Ola.

Monroe J. Gogue, Rector.

COLORADO

Ralph R. Shaw, Silverton.

FLORIDA

Ninnian A. Little, Grand Island.

Benjamin F. Hargis, Umatilla.

GEORGIA

Lemuel S. Peterson, Douglas.

Charles H. Crumbley, Greensboro.

Edgar H. Lawson, Sandersville.

ILLINOIS

Archie C. Etchison, Assumption.

Paul M. Green, Bluffs.

James H. Truesdale, Bunker Hill.

Merle C. Champion, Byron.

Thomas F. Olsen, De Kalb.

Mode Morrison, Manteno.

Walter W. Ward, Maroa.

Edgar B. Walters, Oblong.

William R. Watts, Paxton.

Milton T. Hunt, Warsaw.

Viola E. Buckingham, Washburn.

INDIANA

Fred Austin, Birdseye.

Clarence E. Sparling, Osgood.

Vivian Milburn, Patoka.

James S. Wright, Vevay.

IOWA

Kate C. Warner, Dayton.

Lewis H. Mayne, Emmetsburg.

Albert E. Fentress, Greeley.

Smiley B. Hedges, Kellerton.

Maurice E. Atkins, Milton.

August Rickert, Schleswig.

Otho O. Yoder, West Branch.

Charles F. Chambers, West Union.

KANSAS

Willard E. Johnston, Attica.

John A. Stark, Bonner Springs.

George K. Morris, Milford.

Winifred Hamilton, Solomon.

Franklin C. Thompson, Stafford.

LOUISIANA

Joe M. Henley, Selma.

Alexander E. Harding, Slidell.

Myrtle K. Abell, Welsh.

Noah Wise, Woodworth.

MARYLAND

William O. Yates, La Plata.

MISSOURI

George T. Platz, jr., Brashear.

Robert W. Raines, Glasgow.

James O. Erwin, Mokane.

NEBRASKA

William R. Brooks, Campbell.

William C. Hagelin, Friend.

Ray L. Mallory, Pierce.

Charles G. Anderson, Shelby.

Roscoe Buck, Springview.

John Becker, Stanton.

NEW JERSEY

Horace E. Richardson, Cape May Court House.

J. Hosey Osborn, Passaic.

NEW YORK

Giles B. Schermerhorn, Ausable Chasm.

Harry F. House, Chester.

Henry W. Roberts, Clinton.

Mary H. Avery, Elmsford.

Adolph N. Johnson, Falconer.

William D. Creighton, Fort Covington.

Earl W. Kostenbader, Groton.

Joseph Ogle, Greenport.

Benjamin F. King, Madrid.

Burton E. McGee, Norfolk.

Besse R. Griffin, Quogue.

Chauncey H. Brown, South Dayton.

James I. Fanning, Southold.

Fred C. Smith, Vernon.

George M. Lewis, Whitesville.

Lester B. Dobbin, Wolcott.

NORTH CAROLINA

James H. Carlton, Burgaw.

Lewis E. Norman, Elk Park.

Luther J. Tucker, Maxton.

John C. Snoddy, jr., Red Springs.

Tina M. Dixon, Walstonburg.

Fannie M. Carter, Weldon.

NORTH DAKOTA

William R. Jordan, Luverne.

OHIO

Charles C. Shaffer, Alliance.

Henry A. Taylor, Cleveland.

Herbert E. Whitney, Danville.

William M. Carlisle, Gambier.

Oscar C. Wheland, Gnadenhutten.

Harry L. Mefford, Ripley.

Gilbert M. Brehm, Somerset.

Della Boone, Spencer.

OKLAHOMA

Forrest L. Strong, Clinton.

Dory E. McKenney, Custer.

OREGON

Clarence G. Snyder, Keasey.

Oscar Daley, Vale.

PENNSYLVANIA

Frank R. Diehl, Lehighton.

SOUTH CAROLINA

John H. Payne, Johnston.

Virginia M. Bodie, Wagner.

TENNESSEE

Clarence E. Locke, Ethridge.

Merle Morgan, Graysville.

Willis F. Arnold, Jackson.

Harold T. Hester, Portland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, January 28, 1927

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, while clouds and darkness are about Thy throne, yet in Thee there is no darkness at all. The whisper of the Lord is with them that fear Him. Thou art the giver of light and glory of life. Oh Thou of the uplifted cross, hear those who are listening for Thee. Let Thy ministry upon us this day be full of grace and truth; be merciful unto us and cause Thy light to shine upon us. Lift the whole level of our lives to a plane where the heart forgets its troubles and our labor is a joy. Then shall our weakness be transformed into strength and our ignorance into wisdom. For Thy name's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15959) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes."

PENSIONS

Mr. SWOOPE. Mr. Speaker, this being the day that private pension bills are in order I call up the bill H. R. 16461, an omnibus pension bill, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up an omnibus pension bill and asks unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16461) granting pensions and increases of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

[H. R. 16461, 69th Cong., 2d sess.]

A bill granting pensions and increases of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Mary A. Brown, widow of John C. Brown, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie P. Carnahan, widow of Elias L. Carnahan, late of Company F, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Heim, helpless and dependent daughter of George Heim, late of Company I, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary S. Lovell, former widow of Joseph S. Taylor, late of Company L, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Silverwood, widow of William H. Silverwood, late of Company I, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie B. Weaver, helpless and dependent daughter of William Weaver, late of Company B, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lillian Pike, widow of Robinson D. Pike, late of Companies A and G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Nelson West, second mate on the brig *Dragoon*, an armed transport employed with General Burnside's coast division, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary L. Drake, former widow of John Herrington, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lawrence Walrath, helpless and dependent son of Peter Walrath, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Wiley, widow of John Wiley, late of Company I, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora P. S. Cole, former widow of Le Roy Shelley, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Barber, widow of William Barber, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia L. Gregory, widow of John Gregory, late of Companies B and K, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emaline Hoggatt, widow of Joseph Hoggatt, late of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie M. Wiles, helpless and dependent daughter of Aden J. Wiles, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Augusta E. Husted, widow of William H. Husted, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Georgianna Kilby, widow of George S. Kilby, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Richards, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Richards, sr., late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Harriet S. Upright, widow of Edmond Upright, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Jane McNeely, widow of Marion W. McNeely, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Dodds, widow of William F. Dodds, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samantha J. Wilkinson, former widow of William B. Wilkinson, late of United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophie B. Culbertson, widow of James C. Culbertson, late hospital steward, United States Army, and assistant surgeon, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helena Abel, widow of Oliver Abel, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Dugan, widow of John Dugan, late of Companies G and B, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabella Jackson, widow of William Jackson, late of Company F, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Pratt, widow of Ashbel F. Pratt, late of Company G, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva Schrock, widow of Jacob Schrock, late of Company D, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Hollingshead, widow of John Hollingshead, late of Company E, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillian Griffith, widow of William Griffith, late of Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment, and Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agnes D. Kier, widow of Thomas Kier, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Butt, widow of Joseph Edwin Butt, late of Company G, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Filkins, widow of Henry D. Filkins, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bridget Fogarty, widow of Daniel J. Fogarty, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Beckerich, widow of Joseph Beckerich, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Smith, widow of William Smith, late of Company K, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia A. Beers, widow of William P. Beers, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Donovan, widow of David Donovan, alias David Keefe, late of Company C, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth M. Poyvez, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry A. Poyvez, late of Company G, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary F. Smith, widow of William H. Smith, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nora Stout, widow of Sidney L. Stout, surgeon steward, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Morey, widow of Henry J. O. Morey, late of Company H, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise B. Gallagher, widow of William Gallagher, late of Company A, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Coralie V. Parker, helpless and dependent daughter of George I. Parker, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frances D. Grishaw, widow of Jesse L. Grishaw, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Fleetwood, widow of Levi J. Fleetwood, late of Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nora B. Whelchel, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Whelchel, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Maria Shafer, widow of Joseph Shafer, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora E. Willetts, widow of Lott Willetts, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sadie M. Rigdon, widow of Thomas C. Rigdon, late of Twenty-sixth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frank M. Fry, helpless and dependent son of Joseph F. Fry, late of Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Michael, widow of David Michael, late of Company C, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. O'Neil, widow of Nelson O'Neil, late of Company B, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth A. Hugins, widow of Merritt S. Hugins, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Ladam, widow of Frank Ladam, late of Company E, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Gustin, widow of Jonathan Gustin, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Niccum, widow of Robert A. Niccum, late of Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice F. Crawford, former widow of William J. Crawford, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Teal, helpless and dependent daughter of Edward Teal, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Milva P. McIlvaine, widow of George H. McIlvaine, late of Company A, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maggie Shifflet, widow of Joshua Shifflet, late of Company E, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella D. Bockoven, former widow of John F. Davidson, late of Company H, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marie Haesemeyer, widow of George Haesemeyer, late of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ardilla D. Rigg, former widow of James Rigg, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Deborah Henderson, widow of Thomas Henderson, late of Company F, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward W. Brown, helpless and dependent son of Jason W. Brown, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Davis, widow of William Davis, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Stills, widow of Walker A. Stills, late of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bertha M. Park, widow of John M. Park, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Irene M. Stanley, widow of Sylvester Stanley, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Palmer L. Dawson, teamster under Capt. C. H. Irvin, acting quartermaster, Nashville, Tenn., and Lieut. A. T. Drake, acting quartermaster, Chattanooga, Tenn., and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Brothers, widow of Andrew Brothers, late of Company I, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca J. Hood, widow of George F. Hood, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Adams, widow of Matthew W. Adams, late of Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Mozena, widow of Milton Mozena, late of Company E, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maude Sharpnack, widow of William N. Sharpnack, late of Company G, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Morgan, widow of Michael Morgan, late of Company L, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which organization was known as the One hundred and twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Havington, widow of James E. Havington, alias Hiffendon, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Fox, widow of James Fox, late of Company M, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Third Regiment New York Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia M. Healey, widow of Michael Healey, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosina Chase, widow of Anthony B. Chase, late of Company E, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia A. Haynes, widow of Adam L. Haynes, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza S. Stacks, widow of Clarence E. Stacks, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha B. Fisher, widow of John M. Fisher, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Celestia F. Powell, widow of John H. Powell, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Laporte, widow of Alexander Laporte, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Spencer, widow of John W. Spencer, late of Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Bump, widow of William E. Bump, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Wendling, widow of Frederick Wendling, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Lynn, widow of John N. Lynn, late of Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Myrtle B. Wicks, helpless and dependent daughter of Abraham Wicks, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rebecca J. Hill, widow of Squire F. Hill, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura I. Kissell, widow of Albert J. Kissell, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Shanklin, widow of Andrew T. Shanklin, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Smith, widow of Franklin W. Smith, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Peck, former widow of Theodore Peck, late of Companies F and C, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sadie E. Hagerman, widow of William E. Hagerman, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Stoves, widow of Jacob Stoves, late of Company E, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Queer, widow of Levi Queer, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Nimiller, widow of Isaac Nimiller, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment, and Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Moore, widow of David C. Moore, late of Company E, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maranda J. McC. George, former widow of Thomas D. McClary, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Wishon, widow of Pleasant Wishon, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo F. George, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Captain Martin T. Real's Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Company C, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Susan Tolbert, widow of John H. Tolbert, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia J. Hall, widow of George S. Hall, late of Company L, First Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances Shepard, widow of Charles N. Shepard, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Matilda Boyce, widow of Lyman Boyce, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Second Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Barbara D. Smith, widow of James D. Smith, late of Company K, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William S. Cooper, helpless and dependent son of Isaiah Cooper, late of Company K, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hellen H. Johnson, widow of Joel Johnson, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marah A. Pinkerton, widow of William W. Pinkerton, late of Company D, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosa Waller, widow of Albert Waller, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie B. Sherman, widow of William H. Sherman, late of Troop I, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Talbott, widow of William Talbott, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora V. Spielman, former widow of John Sanders, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda Murrell, helpless and dependent daughter of Harvey Murrell, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rebecca J. Little, widow of William C. Little, late of Company F, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Maud C. Little, helpless and dependent daughter of said William C. Little and Rebecca J. Little, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Rebecca J. Little, the name of said Maud C. Little shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Rebecca J. Little.

The name of Julia A. Cook, widow of Marcelon Cook, late of Company A, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas T. Tally, late of Capt. Benjamin F. Cook's company, St. Claire County, Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Paralee Stewart, widow of Morgan Stewart, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan A. Tolbert, widow of Andrew Tolbert, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Millie M. Phillips, widow of Robert Phillips, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$46 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, to include \$6 a month for the minor child, Vivian Phillips, until she attains the age of 16, February 17, 1929.

The name of Esther Mallory, widow of William J. Mallory, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary S. Pyle, widow of Leander Pyle, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Henderson, widow of James A. Henderson, late of Company H, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie Powell, widow of William Powell, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise E. S. Butler, widow of Amos C. Butler, late of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Duncan, widow of William H. Duncan, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha S. Mitchell, widow of David C. Mitchell, late of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nora Ong, widow of William C. Ong, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment, and Company C, Second Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ethel L. Coe, widow of John P. Coe, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elioka E. Coe, helpless and dependent daughter of said John P. Coe and Ethel L. Coe, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Ethel L. Coe, the name of said Elioka E. Coe shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Ethel L. Coe.

The name of Mamie D. Turner, helpless and dependent daughter of James M. Turner, late of Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment, and Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Rawlings, widow of Henry B. Rawlings, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes M. Sims, widow of Lafayette Sims, late of Company G, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Rankin, widow of David Rankin, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Burns, helpless and dependent daughter of Lewis Burns, late of Company C, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lucy Peters, helpless and dependent daughter of Gibson Peters, late of Company F, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Bridget Kelly, widow of James Kelly, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emerald R. Dixon, widow of Thomas H. Dixon, late of Company H, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bridget Conroy, widow of James Conroy, late of Company F, Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Cullen, former widow of Terrence D. Carroll, late of Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Frances Hall, widow of Caleb Hall, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy S. McElroy, widow of Hartwell J. McElroy, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy B. Robison, widow of Daniel C. Robison, late of Company I, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Burns, widow of Jonathan Burns, late of Company L, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Perrin, widow of James Perrin, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Smith, widow of George W. Smith, late of Company F, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy H. Wentzel, widow of Peter Wentzel, late of Companies E and C, Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta Miller, widow of Herman K. Miller, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Croft, widow of John L. Croft, late of Companies E and F, First Regiment, and Company M, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adda B. Smith, widow of Charles Smith, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah J. Milliron, widow of James J. Milliron, late of Company B, First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Nash, widow of George Nash, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dosia A. Lester, widow of Alonzo E. Lester, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company L, First Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Walter, widow of Charles Walter, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca I. Miller, widow of Wesley B. Miller, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Hanes, widow of Irwin Hanes, late of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Hummel, widow of Henry P. Hummel, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Jacobs, helpless and dependent daughter of Williams Jacobs, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth R. Carlisle, widow of J. Milton Carlisle, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jemima Mumper, widow of Henry Mumper, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet J. Graham, widow of Tildon Graham, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret S. Palmer, widow of Egbert E. Palmer, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Viola Olmstead, widow of Marion Olmstead, late of Company B, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca J. Rider, widow of Charles O. Rider, late of Company I, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Chester, widow of Burget Chester, late of Company F, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca L. Green, widow of William H. Green, late of Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Jackson, widow of Frederick R. Jackson, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Frederick Jackson, helpless and dependent son of said Frederick R. Jackson and Mary E. Jackson, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary E. Jackson, the name of said Frederick Jackson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary E. Jackson.

The name of Ann Amanda Sexton, widow of George B. Sexton, late sergeant major, Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda R. Snow, widow of Jonathan D. Snow, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dora S. Hussey, widow of George L. Hussey, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah O'Connor, widow of Thomas O'Connor, late of Company D, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillian M. Walther, widow of William K. Walther, late private unassigned, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of May Vickery, widow of Martin A. Vickery, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Crosson, widow of Thomas M. Crosson, late of Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Evans, widow of Samuel Evans, late of Company F, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Krum, widow of Philip Krum, late of Fourth Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Frazier, widow of James P. Frazier, late of Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Bricker, widow of Burton N. Bricker, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Stansberry, helpless and dependent son of John F. Stansberry, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ellen Cavanaugh, widow of Patrick Cavanaugh, late of Company G, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca Montgomery, widow of Samuel W. Montgomery, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Trethewey, widow of George Trethewey, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Leist, widow of Lemuel Leist, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen M. Axline, widow of Henry A. Axline, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dorcas M. Watkins, widow of Charles A. Watkins, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Sias, widow of William H. Sias, late of Company A, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Miller, widow of Joseph A. Miller, late of Company E, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa C. Longacre, widow of Lindsay E. Longacre, late of Company K, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta B. Gorham, widow of Charles E. Gorham, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joseph D. Killerlain, helpless and dependent son of Timothy Killerlain, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catherine M. Cleland, widow of Jonathan W. Cleland, late of Company B, Twelfth and Forty-eighth Regiments Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Polly Johnson, widow of Frank Johnson, late of Company K, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Loretta Clubb, widow of John H. Clubb, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nora C. Williams, widow of Joseph Williams, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine M. Downing, widow of Napoleon B. Downing, late of Company I, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Euritta A. Beard, widow of David Beard, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Bruyette, now Biebel, former widow of Anton Biebel, late of Companies E and H, Ninth Regiment, and Company F, Fiftieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha A. Redick, widow of Robert J. Redick, late of Company D, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nannie L. Ludy, widow of James W. Ludy, late of Company H, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Augusta A. Davis, widow of Samuel T. Davis, late of Capt. William D. Fortune's Company B, Fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Carey, widow of James Carey, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sacriisa J. Marlow, widow of James K. Marlow, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susie D. Butt, widow of Henry S. W. Butt, late of Company F, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine G. Moore, widow of John H. Moore, late of Company A, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah E. Kunkle, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob W. Kunkle, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sophie E. Kettering, widow of Daniel H. Kettering, late of Company E, One hundred and fifth Regiment, and Company I, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Howell, widow of Albert Howell, late of Troop M, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a

pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia C. Thuma, widow of Jonathan Thuma, late of Company B, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Zane, helpless and dependent daughter of Lanson Zane, late of Tenth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary V. Pierce, widow of Thomas H. B. Pierce, late of Company K, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John H. Caskey, late of Capt. William Beaty's Carroll County Guards, Provisional Company Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William M. Henderson's Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Grant Smith, helpless and dependent son of Barnes B. Smith, late of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, and Company D, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ruth Ann Clay, widow of Charles H. Clay, late of Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Woods, former widow of Henry E. Eggleston, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anise Swearingen, widow of William Swearingen, late of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine L. Wilson, widow of Joseph S. Wilson, late seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adah A. Woodruff, widow of David E. Woodruff, late of Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Suchan, helpless and dependent daughter of Martin Suchan, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary B. Hill, widow of Edgar Hill, alias Edward Wixon, late of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Maes, widow of Christopher Maes, late of Company E, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lora B. Fasig, former widow of Albert Fasig, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles H. Fasig, helpless and dependent son of said Albert and Lora B. Fasig, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Lora B. Fasig, the name of said Charles H. Fasig shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Lora B. Fasig.

The name of Mary J. Willis, widow of Henry C. Willis, late of Company D, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie E. Art, widow of William T. Art, late of Eighteenth Independent Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Edgington, widow of Amos D. Edgington, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. G. Macnamara, widow of Daniel G. Macnamara, late first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Teats, widow of Silas R. Teats, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Rogers, widow of John Rogers, late of Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle P. Wolfe, widow of William J. Wolfe, late of Eighteenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Moore, late of Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary E. Bierer, widow of Samuel S. Bierer, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances C. Andross, former widow of Henry W. Davis, late of Company I, One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Fuqua, widow of Marshal T. Fuqua, late of Company H, Bissel's regiment, Missouri Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Clark, widow of John Clark, late of Company I, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Draft Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Smitley, widow of James M. Smitley, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Selma Creswell, widow of Joseph Creswell, late of Company B, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Doebler, widow of Elias Doebler, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Huldah Bone, widow of Robert W. Bone, late seaman, United States Navy, and Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment, and Company I, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Brindley, widow of Joseph Brindley, late of Company L, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Murray, widow of James Murray, late of Companies F and A, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Horton, helpless and dependent daughter of John W. Horton, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary S. Heidler, widow of John A. Heidler, late of Company I, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy C. Burries, widow of John J. Burries, late of Company H, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Jane Conway, widow of Martin F. Conway, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Bland, widow of John A. Bland, late of Company G, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet Pritchard, widow of Andrew J. Pritchard, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Cummins, widow of William D. Cummins, late of Company E, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margret Moore, widow of Isaac H. Moore, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Reede, widow of James M. Reede, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Hoffman, widow of Gilbert O. Hoffman, late of Company K, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Reighard, widow of Solomon Reighard, late of Company B, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Estep, widow of Elijah Estep, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Harrison, widow of Stephen Harrison, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company I, Fifty-sixth Regi-

ment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Peter R. Crum, late of Captain J. B. Calhoun's Cooper and Moniteau Counties Volunteer Missouri Militia, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sarah L. Robinson, widow of Thomas Robinson, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Salama Hayse, widow of William Hayse, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Simeon E. Smith, helpless and dependent son of Morgan M. Smith, late of Company E, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma D. H. Sloan, widow of Benjamin P. Sloan, late of Company G, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Francelia Rudolph, widow of James K. Rudolph, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Freeland O. Goodwin, helpless and dependent son of Orrin L. Goodwin, late of Company C, First Regiment, District of Columbia Cavalry, and Company H, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Della Minnick, widow of George W. Minnick, late of Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Hulslander, widow of David Hulslander, late of Company A, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa E. Lasley, widow of John W. Lasley, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma C. Weston, widow of George W. Weston, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment, and Company A, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy A. Gallegly, widow of George M. Gallegly, late of Company E, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Rhea, widow of Eli T. Rhea, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Bablone, widow of Elias Bablone, late of Company A, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Staley, widow of Eli Staley, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Leonard, widow of James B. Leonard, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Rettenmeir, widow of John Rettenmeir, late of Company G, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Minard, widow of James Minard, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Thomas, widow of Fleming Thomas, late of Capt. Thomas S. Cary's Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mesia Hembree, widow of William J. Hembree, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma J. Gehon, widow of Martin V. B. Gehon, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Murrey, widow of George W. Murrey, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa T. Littler, widow of Eleazar Littler, late of Company I, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer

Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine F. Moore, widow of Charles W. Moore, late of Company G, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Snyder, widow of Charles A. Snyder, late of Company I, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie L. Ricker, widow of Joseph A. Ricker, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie Dunn, widow of Theon T. Dunn, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christina E. Haws, widow of Samuel Haws, late of Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah F. McDaniel, widow of Samuel McDaniel, late of Company D, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Luella Kunz, widow of Michael Kunz, late of Company B, First Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah H. Krout, helpless and dependent daughter of Noah Krout, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. H. Bartlett, widow of George L. Bartlett, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa J. Williams, widow of Eliard Williams, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Twenty-fourth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Barbara Kraft, widow of Robert Kraft, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Layman, widow of Joseph H. Layman, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. La Count, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph La Count, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rebecca M. Wilson, widow of Andrew J. Wilson, late of Company L, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen P. Ellis, widow of William T. Ellis, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia Bistline, widow of Balser Bistline, late of Company D, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily Robinson, widow of Jason Robinson, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sidney Livesay, widow of Andrew J. Livesay, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Millie McDougal, widow of Thomas H. McDougal, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alzira W. Shaffer, widow of John P. Shaffer, late of Company B, First Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda M. Doty, widow of William H. H. Doty, late of Company A, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Cook, widow of James H. Cook, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Heydorf, former widow of William A. Sutton, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Calista A. Shuman, widow of David Shuman, late of Company C, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lottie E. Marka, widow of Lewis Marka, late of Company H, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha M. Fried, widow of David Fried, late of Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca J. Fraim, widow of William W. Fraim, late of independent acting engineers, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Frank, widow of George Frank, late of Company A, Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary R. Madden, widow of George Madden, late of Company I, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Angeline M. Norman, widow of Harvey Marcus Norman, alias Horace K. Norman, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa White, former widow of Allen J. Burgess, late of Eighteenth independent battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa J. Jaques, former widow of William H. Harvey, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Thompson, widow of John S. Thompson, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Seel, widow of Andrew Seel, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Frederick G. Seel, helpless and dependent son of said Andrew Seel and Mary J. Seel, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary J. Seel, the name of said Frederick G. Seel shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary J. Seel.

The name of Mary Murphy, widow of William B. Murphy, late of Company C, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice J. Connolly, widow of John E. Connolly, late of Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment, and Company H, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John R. Creager, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Annie Brown, widow of William C. Brown, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Manning, widow of Luke Manning, late of Company K, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James A. Galloway, helpless and dependent son of John S. Galloway, late of Company B, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mina Brookshire, widow of Overton H. Brookshire, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joanna B. McAllister, widow of Dennis McAllister, late of Company H, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Dyer, widow of John Dyer, late of Company A, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and First Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Clarkson, late of Capt. B. F. Cook's St. Clair County Missouri Militia, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Louisa Merritt, widow of Theodore H. Merritt, late of Companies L and A, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise Kramer, widow of Louis Kramer, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annetta E. Calkins, widow of Belus Calkins, jr., late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma S. Planck, widow of Samuel C. Planck, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jacob Harman, late of Capt. E. C. Harper's Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment, and Capt. John B. Boggs's West Virginia State Scouts, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Alice L. Cassidy, widow of James Cassidy, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary T. Clark, widow of George W. Clark, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabel Hart, widow of John B. Hart, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary King, widow of Charles B. King, late of Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and Company G, One hundred and ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara B. Cook, widow of Christian H. Cook, late of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Breneman, widow of John H. Breneman, late of Company B, Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie V. Pennington, former widow of William F. Yeoman, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eleanor H. Riley, former widow of Henry Hastings, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fountain E. Jackson, widow of Thomas E. Jackson, late of Company B, Stone County Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Shehan, widow of Aaron Shehan, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophronia Nelson, widow of James Nelson, late of Company K, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sylvia Riley, widow of William H. Riley, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Cooper, widow of Harley R. Cooper, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Donley, widow of James Donley, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah R. Greene, former widow of Charles W. Milmarth, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adelle Tobey, widow of Henry Tobey, late of Company D, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucina Hightower, widow of Benedict Hightower, late of Company G, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Addie Bayles, widow of Silas Bayles, late of Company B, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara B. Griswold, widow of Dennis K. Griswold, late of Company L, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adaline Thatcher, widow of Milan Thatcher, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maggie Taylor, widow of James Taylor, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Roy Gan, helpless and dependent son of Daniel Gan, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lucilla P. Reeves, widow of George H. Reeves, alias Horace Reve, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Oyer, helpless and dependent son of William Oyer, late of Company C, Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lola M. Miller, helpless and dependent daughter of Preston D. Miller, late of Company H, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sophia Carter, widow of Frederick H. Carter, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie E. McGinnis, widow of Andrew N. McGinnis, late of Company H, Eighty-second Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy Whiting, widow of John F. M. Whiting, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie S. Young, widow of Albert A. Young, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora Perry, helpless and dependent daughter of James M. Perry, late of Company F, Garrison Guards, and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Willie Ann Davis, widow of Burrell Davis, late of Company I, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy E. Stanley, widow of John C. Stanley, late of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Reese, widow of Edward Reese, late of Company A, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Dilley, widow of Vincent F. Dilley, late substitute, unassigned, tenth congressional district, Indiana, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Blackstone, widow of John Blackstone, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Tenth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Wood, widow of William D. Wood, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth O. Kille, widow of Thomas C. Kille, late of Company I, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Crank, widow of Lemuel P. Crank, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Hanners, widow of Alexander Hanners, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Lund, widow of George P. Lund, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Oleson, widow of Ole Oleson, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Somers, widow of James L. Somers, alias Saxton, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Bennett, widow of Nelson M. Bennett, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Jane Campbell, widow of Thomas B. Campbell, late of Company K, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bertha M. Valpey, widow of Charles C. Valpey, late of Company E, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nora Jacobs, widow of Michael Jacobs, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Moralda J. Crisp, widow of John P. Crisp, alias John T. Brown, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Missouri Marberry, widow of Wiley F. Marberry, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, and Company M, Twelfth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harmony C. Willabee, widow of Israel Willabee, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lida Kibbe, widow of William W. Kibbe, alias William Kihlin, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Enrolled Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillie M. Thomas, widow of William M. Thomas, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Herning, widow of William B. Herning, late of Company I, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Hartman, helpless and dependent daughter of John Phillips, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary J. Jenne, former widow of Washington Russell, late of Company A, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret B. Taylor, widow of Joseph Taylor, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Wolfe, widow of Levi Wolfe, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Barnett, widow of John T. Barnett, late of Company K, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie A. Bennett, helpless and dependent daughter of Baxter C. Bennett, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary B. Tucker, widow of Edwin Tucker, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. McBath, widow of Robert F. McBath, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence M. Legge, widow of Lawler E. Legge, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine A. Purinton, widow of Custer B. Purinton, late of Companies G and I, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amy E. Fenner, now Gandy, former widow of Rufus C. Fenner, late of Company D, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Ristow, widow of Charles Ristow, alias Charles Homan, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine E. Grubb, widow of William Grubb, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Thompson, widow of Marion Thompson, late of Company C, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Rogers, widow of Zachariah Rogers, late of Capt. Eli Bruner's Company G, Mercer Battalion, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa F. Veley, widow of Robert Veley, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Gibson, widow of William H. Gibson, late second-class musician, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Gibson, widow of Nathan C. Gibson, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Raymond, widow of Evi A. Raymond, late of Company E, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Dunaway, widow of James H. Dunaway, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Thomas, widow of William O. Thomas, late of Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Thomas, widow of Shubald H. Thomas, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Walton, widow of James F. Walton, alias James Francis, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine May, widow of Andrew May, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda J. Farrow, widow of James Farrow, late seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Smith, widow of Charles A. Smith, late landsman and schoolmaster, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca A. Strong, widow of James N. Strong, late of Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Travis, widow of Benjamin D. Travis, late of Company D, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mattie M. Schoonmaker, widow of Charles J. Schoonmaker, late first-class boy, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Wolf, widow of William H. H. Wolf, late of Company M, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Olive J. Ebert, widow of Charles W. Ebert, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza C. Baldrige, widow of James F. Baldrige, late of Company A, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma F. Garretson, helpless and dependent daughter of Leonidas G. Garretson, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Virginia F. Huddleston, widow of Moses Huddleston, late of Company C, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Day, former widow of William M. Absher, late of Company C, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Dill, widow of Robert G. Dill, late of Company E, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Forty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Self, helpless and dependent son of Green M. C. Self, late of Company B, Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Birdie Taylor, widow of John V. Taylor, late of Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Permelia E. Dugger, widow of George M. Dugger, late of Company B, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Koerper, widow of Egon A. Koerper, late lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha L. E. Bromberg, widow of Samuel A. Bromberg, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York State Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Sawyer, widow of Edward H. Sawyer, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elmira J. Ashmore, widow of James A. Ashmore, late of Company F, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan E. Williams, widow of Benjamin F. Williams, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Haywood, widow of George W. Haywood, late of Company K, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Freels, widow of George A. Freels, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Malloy, widow of Hugh Malloy, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah L. Moore, widow of William Moore, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah F. Roe, widow of George A. Roe, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Allen, widow of William A. Allen, alias William H. Allen, late of Capt. Hugh A. Yarnell's Company A, Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. McGrath, widow of Patrick McGrath, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Pernier, widow of George Pernier, late of Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company 78, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eli Null, late of Company F, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Dora A. Murphy, widow of Dennison M. G. Murphy, late of Companies B and G, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Aarons, widow of John G. Aarons, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lida A. Jones, widow of Joseph Jones, late of Company E, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Reid, widow of James Reid, late of Company D, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline A. Grosh, widow of Henry H. Grosh, late artificer, Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennette Rowland, widow of James W. Rowland, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Mull, widow of David H. Mull, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ettie Sinclair, helpless and dependent daughter of John H. Sinclair, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rachel A. Boner, widow of William S. Boner, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella J. Motsiff, widow of William H. Motsiff, late of Company I, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline E. Moore, former widow of Decamp B. Voorhees, late of Company I, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann J. Snow, widow of Freeman Snow, late of Company K, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Theresa Walsh, widow of Walter Walsh, late coal heaver, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ada A. Bryant, widow of Rufus O. Bryant, late of Sixteenth Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha E. Davis, widow of Henry Davis, late of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Withers, widow of William Withers, late of Company L, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Piercy, widow of William T. Piercy, late of Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Allen, widow of Merritt H. Allen, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Rice, widow of Spencer Rice, late of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Wild, widow of Robert P. Wild, late of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Buttz, widow of John G. Buttz, late of Company K, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen L. Clark, widow of Robert J. Clark, late of Company D, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah F. Dumay, widow of George C. Dumay, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan J. Conner, widow of Charles J. Conner, late of Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Miller, former widow of John H. Everhart, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa C. Hawkins, widow of James Hawkins, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eugene Promie, substitute for Isaac S. Douglas (a drafted man), assigned to Company C, Forty-third Regiment New York Infantry, also private Company F, Third Regiment New York Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sarah F. Phillips, widow of Andrew J. Phillips, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Howard, widow of John Howard, late of Company K, Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie H. Wilson, widow of Clarence Wilson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Provisional Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Trost, widow of Frederick Trost, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minora J. Williams, widow of Thomas Williams, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Calhoun, widow of William T. Calhoun, late of Company H, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Phillips, widow of Charles T. Phillips, late of Company D, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Jane Raphuse, widow of Andrew Raphuse, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Hartley, widow of Ruthven P. Hartley, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida L. Martin, widow of Augustus N. Martin, late of Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Luella E. Smead, widow of Charles E. Smead, late of Company M, Ninth and Second Regiments New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary W. Porter, widow of William B. Porter, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth C. Johnson, widow of Orange G. Johnson, late of Company H, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Woods, widow of Wilmer Woods, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia Haddock, widow of Allen Haddock, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephus Ralley, helpless and dependent son of William E. Ralley, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Orianna Dyer, widow of James S. Dyer, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan G. Ulrick, former widow of Tunis P. Ashbrook, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Etta Martin, widow of John A. Martin, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William L. Myers, helpless and dependent son of Lawrence Myers, alias Frederick Smith, late of Company E, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella E. Snyder, widow of Peter H. Snyder, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Maud Snyder, helpless and dependent daughter of said Peter H. Snyder and Ella E. Snyder, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Ella E. Snyder, the name of said Maud Snyder shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Ella E. Snyder.

The name of Laura Brown, widow of William Brown, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie M. Lambert, widow of Charles W. Lambert, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cecilia McCullough, helpless and dependent daughter of Daniel McCullough, late of Companies H and A, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nannie M. Forsha, widow of James P. Forsha, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Christley, former widow of William C. Christley, late of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Augustine, widow of John Augustine, late of Company A, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza S. Smith, widow of Samuel B. Smith, late of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Carr, widow of Winslow A. Carr, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Polly B. Warner, widow of Darius Warner, late of Company K, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Read, widow of Lucius H. Read, late of Company K, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annetta L. Pruden, widow of John R. Pruden, late private unassigned, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Hogan, widow of Owen Hogan, late of Company B, Van Horn's battalion, United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann McCormick, widow of Francis P. McCormick, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Second Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza S. Long, widow of Charles Long, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabell D. Heeter, widow of Harrison H. Heeter, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Temple, widow of Robert Temple, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary G. Green, widow of Martin V. Green, late of Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company M, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Mansfield, widow of Patrick Mansfield, late of B Battalion, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda A. Hammond, widow of Jonathan Hammond, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah C. Williams, widow of John W. Williams, late seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mollie M. Roberts, widow of Alexander Roberts, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Anderson, widow of James L. Anderson, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amelia A. Conner, widow of William A. Conner, late of Company F, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nellie G. Eckman, widow of David R. Eckman, late quartermaster sergeant, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan A. Troutman, widow of Frank T. Troutman, late of Company I, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius J. Gill, helpless and dependent son of Lawrence Gill, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, First Regiment Veterans Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Augusta A. Snyder, widow of Gottlieb Snyder, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda L. King, widow of Irvin King, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie M. Strain, widow of James E. Strain, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fredericka Dawes, widow of Orson J. Dawes, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Brodrick, widow of Edward Brodrick, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. Adrian, widow of Michael Adrian, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth McDuff, widow of William McDuff, late of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Luransa Creath, widow of George Creath, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Belinda Martin, widow of John Martin, late of Company I, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann Neilan, widow of William Neilan, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann E. Kite, widow of Robert Kite, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Burge, widow of Samuel I. Burge, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Romesburg, widow of William Romesburg, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Cullinmore, widow of George P. Cullinmore, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie B. Glenn, widow of John F. Glenn, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mintie M. McIlwaine, widow of William McIlwaine, late of Company D, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marinda C. Gibbs, widow of Archibald Gibbs, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Perkins, widow of Edwin C. Perkins, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie V. Main, former widow of William Alsop, late of Company G, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Taylor, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Taylor, late of Company E, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Susan Hunziker, widow of John Hunziker, late of Company H, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and Company 92, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Garrett, widow of John H. Garrett, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe E. Pray, widow of Daniel Pray, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Driscoll, widow of Jeremiah Driscoll, late of Company C, Second Battalion, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Virtue, widow of Thomas K. Virtue, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bessie E. Campbell, widow of Eli Campbell, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Brown, widow of James Brown, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nettie Crandell, widow of Henry Crandell, late of Company C, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Troop D, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Guyette, widow of Franklin Guyette, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther Cunningham, widow of James M. Cunningham, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Pedrick, widow of William Pedrick, late of Company K, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane C. Young, widow of Chauncey W. Young, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Greenfield, widow of William W. Greenfield, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malinda E. Willhite, widow of Winfield Scott Willhite, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Ammon, widow of Edward Ammon, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet M. Rodman, widow of John A. Rodman, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy E. Warren, widow of John Warren, late of Company A, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Jesse J. Warren, helpless and dependent son of said John Warren and Lucy E. Warren, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Lucy E. Warren, the name of said Jesse J. Warren shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Lucy E. Warren.

The name of Emma F. Campbell, widow of George S. Campbell, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. T. Fox, widow of Lucius Fox, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca A. Craig, widow of Carroll C. Craig, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte Taylor, widow of Stephen Taylor, late of Company E, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Georgia Beard, widow of John T. Beard, late of Companies E and D, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Ickes, widow of Hermanus Ickes, late of Company G, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Oliva Heard, widow of James A. Heard, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida L. Rogers, helpless and dependent daughter of William H. Rogers, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sidney O. Roughton, helpless and dependent son of Thomas B. Roughton, late of Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frances A. Bruce, widow of Henry L. Bruce, alias Bacon, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Winegardner, widow of James A. Winegardner, late of Company K, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucinda E. Sisson, widow of Orrin R. Sisson, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arabella Dalie, widow of James H. Dalie, late band musician, second brigade, third division Sixth Army Corps, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan F. Pardonner, widow of Johnathan E. Pardonner, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Shores, widow of Lewis F. Shores, late of Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Rice, widow of Thomas C. Rice, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Mattoon, widow of John E. Mattoon, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christianah Harbert, widow of Harrison L. Harbert, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amelia T. Smith, widow of Frederick Smith, late of Company L, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Huldah Elliott, widow of Francis Elliott, late of Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nora Erney, helpless and dependent daughter of Erwin S. Erney, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Murray, former widow of Edward McManus, late of Eighteenth Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Valentine, widow of Joseph E. Valentine, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie M. Horn, widow of Charles Horn, late of Company M, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia A. Roberts, former widow of Francis M. Thomas, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Hagadorn, widow of John W. Hagadorn, late of Company I, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment, and Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine Kepner, widow of Hezekiah Kepner, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Seventh Independent Company, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samantha E. Waldrige, widow of Simon P. Waldrige, late of Company I, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen M. Overley, widow of Joseph Kelsey Overley, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth F. Hutchinson, widow of Daniel S. Hutchinson, late of Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Marshall Black, late of Company G, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Pearl E. Howell, helpless and dependent daughter of David Howell, late of Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Martha M. Robb, widow of Elijah C. Robb, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlie Robinson, helpless and dependent son of James Robinson, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah Harmon, widow of Henry C. Harmon, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora D. Harrington, widow of George W. Harrington, late of Company K, One hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Altie M. Clark, widow of Thomas Clark, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Ammons, widow of James M. Ammons, late of Company I, Fifty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan M. Noe, widow of Isaac N. Noe, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret West, widow of Benjamin L. West, late of Company D, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine B. Scranton, widow of J. Samuel Scranton, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lola Qualls, helpless and dependent daughter of James M. Qualls, late of Company I, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia R. Carpenter, widow of Louis R. Carpenter, late of Company C, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Schoonmaker Smith, widow of Abram S. Smith, late of Company H, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bridget R. Caden, former widow of Michael Ryan, late of Twelfth Independent Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Hogle, widow of Robert Hogle, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Steele, former widow of Charles H. Steele, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura C. Woodley, widow of Lorenzo A. Woodley, late of Company G, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Olive Woodley, helpless and dependent daughter of said Lorenzo A. and Laura C. Woodley, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Laura C. Woodley the name of said Olive Woodley shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Laura C. Woodley.

The name of Emma R. Pickering, widow of Jordan P. Pickering, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Evans, widow of Joseph Evans, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma K. Baker, widow of Lasson P. Baker, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Michael McMahon, helpless and dependent son of Thomas G. McMahon, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Effie Place, widow of Arthur A. Place, late of Company F, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John English, late substitute, unassigned, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Oscar Doster, helpless and dependent son of Henry Doster, late of Company I, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Emily L. Parker, widow of James E. Parker, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret R. F. Newell, widow of William C. Newell, late of Twenty-fourth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eunice Higgins, widow of Stephen H. Higgins, late of Company E, Fourth Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia Robinson, widow of Edmond J. Robinson, late pilot, United States Navy (U. S. S. *Satellite*), and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet I. Hooker, now Colvin, former widow of William Hooker, late of Company I, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah F. Baldwin, widow of James M. Baldwin, late of Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Powelson, widow of George Powelson, late of Company G, One hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Gabbard, widow of William M. Gabbard, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline S. Thayer, widow of Walter B. Thayer, late of Twenty-third Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company A, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan M. Tryon, widow of Jared L. Tryon, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances E. West, widow of James West, late of Company A, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Emily Brown, widow of Benjamin F. Brown, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary V. Chapin, widow of Cornelius O. Chapin, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah L. McAllister, widow of Levi McAllister, late of Company A, Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Beam, widow of Michael Beam, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca A. Swisher, widow of Henry M. Swisher, late of Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Almedia Spencer, widow of Charles Spencer, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza V. Baker, widow of Christopher M. Baker, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virginia Applegate, widow of Daniel W. Applegate, late of Company H, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily J. Alley, widow of William Alley, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine A. Allison, widow of William Allison, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Chapman, widow of Albert W. Chapman, late of Companies G and C, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin H. Sellars, helpless and dependent son of John H. Sellars, late of Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Alice Love, widow of Philip Love, late of Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adeline Hopkins, widow of George G. Hopkins, late of Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eunice Cundiff, widow of John W. Cundiff, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Walker, widow of Thomas J. Walker, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Gertrude Clites, helpless and dependent daughter of Levi Clites, late of Company H, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mollie Aulgur, widow of Sall C. Aulgur, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth E. Herrick, widow of Harding P. Herrick, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment New York

Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Magdalen Cadro, widow of Peter W. Cadro, late of Company F, Second Battalion, Twelfth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy C. Caster, widow of Porter Caster, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances Leigh, widow of Samuel Leigh, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Judah Howard, widow of William G. Howard, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Richards, former widow of Alfred Wilson, late of Company C, Second Battalion, Sixteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan E. Waddle, widow of David Waddle, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosalia Elizabeth Blanchard, widow of Charles W. Blanchard, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie F. Miller, widow of George V. Miller, late of Company K, Thirty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. McDonald, widow of James K. McDonald, late of Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Eighth Independent Company, New York Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Swagert, widow of John A. Swagert, late of Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillian Willard, widow of Edward P. Willard, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Drakeley, widow of Abiram T. Drakeley, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company L, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Watson, widow of Ralph C. Watson, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances E. Wilcox, widow of Lorin C. Wilcox, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary S. Watkins, widow of James E. Watkins, late of Company F, Second Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Chapel, widow of James F. Chapel, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Harbison, widow of Robert Harbison, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Humphrey, widow of David J. Humphrey, late of Company A, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marie E. Clark, widow of Robert T. Clark, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Esty, widow of John W. Esty, late of Company L, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Link, former widow of Frank Doerler, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Martin, widow of John L. Martin, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Martin, widow of Wesley Martin, late of Company H, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Wealtha A. Brumbaugh, widow of Daniel H. Brumbaugh, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth B. Jackson, widow of James S. Jackson, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Saint John, widow of Noah Saint John, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia A. Gault, widow of John W. Gault, late of Company B, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Beery, widow of Thomas J. Beery, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa J. Hoffman, widow of Henry C. Hoffman, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Fuller, widow of Philo Fuller, late of Company F, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adah B. Spahr, widow of Enos Spahr, late of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of K. Irene Hadley, widow of Lafayette Hadley, late of Company B, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Houser, widow of Jacob W. Houser, late of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Edsell, widow of Benjamin D. Edsell, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles E. Edsell, helpless and dependent son of said Mary E. and Benjamin D. Edsell, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary E. Edsell, the name of said Charles E. Edsell shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary E. Edsell.

The name of Lovina Printz, widow of James P. Printz, late of Seventeenth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie Merrick, widow of Wheeler O. Merrick, late of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Bigham, widow of James Bigham, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Wentz, widow of Herman A. Wentz, late of Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Wagener, widow of Levi Wagener, late of Company I, Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maggie Taylor, widow of Robert Taylor, late of Company C, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma L. Deam, widow of Harrison L. Deam, late of Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Ellis, widow of Simon B. Ellis, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus Biles, helpless and dependent son of Fleming Biles, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hannah Stinson, widow of James Stinson, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura J. Thurston, widow of William H. Thurston, late of Company F, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine L. K. Sedgwick, widow of Frederick W. Sedgwick, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Stewart, widow of Franklin A. Stewart, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amella E. Steinrock, widow of Isaac G. Steinrock, late of Company B, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella J. Slate, widow of William C. Slate, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Roena C. Caskey, widow of James T. Caskey, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Deardorff, widow of Peter P. Deardorff, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara V. Swanson, widow of John Swanson, 2d, late of Company F, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Livona Holton, former widow of Stephen R. Goodwin, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Friezella B. Fulford, widow of Alfred A. Fulford, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Troup, widow of Eli H. Troup, late of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Seymour, widow of Russell Seymour, late of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and First Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Wilday, widow of Alva S. Wilday, late of Company D, Forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Didyong, widow of Adam Didyong, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Kirk, widow of Clark H. Kirk, late of Company D, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Reeves, widow of William Reeves, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Reynolds, widow of Felix Reynolds, late of Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura A. Fouch, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert A. Fouch, late of Company E, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hannah Randles, widow of Abraham A. Randles, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Williams, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary C. Harbrecht, widow of Henry Harbrecht, late of Company I, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances H. Palmer, widow of James W. Palmer, late of Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Luper, widow of Jasper Luper, late of Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leaner Napier, widow of Franklin Napier, late of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie E. Sterner, widow of Joseph A. Sterner, alias Joseph S. Miller, late of Company G, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Alice Bingham, widow of Benjamin Bingham, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen F. Smith, widow of Nathan M. Smith, late of Company E, One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Doroleski R. Stratton, widow of Uriah W. Stratton, late of Company D, Eighty-fifth Regiment, and Company H, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie Phillips, former widow of James A. Smith, late of Second Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca J. Brady, widow of William H. Brady, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Lewis, widow of William P. Lewis, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret F. Plummer, widow of Arthur N. Plummer, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Blossier, widow of Henry H. Blossier, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dorothea Walter, widow of Frederick Walter, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adele K. Heitmann, widow of Adrian C. Heitmann, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca M. Hill, helpless and dependent daughter of Miner R. Hill, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah L. Norton, widow of Henry H. Norton, late of Company F, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. McCutchan, widow of Andrew J. McCutchan, late of Company A, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia A. Minker, widow of Augustus Minker, late musician, Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Hedrick, widow of James Hedrick, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Harshey, widow of Isaac Harshey, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Barber, widow of Joseph S. Barber, late of Company H, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leona J. Stansbery, widow of Thomas D. Stansbery, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie A. Purviance, widow of Elam C. Purviance, late of Company F, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Campbell, widow of Dynes C. Campbell, late of Company F, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan M. Day, former widow of Oliver A. Day, late of Company K, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Miller, former widow of Francis I. Simerl, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Eads, widow of John S. Eads, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Craigan, widow of Hugh Craigan, late of Company C, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Norris, widow of Otho Harris, late of Company G, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine McDevitt, widow of Charles McDevitt, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Coombs, widow of William B. Coombs, late of Eighteenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances Schaughency, widow of Michael Schaughency, alias Shockency, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella F. Stratton, widow of William F. Stratton, late of Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Beck, widow of Alexander Beck, late of Company G, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna M. Erler, widow of Ernst F. Otto Erler, alias Otto Walter, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment, and Company G, Fifty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Wolf, widow of Samuel T. Wolf, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cathrine Bruce, widow of John Bruce, late of Company E, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grace M. Bassett, former widow of Edwin F. Bassett, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Luvicia E. Littleton, widow of John S. Littleton, late of Company G, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amelia A. French, widow of Jonathan L. French, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte E. Littleton, widow of Jesse B. Littleton, late of Company C, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Wynn, widow of John W. Wynn, late of Company G, Second Cavalry, Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Hunzeker, widow of William Hunzeker, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie F. Mann, widow of Henry F. Mann, alias Freeman H. Mann, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan E. Creager, widow of Joseph H. Creager, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Stoner, widow of Newton W. Stoner, late of Company K, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Ann Stewart, widow of George M. Stewart, late of Companies K and M, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa C. Michaelis, widow of Augustus C. Michaelis, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment New York State Militia Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malinda Barley, widow of Samuel Barley, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Johnson, widow of Otho Johnson, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Cortright, widow of George N. Cortright, late of Company D, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Katherine Cortright, helpless and dependent daughter of said George N. and Emma Cortright, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Emma Cortright, the name of said Katherine Cortright shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Emma Cortright.

The name of Charles A. Marsteller, helpless and dependent son of Charles B. Marsteller, late principal musician, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Springer, widow of James D. Springer, late of Company D, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dorcas Lashley, widow of Robert Lashley, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Kimball, widow of Charles L. Kimball, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie Horton, widow of Harlin Horton, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma H. Day, widow of Owen H. Day, late of Companies F and I, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Justice, widow of David L. Justice, late of Company K, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary N. Hunt, widow of William H. Hunt, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Forty-ninth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Thayer, widow of Austin Thayer, late of Company H, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Blanch C. Loveland, widow of Linus J. Loveland, late of Company A, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabel R. Hess, widow of Benjamin G. Hess, late of Company E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Honsberger, widow of Henry C. Honsberger, late a first lieutenant and adjutant, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Neider, widow of Michael Neider, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Maier, former widow of Samuel L. Wobensmith, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mollie Bishop, widow of Henry M. Bishop, late of Company I, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah R. Anderson, widow of Allen L. Anderson, late colonel Eighth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Dolaway, widow of Joseph E. Dolaway, late of Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen C. Campfield, widow of Samuel Campfield, late of Company D, One hundred and first Regiment, and Company F, Fortieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan C. Crary, widow of Arthur B. Crary, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Reeves, widow of James A. Reeves, late of Company G, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ada J. Hague, widow of James A. Hague, late of Company H, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen Ent, widow of John Ent, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Smith, former widow of Van Zandt Halliday, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Gray, widow of Anderson Gray, late of Company G, Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Kerr, widow of Thomas B. Kerr, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Putnam, widow of Jesse A. Putnam, late of Company I, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emeline N. Colvin, widow of Charles E. Colvin, late of Company I, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Angie Welker, widow of Charles Welker, late of Company G, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elisa Sherman, widow of John Sherman, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie F. Van De Water, widow of George Van De Water, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Braden, widow of Granville W. Braden, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Parmelee, widow of Benjamin F. Parmelee, late of companies E and H, One hundred and eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Helen F. Thayer, widow of Alonzo L. Thayer, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Thompson, widow of Charles F. Thompson, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Munday, former widow of Donaldson Martin, late of Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer

Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James K. Green, alias James Green, late of Capt. Abraham Dawes's Company B, Halls Gap Battalion, Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Harriet D. Rackham, widow of George Rackham, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cerella R. Gisner, widow of Jacob Gisner, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Guild, former widow of Ephraim J. Guild, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Veteran Infantry, and Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Deborah Weller, widow of George W. Weller, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Rowland, widow of Jacob D. Rowland, late of Company K, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company M, First Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Johnson, widow of Henry C. Johnson, late of Companies K and E, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Powell, former widow of John Powell, late acting master's mate, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive A. Torbet, widow of David Torbet, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie Smith, widow of McHenry Smith, late of Company H, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christina N. Parks, widow of David T. Parks, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie C. Ray, widow of Andrew H. Ray, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Schotte, widow of Charles Schotte, late of Company B, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles H. Van Etten, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Van Etten, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Emma Carr, widow of Thomas Carr, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Runyon, widow of Edmund D. Runyon, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Shute, widow of George M. Shute, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Crane, widow of Josephas E. Crane, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy M. Buster, former widow of Henry J. Dalton, late of Company C, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Elwell, widow of Marion Elwell, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Nineteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Millie A. Pettigrew, widow of Robert Pettigrew, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Belvel, widow of Henry M. Belvel, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Park, widow of William J. Park, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances S. Stewart, widow of Frederick G. Stewart, late of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucella A. Reeser, widow of Elwood Reeser, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Manley, widow of William Manley, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza C. Bell, widow of Ransom H. Bell, late of Company B, Seventy-second Regiment, and Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Thompson, widow of Newton Thompson, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie M. Nelson, widow of John T. Nelson, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nannie L. Craig, widow of James F. Craig, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte M. Kifer, widow of Silas Kifer, late of Company B, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laomi Horton, helpless and dependent daughter of John W. Horton, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella E. Avery, widow of Henry E. Avery, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Ash, widow of Richard E. Ash, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company C, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Pauline Traver, widow of Harry S. Traver, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie B. Neff, widow of George H. Neff, late of Company I, Forty-first Regiment, and Company D, One hundred and ninetyeth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah J. Vannortwick, widow of Abraham S. Vannortwick, late of Company K, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel E. Sullivan, widow of John W. Sullivan, jr., late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Johnson, widow of John B. Johnson, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret C. Neal, widow of Henry W. Neal, late quartermaster sergeant, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen J. Anstine, widow of Simon L. Anstine, late of Company I, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Lonergan, late of Military Telegraph Corps, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Morrison, widow of William H. Morrison, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Gallagher, widow of William Gallagher, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Gertrude Merrill, widow of Charles F. Merrill, late unassigned, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Betsey L. Burns, widow of Albert M. Burns, late of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Watts, widow of John Watts, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Ward, widow of Larkin S. Ward, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Palmer, widow of Washington A. Palmer, late of Company G, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Sweet, widow of Arvis B. Sweet, late of Company E, One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah Gilbert, widow of John Gilbert, late of Company H, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Goodbody, former widow of Garrett Clawson, late of Company K, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella M. Munger, helpless and dependent daughter of William Munger, late of Company C, Ninety-third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catharine Warner, widow of Charles C. Warner, late of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Middleton, widow of James P. Middleton, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Brown, widow of Franklin Brown, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Celia R. Spear, widow of Henry W. Spear, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Angeline Kerr, widow of Porter Kerr, late of Company E, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth A. Stark, widow of David Stark, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Gavett, widow of Solomon Gavett, late of unassigned One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Lynch, widow of Daniel Lynch, late of unattached Company 9, Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie A. Greeley, widow of Almond Greeley, late of Company B, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Wiser, widow of Augustus Wiser, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Lewis Wiser, helpless and dependent son of said Augustus and Julia Wiser, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Julia Wiser, the name of said Lewis Wiser shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Julia Wiser.

The name of Margaret A. Organ, widow of Thomas W. Organ, late of Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet A. Wilson, widow of William N. Wilson, late of Company B, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nellie E. Cornell, widow of Albert H. Cornell, late of Company B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Hennessy, widow of John Hennessy, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Connell, widow of John Connell, late of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie E. Butler, widow of Lewis Butler, late of Company I, and major Sixty-seventh Regiment, and colonel One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mina Maria Blumhof, widow of Louis Blumhof, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annabel F. Edwards, widow of Charles M. Edwards, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and quartermaster sergeant, Eighth Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Altha M. Jones, widow of Wiley A. Jones, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie B. Smith, widow of Davis C. Smith, late of Signal Corps, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosalie M. Eckley, widow of Thomas M. Eckley, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Orpha N. Hoover, widow of William H. Hoover, late of Company E, First Battalion, Nineteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bettie T. Lounsbury, widow of Frank A. Lounsbury, late of Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Rich, widow of George Rich, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Augusta Northcutt, widow of Joseph P. Northcutt, late of Company G, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice B. McLean, widow of Isaac McLean, late of Companies G and I, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Estep, widow of William Estep, late of Company D, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Gorrell, widow of Newitt F. Gorrell, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment, and Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah B. Hoover, widow of George W. Hoover, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Trapp, widow of Philip Trapp, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Huebner, widow of August Huebner, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bertha Breckenridge, widow of John Breckenridge, late of Eighth Independent Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Dye, widow of Earl Dye, late of Company H, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Patrina Mercer, widow of William Mercer, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Northrup, widow of Lyman W. Northrup, late of Twelfth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Herrington, widow of John Herrington, late of Company I, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna S. Shaleen, widow of John Shaleen, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Winona Steelman, widow of John W. Steelman, late of Company I, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Frazier, widow of Watson B. Frazier, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen A. Trask, widow of Edward O. Trask, late of Company K, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Gibbs, widow of Henry M. Gibbs, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arabella E. Skinner, widow of Amos A. Skinner, late of Signal Corps, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth McClarg, widow of Jacob McClarg, late of Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Beatty, widow of William Beatty, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet A. Watson, former widow of Joseph E. Wild, late quartermaster sergeant, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate W. Sawyer, widow of Thomas J. Sawyer, late of Company E, Fifty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Mateer, widow of Alfred Mateer, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret J. Folsom, widow of William E. Folsom, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Johnson, widow of David B. Johnson, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Delana A. Lynch, widow of Thomas J. Lynch, late of Company G, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca B. Quinter, widow of Samuel F. Quinter, late of Independent Battery D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane M. Mullen, widow of Edward B. Mullen, late of Company I, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Brown, widow of Samuel Brown, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and Troop F, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive Christy, widow of John N. Christy, late of Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Goodrick, widow of Isaac Goodrick, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel J. Crawford, widow of Solomon Crawford, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Allabeda B. Kirkley, widow of James Kirkley, late of Company A, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Beulah E. Pennell, widow of Nathan W. Pennell, late of Company E, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Sinley, former widow of Theodore J. Denney, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan White, widow of George J. White, alias Joseph J. Mitchell, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Eve, widow of Joseph Eve, late of Company H, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida Martin, widow of William Martin, late of Seventh Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Asenath W. Wood, widow of William J. Wood, late of Company I, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Price, former widow of Thomas J. Price, late of Company F, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Baker, widow of William E. Baker, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence F. Watson, widow of Willis H. Watson, late of Company G, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose Anna Barnett, widow of William C. Barnett, late of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Grove, widow of George W. Grove, late of Company D, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Shaw, widow of Frank G. Shaw, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Knowles, widow of Zoheth R. Knowles, late of Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth S. Kniesley, widow of James H. Kniesley, late of Company E, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Johnson, widow of Simeon Johnson, late of Company I, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maggie A. Waldrip, widow of Isaac N. Waldrip, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha F. Gothard, widow of Larkin G. Gothard, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sabina Lutes, widow of Samuel M. Lutes, late of Company I, One hundred and sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Klepinger, widow of Albert Klepinger, late of Companies A and E, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Watters, widow of John L. Watters, late of Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. K. Wilson, widow of Ebenezer Wilson, late of Company L, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anastasia Corcoran, widow of William J. Corcoran, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella A. Williams, widow of Charles K. Williams, late of Captain E. P. Howland's Independent company, Michigan Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah B. Gibbs, widow of Joseph P. Gibbs, late of Company D, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Parker, widow of Henry Parker, late of Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Mississippi Marine Brigade Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Angel, widow of David Angel, late of Company I, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara B. Coneys, widow of John J. Coneys, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minerva Kepner, widow of Isaac N. Kepner, late of Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Kasson, widow of James L. Kasson, late of Company L, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah F. Williams, widow of Thomas B. Williams, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie McNeal, widow of James McNeal, late of Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna E. O'Neal, known as Anna E. Headland, former widow of Jeremiah W. Brinkley, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Berney, widow of James Berney, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Idumea M. Thayer, widow of Nelson O. Thayer, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Stoop, widow of Charles Stoop, late of Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Bowers, widow of Byron Bowers, late of Company A, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Coburn, widow of John A. Coburn, late of Companies H and E, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Myrtle M. Troutner, widow of John Troutner, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda A. Briggs, widow of Alfred C. Briggs, late of Company F, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta May Hart, widow of John F. Hart, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Kegerries, widow of David L. Kegerries, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Hoch, widow of George Hoch, late of Company I, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Della Duff, widow of Daniel Duff, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Garrison, widow of George W. Garrison, late of Company C, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca S. Reeve, widow of Charles H. Reeve, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia E. Kenyon, widow of Earle B. Kenyon, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie M. Brett, widow of Newton Brett, late of Company E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Prudence R. Stafford, widow of John Stafford, late of Company B, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Gardner, widow of Orlendo Gardner, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara E. Kalstrom, widow of Andrew Kalstrom, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie C. Jarvis, widow of John C. Jarvis, late of Company H, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella V. Dell, widow of John S. Dell, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Heitzwehel, former widow of William Coup, late of Company E, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christine Forbach, widow of Dietrich Forbach, late musician, band, First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, and Missouri Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Wealthy Ann Linscott, widow of Phillip M. Linscott, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Letitia Humphrey, widow of Charles K. Humphrey, late of Twentieth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Timerman, widow of Sidney E. Timerman, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie E. Price, widow of Richard Price, late of Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edith McElhaney, widow of James R. McElhaney, late of Company I, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen J. Stevens, widow of Isaac Stevens, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Rone, widow of Nathaniel H. Rone, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Brady, widow of Frederick Brady, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Struck, widow of John Struck, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Grosvenor, widow of Charles H. Grosvenor, late major First Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive J. Maloon, widow of Enoch F. Maloon, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carolina Schoettlin, widow of Jacob Schoettlin, late of Battery G, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan McWhorter, widow of Thomas F. McWhorter, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bertha Akin, widow of Eugene A. Akin, late of Company B, Second Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Knapp, widow of Charles P. Knapp, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah M. Beckwith, widow of Ransom A. Beckwith, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora S. Jacobs, widow of Richard S. Jacobs, late of Company I, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Francis H. Hart, widow of Joseph Hart, late of Battery E, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara L. Poffenholz, widow of Joseph Poffenholz, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kizzie Rader, widow of Henry Rader, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Blood, widow of Charles L. Blood, late of Companies F and M, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Celia Gouge, widow of Samuel C. Gouge, late of Company E, Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Deborah Sampson, widow of Edward H. Sampson, late of Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie A. Rossiter, widow of Abram N. Rossiter, late of Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mittie Van Bibber, widow of Sidney Van Bibber, late hospital steward, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Hogan, widow of John Hogan, late of Company E, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elvirda L. Lightner, widow of Hezekiah Lightner, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella H. Wheeler, widow of Edson Wheeler, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda Gardner, widow of Avery Gardner, late of Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances J. Boyer, widow of Philip Boyer, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Ann Dwyer, widow of Edward Dwyer, late of Company B, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in United States service, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Beal, widow of Samuel Beal, late of Company I, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Stiles, widow of William H. Stiles, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Swart, widow of Albert P. Swart, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Orlena Francis, widow of Harrison Francis, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca K. Pope, widow of George Stanley Pope, late sergeant major, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline A. Van Pelt, widow of George W. Van Pelt, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Betsy Swimmer, widow of Wash Swimmer, late of Company I, Second Regiment Indian Home Guards, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Hern, widow of Harlow J. Hern, late of Company C, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Buckmaster, widow of William Buckmaster, late of Company F, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Gracie Buckmaster, helpless and dependent daughter of said William and Mary Buckmaster, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary Buckmaster the name of said Gracie Buckmaster shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary Buckmaster.

The name of Julia E. Wood, widow of Marcus Wood, late of Company I, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth H. Spain, former widow of William H. Shettel, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Ryan, widow of Patrick Ryan, alias Martin, late of Company K, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah M. Merritt, widow of John Merritt, late of Company B, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elvira Pierce, widow of Samuel Pierce, late of Company B, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca E. Guenther, widow of George G. Guenther, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Collins, widow of Andrew B. Collins, late of Company I, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Duffield, widow of Samuel Duffield, late of Company G, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda J. Snow, widow of William J. Snow, late of Company B, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Price, widow of Egbert P. Price, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and One hundred and thirty-seventh Company, Second Battalion, and Third Independent Company, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Thatch, widow of Samuel H. Thatch, late of Company A, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arabella Gage, widow of Isaac Gage, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice S. Van Tine, widow of Robert B. Van Tine, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer

teer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Bartlett, widow of John W. Bartlett, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Shelmandine, widow of Eli B. Shelmandine, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Shelmandine, helpless and dependent daughter of said Eli B. and Margaret Shelmandine, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Shelmandine, the name of said Elizabeth Shelmandine shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret Shelmandine.

The name of Cordelia J. Young, widow of Jackson G. Young, late of Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Hargrove, widow of James M. Hargrove, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Randall, widow of Benjamin F. Randall, late of Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mae E. Harden, widow of Francis M. Harden, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Pysher, helpless and dependent son of Stephen G. Pysher, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lula Stebbins, widow of Joshua Stebbins, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lintha Chrouser, widow of Lewis Chrouser, late of Company K, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa E. Parrett, widow of Joseph A. Parrett, late of Company C, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine A. Pearce, widow of Edward Pearce, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara E. Hanson, widow of George W. C. Hanson, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annetta D. McCahan, widow of William A. McCahan, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Ingersoll, widow of George P. Ingersoll, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Shannon, former widow of David M. Elson, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hettie S. Cashner, widow of Samuel Cashner, late of Company A, Third Regiment, and Company E, Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophronia Jefferson, widow of Albert Jefferson, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Fairchild, widow of Charles E. Fairchild, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Imogene Tucker, widow of Edward H. Tucker, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna L. McManus, widow of Charles McManus, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella B. Green, widow of Andrew J. Green, late of Company I, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Winslow, helpless and dependent son of Jahugh Winslow, late of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hattie L. Keoppel, widow of Elias D. Keoppel, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Wilhelmina Siefertmann, widow of Lorenzo Siefertmann, late of Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Harris, widow of Simeon R. Harris, late of Company L, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samantha C. Parsons, widow of Elisha S. Parsons, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Pyers, widow of Stephen H. Pyers, late of Company F, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josie McDorman, widow of William E. McDorman, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth McKee, widow of George W. McKee, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharyn Eicke, widow of Lewis Eicke, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of E. Mary Agnor, widow of Jacob Agnor, late of Company K, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Myron Lyman, helpless and dependent son of Caleb N. Lyman, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Emma A. McGrath, widow of Levi McGrath, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Angus, widow of Peter M. Angus, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henriette Dickerhoof, widow of Joseph L. Dickerhoof, late of Company C, Second Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Coultis, widow of William T. Coultis, late of Company C, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah E. Tenney, widow of Michael Tenney, late of Company G, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Samuel, former widow of John S. Jones, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Kohler, widow of Peter Kohler, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth G. Williams, widow of John Williams, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Henry, widow of Thompson O. Henry, late of Company K, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Iolia Reed, widow of Andrew Reed, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elvina Hemphill, former widow of Alfred H. Hemphill, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Weaver, widow of George Weaver, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Hawkins, widow of John T. Hawkins, late of Company C, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susie K. McLeod, widow of Duncan McLeod, late chief quartermaster, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte E. Lebengood, widow of Henry Lebengood, late of Company B, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. McGinnis, widow of Sanford E. McGinnis, late of Company K, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Manda J. Brain, widow of John G. Brain, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy B. Kinney, widow of John L. Kinney, late of Battery M, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence I. Walker, widow of Osborn Walker, late of Company I, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther E. Smith, widow of David Smith, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara V. Tibbetts, widow of Robert T. Tibbetts, late of Company A, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura C. Glassmire, widow of Charles Glassmire, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Jones, widow of Zachary T. Jones, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura E. Smith, widow of Luman Smith, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Augusta L. Ballard, widow of Henry T. Ballard, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine W. Burnside, widow of Samuel G. Burnside, late of Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Waldie, widow of James Waldie, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Olson, widow of Ole Olson, late of Company C, Brackett's battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie Ann Barnes, widow of Willis G. Barnes, late of Company K, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Phillips, widow of Henry P. Phillips, late of Company F, Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Shields, widow of Daniel Shields, late of Company K, Two hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Stephenson, widow of Job S. Stephenson, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Perry, widow of Marcellus Perry, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John M. Devereaux, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Emily Baumbarger, widow of Jacob Baumbarger, late of Companies E and F, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Williams, late of William Turner's company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Ralph S. Clay, late of William Turner's company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. William Turner's company, West Virginia State Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Eliza Heinemann, former widow of George C. L. Billig, late of Thirty-second Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Jane Woods, widow of Henry J. Woods, late of Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mariah C. Legg, widow of James R. Legg, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kathrine S. Lutesinger, widow of Frank Lutesinger, late of Companies K and A, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Cook, widow of William I. Cook, late of Company D, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lyda Lynk, widow of John Lynk, late of Company H, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Artie Cain, widow of Jeremiah Cain, late of Independent Battery, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice W. Eastman, widow of Leonard Eastman, late of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ada A. Williams, widow of Talliesin Williams, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillian E. Allen, widow of Benjamin R. Allen, late of Companies K and H, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elise Maschmeyer, widow of Herman Maschmeyer, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine M. Jackson, widow of Joseph A. Jackson, late of Companies A and D, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine V. Davis, widow of Thomas Davis, late of Company E, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret R. Geisinger, widow of David Geisinger, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Plants, widow of George W. Plants, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company L, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a

pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella G. Brady, widow of John L. Brady, late of Companies C and E, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Fullerton, widow of John B. Fullerton, late of Company D, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth M. Reynolds, widow of Andrew H. Reynolds, alias Alexander Reynolds, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret M. Esler, widow of Robert Esler, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and second-class fireman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grace L. Delamater, helpless and dependent daughter of Almond Delamater, late of Company I, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Caroline G. Mitchell, widow of Frederick W. Mitchell, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa W. Taylor, widow of Levi Taylor, late of Company C, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel E. Reese, widow of Patterson Reese, late of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jean W. Ward, widow of Charles A. Ward, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minerva A. Ford, widow of Egbert A. Ford, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Hughes, widow of Samuel Hughes, late of Company B, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jacob M. Colver, helpless and dependent son of Jacob H. Colver, late of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of David C. Fleming, helpless and dependent son of Francis E. Fleming, late of Company G, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine T. Burke, widow of Michael H. Burke, late acting master's mate, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Pangborn, widow of John Pangborn, late of Company K, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Sweeney, widow of John J. Sweeney, late of Company B, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Celia A. McLaughlin, widow of William McLaughlin, late of Company D, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Ann Adams, widow of Anderson K. Adams, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Sparks, widow of Thomas Sparks, late of Companies A and D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Evaline M. McGuire, widow of Joseph McGuire, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia Pinger, widow of Philip Pinger, late of Company E, One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Biggs, widow of Hugh S. Biggs, late of Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment, and unassigned, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Dennison, widow of James H. Dennison, late of Company C, Seventh Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lewis E. Phillips, helpless and dependent son of George W. Phillips, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susie Newell, widow of James H. Newell, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Seas, widow of Adam G. Seas, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Rush, widow of Emanuel Rush, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Larney, helpless and dependent daughter of Martin Larney, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lillie E. Benjamin, widow of Cyrus W. Benjamin, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Theresa L. Farrell, widow of William Farrell, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elvira M. Sampson, widow of Sidney W. Sampson, late of Company 16, unattached Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Tully, widow of Thomas Tully, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mandy Jones, widow of Horace Jones, alias Horace Sasscen, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anne E. Snyder, widow of Henry C. Snyder, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Brower, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Chester W. Starr, helpless and dependent son of Abraham C. Starr, late of Company E, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Thompson, widow of John F. Thompson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ada W. Jobling, widow of William Jobling, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Stonerock, widow of Jonathan Stonerock, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment, and Company E, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie G. Hickok, widow of George Hickok, late of Battery C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary G. Newman, widow of Miles N. Newman, late of Company H, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary N. Price, widow of Isaac P. Price, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary H. Maclay, widow of John P. Maclay, alias John P. McClay, late of Company H, Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine V. Schlecht, widow of Charles V. Schlecht, late of Company I, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie V. Zane, widow of Thomas W. Zane, late of Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabelle Chance, widow of William P. Chance, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Robb, widow of James E. Robb, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Companies M and F, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Sweetland, widow of Virgil D. Sweetland, late of Company M, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie E. Huntley, widow of Giles A. Huntley, late of Company D, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy C. King, widow of William M. King, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Green, widow of Amos Green, late of Company F, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily M. Law, widow of Francis Law, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christiana Charboneau, widow of Joseph L. Charboneau, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella I. Beebe, widow of Henry Beebe, late of Battery B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Harris, widow of John H. Harris, late of Companies K and A, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katie Rebsamen, widow of Franz Xavier Rebsamen, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Waggoner, former widow of William H. Capps, late of Company B, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Glider, widow of Henry Glider, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Mulinx, widow of Edward C. Mulinx, late of Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maude I. Helms, widow of Aaron Helms, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Burke, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Burke, late of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Arminty Doan, widow of William H. Doan, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Frank Doan, helpless and dependent son of said William H. and Arminty Doan, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Arminty Doan, the name of said Frank Doan shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Arminty Doan.

The name of Christiana Geiss, widow of George Geiss, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Gharst, widow of William R. Gharst, late of Company I, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte Kitchin, widow of Ellwood Kitchin, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Terrell, widow of Oscar Terrell, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda M. Bass, widow of William M. Bass, late of Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Opal E. Lydy, helpless and dependent daughter of John W. Lydy, late of Twelfth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nettie J. Alexander, widow of Lewis Alexander, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah S. Shumard, widow of Warren Shumard, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen J. Moorhead, widow of Calvin M. Moorhead, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lee Honeas, helpless and dependent son of Thomas D. Honeas, late of Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Maria L. Matthews, widow of Robert O. Matthews, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose O'Laughlin, widow of Cornelius O'Laughlin, late of Company E, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret L. Fardette, widow of Joseph Fardette, alias William Taylor, late of Company E, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Douglass, widow of Chauncey Douglass, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline A. Jones, widow of Edward F. Jones, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Myra J. Waite, widow of Erastus F. Waite, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment, and Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment, and Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lena M. Pond, widow of William H. Pond, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Lee Denman, helpless and dependent son of Alexander Denman, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Martha Josephine Simmons, widow of William P. Simmons, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James Jarrell, helpless and dependent son of Jefferson Jarrell, late of Company K, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and Company A, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ellen J. Dunn, widow of George T. Dunn, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Hagler, widow of John Hagler, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Infantry, and Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Francina Griffith, widow of Henry B. Griffith, late of Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Lewis, former widow of William Shell, late of Company C, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura A. Wells, widow of Hamilton C. Wells, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hettie Gooding, widow of Harvey Gooding, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa B. Brundage, widow of William S. Brundage, late of Company B, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Barbara Vallery, widow of Daniel Vallery, late of Company I, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan H. Chess, widow of Robert B. Chess, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Company A, Third Battalion, and Company H, First Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malita C. Hicks, widow of Asbury E. Hicks, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah S. Gates, widow of Ezra Franklin Gates, late of Troop B, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda J. Yockey, widow of Edwin Yockey, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Company F, Fiftieth Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca Cowser, widow of David M. Cowser, late of Company I, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Swecker, widow of Samuel Swecker, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Gowen, widow of James E. Gowen, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and seventy-third Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah F. Clark, widow of Zachariah Clark, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Johnson, widow of Charles Johnson, late of Company I, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Callender, widow of John H. Callender, late of Company M, First Regiment New York Mounted Volunteer Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Walsh, widow of Edward Walsh, late of Company B, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Stites, widow of George W. Stites, late of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Izne Baker, widow of Elmus Baker, late of Company F, Ninety-second Regiment, and Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louie A. Sterick, widow of Sylvester T. F. Sterick, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabella Wilson, widow of Andrew J. Wilson, late of Captain Thomas's company, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Dales, widow of William E. Dales, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Everets, widow of John Everets, late of Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice C. Henry, widow of Edwin D. Henry, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katrina Weitzel, widow of Mathias Weitzel, late of Company B, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abbie A. Moyer, former widow of Earle Witherell, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alvina Rau, widow of Michael Rau, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth McCoy, widow of Harrison McCoy, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margerite J. Wilsey, widow of Jessy Wilsey, late of Company M, First Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine G. Weis, widow of Peter Weis, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Borrell, widow of Joseph Borrell, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dana L. Beeman, widow of Amos P. Beeman, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Betsey A. French, widow of Abrazina French, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora A. Vibbert, widow of Ephraim Vibbert, late of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Garrett, widow of Frank B. Garrett, late of First Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Bowne, widow of Elijah Bowne, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elimira Reals, widow of Jacob L. Reals, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Companies F and C, First Regiment New York Mounted Volunteer Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara A. McCabe, widow of Allen McCabe, late of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Finetta Wheeler, widow of Joseph C. Wheeler, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Elliott, widow of James Elliott, late of Company B, Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah V. Pryor, widow of Wesley C. Pryor, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adaline Minnett, widow of Charles W. Minnett, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helena A. White, widow of Charles H. White, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Inez J. Bissell, widow of William F. Bissell, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Rounce, widow of William D. Rounce, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Rhodes, widow of Henry L. H. Rhodes, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie Bryant, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert M. Bryant, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lydia A. Shepherd, widow of James A. Shepherd, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and Company A, Ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Ashman, widow of William Ashman, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Marshall, widow of John J. Marshall, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Demara, widow of Carlton C. Demara, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora Noble Winsor, widow of Woodley C. Winsor, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosalie V. Harkness, widow of John S. Harkness, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marilla Shakiton, widow of Thomas Shakiton, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia A. Stuyvesant, widow of Warren Stuyvesant, late of Company D, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel J. Ward, widow of Hiram K. Ward, late of Independent Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marilla J. Grant, widow of William W. Grant, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and Company B, One hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Munson, widow of Henry C. Munson, alias Charles Wright, late of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosie Adams, widow of John Adams, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Moss, widow of James W. Moss, late of Company A, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eunice A. Smith, widow of Frederick R. Smith, late commander, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sovena J. Swem, widow of Amon Swem, late of Company A, Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Main, widow of Sidney G. Main, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise McHerd, widow of Norris W. McHerd, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katie Van Etten, widow of Cyrus J. Van Etten, late of Company H, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Shuttleworth, widow of Theodore Shuttleworth, late of Company H, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet S. Fisher, widow of Charles Fisher, late of Company B, Sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Babbidge, widow of James G. Babbidge, late seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie A. Sears, widow of William H. Sears, late of Company A, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane P. Leighton, widow of Alexander S. Leighton, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marie McGue, widow of John J. McGue, late of Company L, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and Battalion C, Eighteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amy A. Davidson, widow of George F. Davidson, late of Company E, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dora E. Parker, widow of Stephen S. Parker, late of Company F, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Whitman, widow of Waldo Whitman, late of Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and Company H, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. McCutcheon, former widow of John B. Putman, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte J. Moffet, widow of William N. Moffet, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan A. Windsor, widow of Thomas A. Windsor, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances Ford, widow of Walter G. Ford, late drum major, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Watson Comins, helpless and dependent son of John Comins, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Effa Swaggot, widow of Christian Swaggot, late of Company B, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary T. Marr, widow of Michael K. Marr, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Philanda C. Bell, widow of James J. Bell, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Fordney, widow of Jackson Fordney, alias Fordman, late of Capt. William H. Well's Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. John L. Morris's Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Arabell Beagle, widow of John W. Beagle, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan H. Waring, widow of Richard F. Waring, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Hunter, now known as Mary L. Spencer, former widow of Albert J. Spencer, late of Company D, One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Parlie Wadsworth, former widow of James T. McCormick, late of Company A, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Pross, widow of William Pross, late of Company C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Murphey, widow of Solomon Murphey, late of Company A, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza L. Nicodemus, widow of John M. Nicodemus, late of Company G, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Patrick, widow of William Patrick, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and Company G, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Foley, widow of Andrew Foley, late of Companies A and F, Second Regiment United States Infantry, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Clemens, widow of Robert M. Clemens, late of Company K, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elwiene Trapp, widow of Herman Trapp, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clarissa Clark, widow of Royal D. Clark, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Salmon, widow of Levi Salmon, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Severance, widow of Alonzo M. Severance, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dudley Milam, alias Dudley Milem, late of Capt. William Turner's company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. William Turner's company, West Virginia State Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Peter McCarty, alias William McCarty, late of Capt. Samuel Young's company, Pocahontas County, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. Isaac W. Allen's company, Pocahontas County, West Virginia Independent Scouts, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Larkin Allen, late of Capt. William Turner's company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. William Turner's company, West Virginia State Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Rilla Grant, widow of Philip J. Grant, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, and Company A, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura A. Messick, widow of John W. Messick, late of Company I, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe A. Carr, widow of Alonzo Carr, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Gabelin, widow of Charles Gabelin, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment, and Companies H and A, Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara E. Kennedy, widow of William H. Kennedy, late of Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Sines, widow of Peter R. Sines, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora B. Earl, widow of Spencer D. Earl, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hester R. McTaylor, widow of George McTaylor, late of Company I, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Peters, former widow of John Aday, late of Company G, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie C. Wade, widow of Andrew M. Wade, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Clark, widow of William S. Clark, late of Company K, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Douglas, helpless and dependent daughter of Granville A. Douglas, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catherine Mullens, widow of Isham Mullens, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Craig, helpless and dependent son of George G. Craig, late of Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Martha Sharp, widow of Jacob W. Sharp, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Laudenschlager, widow of John Laudenschlager, also written Landenschlager, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cecilia Schilling, widow of Louis Schilling, late of Company I, Independent Battery Minnesota Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Penelope A. Harvey, widow of Joseph S. Harvey, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucretia B. Simons, widow of Delos Simons, late of Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Stephen E. Pate, helpless and dependent son of Samuel T. Pate, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Arthusa Brown, widow of John S. Brown, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Roberts, widow of Isom Roberts, late of Company C, Third Regiment, and Company L, Sixth Regiment, Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Axline, widow of William A. Axline, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia M. Delong, widow of William L. Delong, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Victor Clark, helpless and dependent son of Robert B. Clark, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Etta A. Dunham, widow of Charles R. Dunham, late of Company D, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie Pierce, widow of John E. Pierce, alias John E. Boynton, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma F. Derryberry, widow of Benton W. T. Derryberry, late of Company G, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Williams, widow of Frank Williams, alias Frank Brown, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Caroline Kaak, widow of Friedrich Kaak, late chief bugler, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Newman, widow of Elwood W. Newman, late of Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Weltha Reed, widow of Lyman Reed, late of Company A, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Roundtree, widow of Owen Roundtree, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Older, widow of Henry M. Older, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan A. Brooks, widow of Daniel E. Brooks, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. McLaughlin, widow of John H. McLaughlin, late of Companies E and B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia M. Nicholas, widow of George H. Nicholas, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Richards, helpless and dependent son of Alfred Richards, late of Company A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Arminda V. Cornelius, widow of James M. Cornelius, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen E. Plumley, widow of John Plumley, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Beden, widow of Seth N. Beden, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca E. King, widow of Francis King, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katharina Adams, widow of August Adams, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Rauschkolb, widow of William Rauschkolb, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise Elbe, widow of Charles Elbe, late of Company E, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Almira Louisa Gilles, widow of Jerome Gilles, late of Company C, Second Battalion Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leah Smith, widow of William Smith, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Keller, widow of Lewis Keller, late ordnance sergeant, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora A. Williams, widow of Adelbert O. Williams, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Poteet, widow of James W. Poteet, late of Companies G and D, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rhoda A. Mayo, widow of Charles Mayo, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily S. Stuller, widow of Henry Stuller, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria L. Mickle, former widow of George Salter, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie Babbitt, widow of Edward Babbitt, late of Company H, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Russell, widow of Albert K. Russell, late of Companies K and E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George Henderson, late of Military Telegraph Corps, United States Army, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Margaret A. McNamara, widow of Thomas McNamara, late of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment New York State Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Kraft, widow of Louis Kraft, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minerva Milligan, widow of Thomas Milligan, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lida J. Whipple, widow of Edward R. Whipple, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella Combs, widow of Charles E. Combs, alias Charles Edson, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth H. Brayton, widow of Stephen Brayton, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Jones, widow of Lawrence H. Jones, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine McGovern, widow of George McGovern, late of Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bridget M. Bolton, widow of Edward E. Bolton, alias Edward Bolts, late of Company B, Fifty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret S. Thayer, widow of Walter P. Thayer, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Stevenson, late of Company A, Second Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Catherine L. Viney, widow of Charles J. Viney, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Daisy A. Barnhart, helpless and dependent daughter of Martin Barnhart, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hannah M. Bellows, widow of Charles H. Bellows, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy E. Kenyon, widow of James R. Kenyon, late of Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Graff, widow of Joseph Graff, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie P. Spencer, widow of William W. Spencer, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, commencing July 2, 1926.

The name of Aristen Arnold, widow of James C. Arnold, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Jones, widow of Emery S. Jones, late of Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Kehoe, widow of James Kehoe, late seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophie E. Dunham, widow of James F. Dunham, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia Burton, widow of Esquire D. Burton, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and Company D, Battalion of United States Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$80 per month.

The name of Charlotte Bolin, widow of Aleazer Bolin, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Belle H. Compton, widow of John E. Compton, late of Company B, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Risby J. McLaughlin, widow of William D. McLaughlin, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie S. Hogan, widow of James Hogan, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice L. Self, widow of James T. Self, late of Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia A. Parsons, widow of Frank Parsons, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Almira Pecor, helpless and dependent daughter of Benjamin Pecor, late of Company D, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosa Knocheimann, widow of John Knocheimann, late of Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emily M. Pettibone, widow of Charles A. Pettibone, late of Company I, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bertie C. Nields, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry C. Nields, late lieutenant commander, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George Cheesman, helpless and dependent son of David Cheesman, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Madeline Brokaw, widow of Ephraim S. Brokaw, late of Company G, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen W. Gregory, widow of Hyatt Gregory, late of Company A, Seventieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Third Battery Connecticut Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Viola Harter, widow of Aaron Harter, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie M. Owen, widow of William H. Owen, late of Troop C, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William D. Owen, helpless and dependent son of said William H. and Annie M. Owen, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Annie M. Owen, the name of said William D. Owen shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Annie M. Owen.

The name of Mary A. Finn, widow of Edward Finn, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment, and Company H, Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma R. Butterfield, widow of Benjamin M. Butterfield, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Gee, widow of Nicholas Gee, late of Battery A, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a

pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda H. Saxton, widow of Joy H. Saxton, late of Company G, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherina E. O'Brien, widow of John O'Brien, late a first-class boy, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edith M. Ball, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles E. Ball, late of Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine E. Peabody, widow of Warren A. Peabody, late third-class musician, First Brigade Band, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of America J. Austin, widow of Benjamin Austin, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Sanders, widow of Charles H. Sanders, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charlotte H. Sanders, helpless and dependent daughter of said Charles H. and Mary A. Sanders, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Sanders, the name of said Charlotte H. Sanders shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. Sanders.

The name of Mary M. Clobridge, widow of James H. Clobridge, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Herbert J. Clobridge, helpless and dependent son of said James H. and Mary M. Clobridge, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary M. Clobridge, the name of said Herbert J. Clobridge shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary M. Clobridge.

The name of Ellen Everts, widow of Henry F. Everts, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia E. Green, widow of Dewitt C. Green, late of Company A, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella L. White, widow of John E. White, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Baker, widow of Joseph Baker, late of Company D, One hundred and fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Marks, widow of Ira E. Marks, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Madora N. Kingston, widow of John Kingston, late second-class fireman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Effie Nichols, helpless and dependent daughter of George Nichols, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sylvia C. Richardson, widow of John T. Richardson, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan C. Fleck, widow of George W. Fleck, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and Company D, One hundred and ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George C. Brooks, helpless and dependent son of Thomas J. Brooks, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Burdick, widow of Lewis B. Burdick, late of Company K, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maude Liming, helpless and dependent daughter of Edgar Liming, late of Battery B, West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hannah Waite, widow of Martin V. B. Waite, late of Company D, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Zula A. Springer, widow of William B. Springer, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary McElroy, widow of Patrick McElroy, late of Company F, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah Phillips, widow of Gibson Phillips, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 545. Mary A. Brown.
H. R. 550. Jennie P. Carnahan.
H. R. 556. Emma Heim.
H. R. 561. Mary S. Lovell.
H. R. 571. Sarah A. Silverwood.
H. R. 572. Mattie B. Weaver.
H. R. 608. Lillian Pike.
H. R. 623. John Nelson West.
H. R. 669. Mary L. Drake.
H. R. 694. Lawrence Walrath.
H. R. 860. Mary E. Wiley.
H. R. 861. Flora P. S. Cole.
H. R. 865. Mary A. Barber.
H. R. 870. Julia L. Gregory.
H. R. 872. Emaline Hogzatt.
H. R. 873. Jennie M. Wiles.
H. R. 923. Augusta E. Husted.
H. R. 925. Georgianna Kilby.
H. R. 927. Emma Richards.
H. R. 929. Harriet S. Upright.
H. R. 939. Martha Jane McNeely.
H. R. 941. Elizabeth J. Dodds.
H. R. 944. Samantha J. Wilkinson.
H. R. 970. Sophie R. Culbertson.
H. R. 991. Helena Abel.
H. R. 999. Caroline Dugan.
H. R. 1007. Isabella Jackson.
H. R. 1013. Julia A. Pratt.
H. R. 1022. Eva Schrock.
H. R. 1042. Kate Hollingshead.
H. R. 1071. Lillias Griffith.
H. R. 1092. Agnes D. Kier.
H. R. 1095. Mary F. Butt.
H. R. 1163. Mary E. Filkins.
H. R. 1169. Bridget Fogarty.
H. R. 1170. Elizabeth Beckerich.
H. R. 1193. Emma Smith.
H. R. 1199. Cornelia A. Beers.
H. R. 1202. Mary Donovan.
H. R. 1207. Ruth M. Poyvez.
H. R. 1208. Mary F. Smith.
H. R. 1223. Nora Stout.
H. R. 1226. Harriet E. Morey.
H. R. 1267. Louise B. Gallagher.
H. R. 1276. Coralie V. Parker.
H. R. 1331. Frances D. Grishaw.
H. R. 1344. Mary E. Fleetwood.
H. R. 1371. Nora B. Whelchel.
H. R. 1379. Maria Shafer.
H. R. 1425. Cora E. Willets.
H. R. 1474. Sadie M. Rigdon.
H. R. 1477. Frank M. Fry.
H. R. 1480. Mary Michael.
H. R. 1481. Mary E. O'Neil.
H. R. 1630. Ruth A. Hugins.
H. R. 1631. Kate Ladam.
H. R. 1653. Eliza M. Gustin.
H. R. 1666. Ella Niccum.
H. R. 1753. Alice F. Crawford.
H. R. 1754. Mary J. Teal.
H. R. 1798. Milva P. McIlvaine.
H. R. 1801. Maggie Shiffert.
H. R. 1809. Ella D. Bockoven.
H. R. 1816. Marie Haesemeyer.
H. R. 1818. Ardilla D. Riggs.
H. R. 1884. Deborah Henderson.
H. R. 1887. Edward W. Brown.
H. R. 1890. Mary Davis.
H. R. 1906. Sarah E. Stills.
H. R. 1924. Bertha M. Park.
H. R. 1980. Irene M. Stanley.
H. R. 2000. Palmer L. Dawson.
H. R. 2007. Margaret A. Brothers.
H. R. 2012. Rebecca J. Hood.
H. R. 2018. Sarah A. Adams.
H. R. 2020. Mary J. Mozena.
H. R. 2024. Maude Sharpnack.
H. R. 2083. Mary Morgan.
H. R. 2090. Alice Haxington.
H. R. 2098. Catherine Fox.
H. R. 2104. Julia M. Healey.
H. R. 2111. Rosina Chase.
H. R. 2113. Cynthia A. Haynes.
H. R. 2114. Eliza S. Stacks.
H. R. 2115. Martha B. Fisher.
H. R. 2116. Celestia F. Powell.
H. R. 2127. Jennie Laporte.
H. R. 2144. Sarah Spencer.
H. R. 2151. Annie E. Bump.

H. R. 2161. Mary Wendling.
H. R. 2176. Mary A. Lynn.
H. R. 2198. Myrtle B. Wicks.
H. R. 2212. Rebecca J. Hill.
H. R. 2225. Laura I. Kissell.
H. R. 2226. Catherine Shanklin.
H. R. 2301. Margaret A. Smith.
H. R. 2310. Sarah E. Peck.
H. R. 2343. Sadie E. Hagerman.
H. R. 2348. Sarah Stoves.
H. R. 2358. Catharine Queer.
H. R. 2365. Susan Nimmler.
H. R. 2395. Sarah Moore.
H. R. 2402. Maranda J. McC. George.
H. R. 2405. Ellen Wishon.
H. R. 2407. Alonzo F. George.
H. R. 2416. Susan Tolbert.
H. R. 2510. Lydia J. Hall.
H. R. 2520. Frances Shepard.
H. R. 2521. Matilda Boyce.
H. R. 2527. Barbara D. Smith.
H. R. 2534. William S. Cooper.
H. R. 2558. Hellena H. Johnson.
H. R. 2561. Marah A. Pinkerton.
H. R. 2651. Rosa Waller.
H. R. 2652. Minnie B. Sherman.
H. R. 2656. Sarah Talbot.
H. R. 2668. Cora V. Spielman.
H. R. 2737. Amanda Murrell.
H. R. 2777. Rebecca J. Little.
H. R. 2784. Julia A. Cook.
H. R. 2941. Thomas T. Tally.
H. R. 2947. Paralee Stewart.
H. R. 2950. Susan A. Tolbert.
H. R. 2952. Millie M. Phillips.
H. R. 2953. Esther Mallory.
H. R. 2954. Mary S. Pyle.
H. R. 2957. Mary A. Henderson.
H. R. 2960. Carrie Powell.
H. R. 3000. Louise E. S. Butler.
H. R. 3003. Mary E. Duncan.
H. R. 3013. Martha S. Mitchell.
H. R. 3014. Nora Ong.
H. R. 3020. Ethel L. Coe.
H. R. 3032. Mamie D. Turner.
H. R. 3033. Eliza J. Rawlings.
H. R. 3045. Agnes M. Sims.
H. R. 3095. Mary E. Rankin.
H. R. 3103. Mary E. Burns.
H. R. 3104. Lucy Peters.
H. R. 3148. Bridget Kelly.
H. R. 3197. Emerald R. Dixon.
H. R. 3264. Bridget Conroy.
H. R. 3265. Margaret Cullen.
H. R. 3267. Anna Frances Hall.
H. R. 3309. Nancy S. McElroy.
H. R. 3334. Nancy B. Robison.
H. R. 3338. Sarah A. Burns.
H. R. 3371. Jane Perrin.
H. R. 3373. Mary E. Smith.
H. R. 3408. Nancy H. Wentzel.
H. R. 3466. Henrietta Miller.
H. R. 3468. Mary A. Croft.
H. R. 3469. Adda B. Smith.
H. R. 3476. Hannah J. Milliron.
H. R. 3477. Sarah A. Nash.
H. R. 3481. Dossia A. Lester.
H. R. 3483. Jane Walter.
H. R. 3484. Rebecca I. Miller.
H. R. 3487. Elizabeth Hanes.
H. R. 3489. Hannah Hummel.
H. R. 3492. Elizabeth Jacobs.
H. R. 3498. Elizabeth R. Carlisle.
H. R. 3504. Jemima Mumper.
H. R. 3514. Harriet J. Graham.
H. R. 3516. Margaret S. Palmer.
H. R. 3528. Viola Olmstead.
H. R. 4148. Rebecca J. Rider.
H. R. 4151. Mary E. Chester.
H. R. 4152. Rebecca L. Green.
H. R. 4169. Mary E. Jackson.
H. R. 4170. Ann Amanda Sexton.
H. R. 4185. Matilda R. Snow.
H. R. 4187. Dora S. Hussey.
H. R. 4192. Hannah O'Connor.
H. R. 4197. Lillian M. Walthier.
H. R. 4198. May Vickery.

H. R. 4206. Elizabeth Crosson.
H. R. 4219. Margaret E. Evans.
H. R. 4220. Catherine Krum.
H. R. 4221. Nancy Frazier.
H. R. 4222. Alice Bricker.
H. R. 4225. Charles Stansberry.
H. R. 4270. Ellen Cavanaugh.
H. R. 4281. Rebecca Montgomery.
H. R. 4294. Alice Trethewey.
H. R. 4328. Jane Leist.
H. R. 4331. Helen M. Axline.
H. R. 4401. Dorcas M. Watkins.
H. R. 4417. Sarah E. Sias.
H. R. 4425. Margaret E. Miller.
H. R. 4598. Louisa C. Longacre.
H. R. 4599. Henrietta B. Gorham.
H. R. 4606. Joseph D. Killerlain.
H. R. 4619. Catherine M. Cleland.
H. R. 4658. Polly Johnson.
H. R. 4690. Loretta Clubb.
H. R. 4714. Nora C. Williams.
H. R. 4816. Catherine M. Downing.
H. R. 4817. Euritta A. Beard.
H. R. 4822. Annie Bruyette, now Biebel.
H. R. 4841. Martha A. Redick.
H. R. 4855. Nannie L. Ludy.
H. R. 4882. Augusta A. Davis.
H. R. 4905. Rebecca Carey.
H. R. 4906. Sacrista J. Marlow.
H. R. 4908. Susie D. Butt.
H. R. 4912. Josephine G. Moore.
H. R. 4915. Hannah E. Kunkle.
H. R. 4997. Sophie E. Kettering.
H. R. 4998. Josephine Howell.
H. R. 5051. Lydia C. Thuma.
H. R. 5068. Sarah E. Zane.
H. R. 5094. Mary V. Pierce.
H. R. 5110. John H. Caskey.
H. R. 5181. Grant Smith.
H. R. 5280. Ruth Ann Clay.
H. R. 5289. Mary E. Woods.
H. R. 5304. Anise Swearingen.
H. R. 5422. Josephine L. Wilson.
H. R. 5429. Adah A. Woodruff.
H. R. 5463. Kate Suchan.
H. R. 5481. Mary B. Hill.
H. R. 5532. Anna Maes.
H. R. 5533. Lora B. Fasig.
H. R. 5549. Mary J. Willis.
H. R. 5594. Fannie E. Art.
H. R. 5630. Mary E. Edgington.
H. R. 5657. Margaret A. G. Macnamara.
H. R. 5671. Mary A. Teats.
H. R. 5732. Mary J. Rogers.
H. R. 5733. Belle P. Wolfe.
H. R. 5768. George W. Moore.
H. R. 5805. Mary E. Blier.
H. R. 5874. Frances C. Andross.
H. R. 5880. Elizabeth Fuqua.
H. R. 5936. Elizabeth Clark.
H. R. 6021. Emma Smitley.
H. R. 6028. Selma Creswell.
H. R. 6035. Sarah A. Doebler.
H. R. 6045. Huldah Bone.
H. R. 6047. Caroline Brindley.
H. R. 6145. Nancy E. Murray.
H. R. 6157. Sarah Horton.
H. R. 6177. Mary S. Heidler.
H. R. 6228. Nancy C. Burries.
H. R. 6262. Mary Jane Conway.
H. R. 6265. Elizabeth Bland.
H. R. 6281. Harriet Pritchard.
H. R. 6283. Mary J. Cummins.
H. R. 6316. Margret Moore.
H. R. 6351. Susan Reede.
H. R. 6406. Elizabeth Hoffman.
H. R. 6407. Anna Reighard.
H. R. 6427. Catharine Estep.
H. R. 6441. Minnie Harrison.
H. R. 6451. Peter R. Crum.
H. R. 6486. Sarah L. Robinson.
H. R. 6578. Salama Hayse.
H. R. 6579. Simeon E. Smith.
H. R. 6582. Emma D. H. Sloan.
H. R. 6600. Francella Rudolph.
H. R. 6620. Freeland O. Goodwin.
H. R. 6622. Della Minnick.
H. R. 6640. Emma Hulslander.
H. R. 6657. Louisa E. Lasley.
H. R. 6688. Emma C. Weston.
H. R. 6703. Lucy A. Gallegly.
H. R. 6788. Martha Rhea.
H. R. 6791. Sarah Babione.
H. R. 6792. Elizabeth Staley.
H. R. 6793. Mary J. Leonard.
H. R. 6843. Mary Rettenmeir.
H. R. 6844. Elizabeth Minard.
H. R. 6868. Sarah A. Thomas.
H. R. 6871. Mesia Hembree.
H. R. 6891. Emma J. Gehon.
H. R. 6894. Nancy A. Murrey.
H. R. 6897. Louisa T. Littler.
H. R. 6912. Catharine F. Moore.
H. R. 6918. Sarah A. Snyder.
H. R. 6925. Annie L. Ricker.
H. R. 6951. Maggie Dunn.
H. R. 6952. Christina E. Haws.
H. R. 6965. Sarah F. McDaniel.
H. R. 6999. Luella Kunz.
H. R. 7003. Sarah H. Krout.
H. R. 7005. Sarah E. H. Bartlett.
H. R. 7007. Louisa J. Williams.

H. R. 7008. Barbara Kraft.
H. R. 7040. Sarah C. Layman.
H. R. 7947. Mary A. La Count.
H. R. 7105. Rebecca M. Wilson.
H. R. 7121. Ellen P. Ellis.
H. R. 7125. Sophia Bistline.
H. R. 7155. Emily Robinson.
H. R. 7199. Sidney Livesay.
H. R. 7214. Millie McDougal.
H. R. 7225. Alzira W. Shaffer.
H. R. 7226. Amanda M. Doty.
H. R. 7231. Maria Cook.
H. R. 7236. Julia A. Heydort.
H. R. 7294. Callista A. Shuman.
H. R. 7295. Lottie E. Marka.
H. R. 7313. Martha M. Fried.
H. R. 7315. Rebecca J. Fraim.
H. R. 7346. Martha J. Frank.
H. R. 7394. Mary R. Madden.
H. R. 7426. Angeline M. Norman.
H. R. 7432. Louisa White.
H. R. 7433. Melissa J. Jaques.
H. R. 7441. Mary A. Thompson.
H. R. 7445. Mary J. Seel.
H. R. 7490. Mary Murphy.
H. R. 7491. Alice J. Connolly.
H. R. 7510. John R. Creagar.
H. R. 7513. Annie Brown.
H. R. 7526. Ellen Manning.
H. R. 7528. James A. Galloway.
H. R. 7534. Mina Brookshire.
H. R. 7632. Joanna B. McAllister.
H. R. 7645. Catharine Dyer.
H. R. 7713. Benjamin F. Clarkson.
H. R. 7714. Louisa Merritt.
H. R. 7721. Louise Kramer.
H. R. 7727. Annette E. Calkins.
H. R. 7735. Emma S. Planck.
H. R. 7766. Jacob Harman.
H. R. 7778. Alice L. Cassidy.
H. R. 7779. Mary T. Clark.
H. R. 7784. Isabel Hart.
H. R. 7790. Mary King.
H. R. 7856. Clara B. Cook.
H. R. 7860. Mary A. Breneman.
H. R. 7862. Jennie V. Pennington.
H. R. 7863. Eleanor H. Riley.
H. R. 7871. Fountain E. Jackson.
H. R. 7878. Josephine Shehan.
H. R. 7879. Sophronia Nelson.
H. R. 7881. Sylvia Riley.
H. R. 7936. Margaret Cooper.
H. R. 7957. Margaret Donley.
H. R. 7992. Sarah R. Greene.
H. R. 8002. Adelle Tobey.
H. R. 8025. Lucina Hightower.
H. R. 8026. Addie Bayles.
H. R. 8029. Clara B. Griswold.
H. R. 8058. Adaline Thatcher.
H. R. 8067. Maggie Taylor.
H. R. 8091. Roy Gan.
H. R. 8107. Lucilla P. Reeves.
H. R. 8108. William Oyer.
H. R. 8114. Lola M. Miller.
H. R. 8150. Sophia Carter.
H. R. 8153. Hattie E. McGinnis.
H. R. 8154. Lucy Whiting.
H. R. 8179. Nellie S. Young.
H. R. 8181. Flora Perry.
H. R. 8207. Willie Ann Davis.
H. R. 8208. Nancy E. Stanley.
H. R. 8226. Harriet Reese.
H. R. 8233. Sarah A. Dilley.
H. R. 8245. Alice Blackstone.
H. R. 8284. Mary Wood.
H. R. 8322. Elizabeth O. Kille.
H. R. 8324. Martha E. Crank.
H. R. 8336. Elizabeth Hanners.
H. R. 8339. Johanna Oleson.
H. R. 8353. Sarah J. Somers.
H. R. 8361. Mary C. Bennett.
H. R. 8401. Sarah Jane Campbell.
H. R. 8414. Bertha M. Valpey.
H. R. 8444. Nora Jacobs.
H. R. 8448. Moralda J. Crisp.
H. R. 8449. Missouri Marberry.
H. R. 8504. Harmony C. Willabee.
H. R. 8506. Lida Kibbe.
H. R. 8543. Lillie M. Thomas.
H. R. 8546. Lucinda Herning.
H. R. 8557. Mary C. Hartman.
H. R. 8560. Mary J. Jenne.
H. R. 8571. Margaret B. Taylor.
H. R. 8576. Nancy J. Wolfe.
H. R. 8580. Nancy E. Barnett.
H. R. 8618. Nellie A. Bennett.
H. R. 8631. Mary B. Tucker.
H. R. 8632. Mary L. McBeth.
H. R. 8660. Florence M. Legge.
H. R. 8669. Catherine A. Purlinton.
H. R. 8670. Amy E. Fenner, now Gandy.
H. R. 8677. Elizabeth Rostow.
H. R. 8687. Catharine E. Grubb.
H. R. 8688. Ellen Thompson.
H. R. 8690. Elizabeth Rogers.
H. R. 8693. Louisa F. Veley.
H. R. 8694. Mary A. Gibson.
H. R. 8702. Elizabeth Gibson.
H. R. 8733. Mary Raymond.
H. R. 8735. Mary Dunaway.
H. R. 8741. Mary E. Thomas.
H. R. 8743. Alice M. Thomas.

H. R. 8753. Mary A. Walton.	H. R. 10025. Ann Nellan.	H. R. 10720. Ruth E. Herrick.	H. R. 11548. Susan E. Creager.
H. R. 8756. Catherine May.	H. R. 10029. Anne E. Kite.	H. R. 10721. Magdalen Cadro.	H. R. 11549. Julia A. Stoner.
H. R. 8758. Amanda J. Farrow.	H. R. 10038. Mary A. Burke.	H. R. 10741. Nancy C. Castor.	H. R. 11550. Nancy Ann Stewart.
H. R. 8761. Elizabeth Smith.	H. R. 10041. Mary Romesburg.	H. R. 10745. Frances Leigh.	H. R. 11551. Louisia C. Michaelis.
H. R. 8767. Rebecca A. Strong.	H. R. 10047. Martha E. Cullimore.	H. R. 10763. Judah Howard.	H. R. 11554. Malinda Barley.
H. R. 8787. Mary Travis.	H. R. 10049. Sallie B. Glenn.	H. R. 10794. Annie Richards.	H. R. 11559. Elizabeth Johnson.
H. R. 8800. Mattie M. Schoonmaker.	H. R. 10060. Mintie M. McIlwaine.	H. R. 10816. Susan E. Waddle.	H. R. 11563. Emma Cortright.
H. R. 8802. Sarah E. Wolf.	H. R. 10066. Marinda C. Gibbs.	H. R. 10834. Rosalia Elizabeth Blanchard.	H. R. 11566. Charles A. Marsteller.
H. R. 8841. Olive J. Ebert.	H. R. 10077. Harriet E. Perkins.	H. R. 10835. Sallie F. Miller.	H. R. 11570. Elizabeth Springer.
H. R. 8859. Eliza C. Baldrige.	H. R. 10097. Minnie V. Main.	H. R. 10836. Elizabeth A. McDonald.	H. R. 11571. Dorcas Lashley.
H. R. 8869. Emma F. Garretson.	H. R. 10105. Minnie Taylor.	H. R. 10855. Sarah C. Swagert.	H. R. 11579. Mary E. Kimball.
H. R. 8892. Virginia F. Huddleston.	H. R. 10106. Susan Hunziker.	H. R. 10878. Lillian Willard.	H. R. 11580. Hattie Horton.
H. R. 8898. Nancy Day.	H. R. 10133. Rebecca Garrett.	H. R. 10879. Mary A. Drakeley.	H. R. 11582. Emma H. Day.
H. R. 8940. Martha A. Dill.	H. R. 10135. Phebe E. Pray.	H. R. 10880. Anna Watson.	H. R. 11584. Mary M. Justice.
H. R. 8969. James Self.	H. R. 10141. Sarah E. Virtue.	H. R. 10887. Frances E. Wilcox.	H. R. 11587. Mary N. Hunt.
H. R. 8980. Birdie Taylor.	H. R. 10138. Margaret Driscoll.	H. R. 10891. Mary S. Watkins.	H. R. 11597. Susan Thayer.
H. R. 8987. Permella E. Dugger.	H. R. 10143. Bessie E. Campbell.	H. R. 10905. Harriet E. Chapel.	H. R. 11600. Blanch C. Loveland.
H. R. 9015. Mary A. Koerper.	H. R. 10155. Anna Brown.	H. R. 10907. Elizabeth Harbison.	H. R. 11619. Isabel R. Hess.
H. R. 9018. Martha L. E. Bromberg.	H. R. 10172. Nettie Crandell.	H. R. 10908. Mary A. Humphrey.	H. R. 11626. Mary M. Honsberger.
H. R. 9028. Eliza M. Sawyer.	H. R. 10190. Catherine Guyette.	H. R. 10911. Marie E. Clark.	H. R. 11627. Elizabeth Neider.
H. R. 9056. Elmira J. Ashmore.	H. R. 10195. Esther Cunningham.	H. R. 10914. Alice M. Esty.	H. R. 11628. Caroline Maier.
H. R. 9071. Susan E. Williams.	H. R. 10213. Eliza Pedrick.	H. R. 10920. Elizabeth Link.	H. R. 11634. Mollie Bishop.
H. R. 9086. Mary E. Haywood.	H. R. 10215. Jane C. Young.	H. R. 10924. Jane Martin.	H. R. 11638. Sarah R. Anderson.
H. R. 9162. Sarah J. Freels.	H. R. 10216. Caroline Greenfield.	H. R. 10944. Catharine Martin.	H. R. 11639. Harriet Dolaway.
H. R. 9193. Margaret Malloy.	H. R. 10217. Malinda E. Willbait.	H. R. 10946. Wealtha A. Brumbaugh.	H. R. 11642. Ellen C. Campfield.
H. R. 9199. Sarah L. Moore.	H. R. 10219. Amanda Ammon.	H. R. 10947. Elizabeth B. Jackson.	H. R. 11647. Susan C. Crary.
H. R. 9201. Sarah F. Roe.	H. R. 10224. Harriet M. Rodman.	H. R. 10949. Elizabeth St. John.	H. R. 11653. Margaret J. Reeves.
H. R. 9239. Mary J. Allen.	H. R. 10234. Lucy E. Warren.	H. R. 10954. Julia A. Gault.	H. R. 11655. Ada J. Hague.
H. R. 9244. Mary F. McGrath.	H. R. 10235. Emma F. Campbell.	H. R. 10955. Minnie Beery.	H. R. 11664. Helen Ent.
H. R. 9246. Emma Pernier.	H. R. 10237. Sarah A. T. Fox.	H. R. 10957. Louise J. Hoffman.	H. R. 11669. Jennie Smith.
H. R. 9256. Eli Null.	H. R. 10239. Rebecca A. Craig.	H. R. 10959. Mary E. Fuller.	H. R. 11678. Sarah Gray.
H. R. 9258. Dora A. Murphy.	H. R. 10252. Charlotte Taylor.	H. R. 10964. Adah B. Spahr.	H. R. 11680. Nancy Kerr.
H. R. 9259. Lizzie Aarons.	H. R. 10254. Georgia Beard.	H. R. 10965. K. Irene Hadley.	H. R. 11689. Harriet E. Putnam.
H. R. 9262. Lida A. Jones.	H. R. 10272. Mary L. Ickes.	H. R. 10968. Jennie Houser.	H. R. 11691. Emeline N. Colvin.
H. R. 9264. Mary C. Reid.	H. R. 10286. Susan Olivia Heard.	H. R. 11007. Mary E. Edsell.	H. R. 11695. Angie Welker.
H. R. 9282. Caroline A. Grosh.	H. R. 10297. Ida L. Rogers.	H. R. 11008. Lovina Printz.	H. R. 11704. Elisa Sherman.
H. R. 9285. Jennettie Rowland.	H. R. 10300. Sidney O. Roughton.	H. R. 11019. Fannie Merrick.	H. R. 11705. Annie F. Van De Water.
H. R. 9290. Sarah J. Mull.	H. R. 10301. Frances A. Bruce.	H. R. 11025. Margaret Bigham.	H. R. 11707. Lucy Braden.
H. R. 9298. Ettie Sinclair.	H. R. 10302. Ella Winegardner.	H. R. 11026. Sarah A. Wentz.	H. R. 11728. Margaret Parmelee.
H. R. 9316. Rachel A. Boner.	H. R. 10304. Lucinda E. Sisson.	H. R. 11027. Susan Wagener.	H. R. 11737. Helen F. Thayer.
H. R. 9331. Ella J. Mottiff.	H. R. 10323. Arabella Dalle.	H. R. 11031. Maggie Taylor.	H. R. 11741. Mary E. Thompson.
H. R. 9334. Caroline E. Moore.	H. R. 10333. Susan F. Pardonner.	H. R. 11043. Emma L. Deam.	H. R. 11742. Elizabeth A. Munday.
H. R. 9353. Ann J. Snow.	H. R. 10334. Mary E. Shores.	H. R. 11046. Sarah J. Ellis.	H. R. 11747. James K. Green.
H. R. 9363. Theresa Walsh.	H. R. 10335. Sarah E. Rice.	H. R. 11049. Cyrus Biles.	H. R. 11758. Harriet D. Rackham.
H. R. 9368. Ada A. Bryant.	H. R. 10343. Anna Mattoon.	H. R. 11066. Hannah Stinson.	H. R. 11760. Cereola R. Gisner.
H. R. 9404. Martha E. Davis.	H. R. 10344. Christianah Harbert.	H. R. 11075. Laura J. Thurston.	H. R. 11773. Anna Guild.
H. R. 9476. Anna Withers.	H. R. 10347. Amella T. Smith.	H. R. 11076. Josephine L. K. Sedgwick.	H. R. 11774. Devorah Weller.
H. R. 9480. Sarah J. Piercy.	H. R. 10369. Huldah Elliott.	H. R. 11103. Mary A. Stewart.	H. R. 11775. Catharine Rowland.
H. R. 9510. Margaret E. Allen.	H. R. 10374. Nora Erney.	H. R. 11132. Amelia E. Steinrock.	H. R. 11778. Emma Johnson.
H. R. 9517. Sarah J. Rice.	H. R. 10377. Anna Murray.	H. R. 11135. Ella J. Slate.	H. R. 11780. Mary A. Powell.
H. R. 9518. Nancy Wild.	H. R. 10382. Anna M. Valentine.	H. R. 11142. Rena C. Caskey.	H. R. 11784. Olive A. Torbet.
H. R. 9519. Mary Buttz.	H. R. 10400. Annie M. Horn.	H. R. 11144. Annie Deardorff.	H. R. 11785. Hattie Smith.
H. R. 9520. Ellen L. Clark.	H. R. 10402. Lydia A. Roberts.	H. R. 11158. Clara V. Swanson.	H. R. 11788. Christina N. Parks.
H. R. 9525. Sarah F. Dumay.	H. R. 10403. Elizabeth Hagadorn.	H. R. 11167. Livona Holton.	H. R. 11790. Lillie C. Ray.
H. R. 9534. Susan J. Conner.	H. R. 10404. Josephine Kepner.	H. R. 11192. Nancy J. Troup.	H. R. 11791. Ida M. Schotte.
H. R. 9547. Mary A. Miller.	H. R. 10405. Samantha E. Walbridge.	H. R. 11220. Mary J. Seymour.	H. R. 11800. Charles H. Van Etten.
H. R. 9551. Louisa C. Hawkins.	H. R. 10407. Ellen M. Overley.	H. R. 11221. Elizabeth Didyoung.	H. R. 11813. Emma Carr.
H. R. 9556. Eugene Promise.	H. R. 10413. Elizabeth F. Hutchison.	H. R. 11225. Sarah E. Kirk.	H. R. 11815. Mary E. Runyon.
H. R. 9573. Sarah F. Phillips.	H. R. 10423. James Marshall Black.	H. R. 11229. Mary M. Reeves.	H. R. 11833. Martha A. Shute.
H. R. 9577. Elizabeth Howard.	H. R. 10442. Pearl E. Howell.	H. R. 11233. Josephine Reynolds.	H. R. 11835. Lizzie Crane.
H. R. 9578. Jennie H. Wilson.	H. R. 10445. Martha M. Robb.	H. R. 11234. Laura A. Fouch.	H. R. 11851. Nancy M. Buster.
H. R. 9605. Anna Trost.	H. R. 10453. Charlie Robison.	H. R. 11235. Hannah Randles.	H. R. 11853. Mary A. Elwell.
H. R. 9622. Minora J. Williams.	H. R. 10454. Sarah Harmon.	H. R. 11236. John Williams.	H. R. 11854. Millie A. Pettigrew.
H. R. 9624. Margaret J. Calhoun.	H. R. 10457. Cora D. Harrington.	H. R. 11245. Mary C. Harbrecht.	H. R. 11855. Margaret J. Beivel.
H. R. 9625. Mary A. Phillips.	H. R. 10459. Altie M. Clark.	H. R. 11256. Frances H. Palmer.	H. R. 11859. Amanda Park.
H. R. 9652. Martha Jane Raphuse.	H. R. 10460. Margaret J. Ammons.	H. R. 11260. Catharine Luper.	H. R. 11863. Frances S. Stewart.
H. R. 9654. Mary Hartley.	H. R. 10476. Susan M. Noe.	H. R. 11264. Leander Napier.	H. R. 11867. Lucella A. Reeser.
H. R. 9656. Ida L. Martin.	H. R. 10492. Margaret West.	H. R. 11274. Katie E. Sterner.	H. R. 11869. Jane Manley.
H. R. 9663. Luella E. Smead.	H. R. 10495. Josephine B. Scranton.	H. R. 11275. Martha Alice Bingham.	H. R. 11876. Eliza C. Bell.
H. R. 9674. Mary W. Porter.	H. R. 10497. Lola Qualls.	H. R. 11276. Ellen F. Smith.	H. R. 11878. Ellen Thompson.
H. R. 9678. Ruth C. Johnson.	H. R. 10513. Julia R. Carpenter.	H. R. 11309. Doroleski R. Stratton.	H. R. 11881. Minnie M. Nelson.
H. R. 9696. Anna M. Woods.	H. R. 10525. Mary Schoonmaker Smith.	H. R. 11310. Carrie Phillips.	H. R. 11883. Nannie L. Craig.
H. R. 9697. Lucetta Haddock.	H. R. 10526. Bridget R. Caden.	H. R. 11313. Rebecca J. Brady.	H. R. 11885. Charlotte M. Kifer.
H. R. 9704. Josephus Bailey.	H. R. 10529. Elizabeth Hogle.	H. R. 11314. Elizabeth Lewis.	H. R. 11899. Laoni Horton.
H. R. 9717. Orianna Dyer.	H. R. 10531. Emma Steele.	H. R. 11331. Margaret F. Plummer.	H. R. 11902. Ella E. Avery.
H. R. 9720. Susan G. Ulrick.	H. R. 10534. Laura C. Woodley.	H. R. 11334. Sarah E. Blosser.	H. R. 11904. Mary A. Ash.
H. R. 9753. Julia Etta Martin.	H. R. 10557. Emma R. Pickering.	H. R. 11336. Dorothea Walter.	H. R. 11918. Pauline Traver.
H. R. 9769. William L. Myers.	H. R. 10561. Anna Evans.	H. R. 11342. Adele K. Heilmann.	H. R. 11921. Minnie B. Neff.
H. R. 9770. Ella E. Snyder.	H. R. 10564. Emma K. Baker.	H. R. 11343. Rebecca M. Hill.	H. R. 11922. Hannah J. Vannort-wick.
H. R. 9771. Laura Brown.	H. R. 10572. Michael McMahon.	H. R. 11344. Sarah L. Norton.	H. R. 11923. Rachel E. Sullivan.
H. R. 9772. Jennie M. Lambert.	H. R. 10577. Effie Place.	H. R. 11345. Mary E. McCutchan.	H. R. 11933. Elizabeth Johnson.
H. R. 9774. Cecilia McCullough.	H. R. 10585. John English.	H. R. 11365. Lydia A. Minker.	H. R. 11937. Margaret C. Neal.
H. R. 9781. Nannie M. Forsha.	H. R. 10587. Oscar Doster.	H. R. 11366. Mary Hedrick.	H. R. 11939. Helen J. Anstine.
H. R. 9793. Annie E. Christley.	H. R. 10591. Margaret R. F. Newell.	H. R. 11367. Margaret Harshey.	H. R. 11940. John Lonergan.
H. R. 9805. Sarah A. Augustine.	H. R. 10593. Eunice Higgins.	H. R. 11375. Martha A. Barber.	H. R. 11941. Elizabeth Morrison.
H. R. 9806. Eliza S. Smith.	H. R. 10594. Lydia Robinson.	H. R. 11394. Leona J. Stansbery.	H. R. 11951. Mary Gallagher.
H. R. 9813. Elizabeth Carr.	H. R. 10615. Harriet I. Hooker, now Colvin.	H. R. 11403. Mary Campbell.	H. R. 11960. Gertrude Merrill.
H. R. 9817. Polly B. Warner.	H. R. 10619. Sarah F. Baldwin.	H. R. 11424. Susan M. Day.	H. R. 11961. Betsy L. Burns.
H. R. 9818. Jennie Read.	H. R. 10627. Mary C. Powelson.	H. R. 11426. Mary L. Miller.	H. R. 11965. Eliza J. Watts.
H. R. 9821. Annette L. Pruden.	H. R. 10628. Margaret Gabbard.	H. R. 11434. Mary E. Eads.	H. R. 11966. Mary A. Ward.
H. R. 9822. Ellen Hogan.	H. R. 10638. Caroline S. Thayer.	H. R. 11439. Catharine Craig.	H. R. 11971. Martha E. Palmer.
H. R. 9823. Ann McCormick.	H. R. 10648. Susan M. Tryon.	H. R. 11441. Mary E. Norris.	H. R. 11973. Alice M. Sweet.
H. R. 9824. Eliza S. Long.	H. R. 10649. Frances E. West.	H. R. 11457. Josephine McDevitt.	H. R. 11979. Hannah Gilbert.
H. R. 9838. Isabella D. Heeter.	H. R. 10650. Nancy Emily Brown.	H. R. 11470. Mary J. Coombs.	H. R. 11980. Catharine Goodbody.
H. R. 9839. Nancy J. Temple.	H. R. 10652. Mary V. Chapin.	H. R. 11479. Frances Schaugency.	H. R. 11985. Ella M. Munger.
H. R. 9841. Mary G. Green.	H. R. 10655. Sarah L. McAllister.	H. R. 11483. Ella F. Stratton.	H. R. 11987. Catharine Warner.
H. R. 9844. Johanna Mansfield.	H. R. 10656. Sarah J. Beam.	H. R. 11494. Susanna Beck.	H. R. 11990. Anna M. Middleton.
H. R. 9845. Matilda A. Hammond.	H. R. 10666. Rebecca A. Swisher.	H. R. 11505. Anna M. Erler.	H. R. 11993. Mary E. Brown.
H. R. 9848. Hannah C. Williams.	H. R. 10667. Almeda Spencer.	H. R. 11526. Sarah M. Wolf.	H. R. 11996. Celia R. Spear.
H. R. 9856. Annie M. Roberts.	H. R. 10670. Eliza V. Baker.	H. R. 11530. Cathrine Bruce.	H. R. 11998. Angeline Kerr.
H. R. 9865. Annie Anderson.	H. R. 10675. Virginia Applegate.	H. R. 11533. Grace M. Bassett.	H. R. 12001. Ruth A. Stark.
H. R. 9887. Amelia A. Conner.	H. R. 10679. Emily J. Alley.	H. R. 11536. Luella A. Littleton.	H. R. 12007. Clara Gavett.
H. R. 9897. Nellie G. Eckman.	H. R. 10681. Josephine A. Allison.	H. R. 11537. Charlotte E. Littleton.	H. R. 12010. Mary J. Lynch.
H. R. 9910. Susan A. Troutman.	H. R. 10682. Mary E. Chapman.	H. R. 11541. Mary J. Hunzeker.	H. R. 12011. Carrie A. Greeley.
H. R. 9921. Cornelius J. Gill.	H. R. 10692. Benjamin H. Sellars.	H. R. 11545. Jennie F. Mann.	H. R. 12012. Julia Wisner.
H. R. 9929. Augusta A. Snyder.	H. R. 10693. Alice Love.		H. R. 12013. Margaret A. Organ.
H. R. 9939. Amanda L. King.	H. R. 10695. Adeline Hopkins.		H. R. 12014. Harriet A. Wilson.
H. R. 9942. Jennie M. Strain.	H. R. 10706. Eunice Cundiff.		H. R. 12024. Nellie E. Cornell.
H. R. 9948. Fredericka Dawes.	H. R. 10710. Martha A. Walker.		H. R. 12025. Catharine Hennessy.
H. R. 9951. Martha A. Brodrick.	H. R. 10712. Gertrude Clites.		H. R. 12030. Annie Connell.
H. R. 9978. Elizabeth M. Adrian.	H. R. 10713. Mollie Aulgar.		H. R. 12031. Mattie E. Butler.
H. R. 9980. Elizabeth McDuff.			H. R. 12044. Mina Maria Blumhof.
H. R. 9985. Larana Creath.			H. R. 12047. Annabel F. Edwards.
H. R. 9995. Belinda Martin.			

- H. R. 12052. Altha M. Jones.
 H. R. 12053. Jennie B. Smith.
 H. R. 12056. Rosalie M. Eckley.
 H. R. 12058. Orpha N. Hoover.
 H. R. 12059. Bettie T. Lounsberry.
 H. R. 12060. Mary L. Rich.
 H. R. 12075. Augusta Northcutt.
 H. R. 12077. Alice B. McLean.
 H. R. 12080. Anna E. Estep.
 H. R. 12089. Mary J. Grell.
 H. R. 12090. Sarah B. Hoover.
 H. R. 12091. Mary J. Trapp.
 H. R. 12092. Minnie Huebner.
 H. R. 12097. Bertha A. Brecken-
 ridge.
 H. R. 12099. Mary Dye.
 H. R. 12101. Patricia Mercer.
 H. R. 12115. Mary A. Northrup.
 H. R. 12116. Margaret Herrington.
 H. R. 12124. Anna S. Shalen.
 H. R. 12125. Winona Steelman.
 H. R. 12126. Mary J. Frazier.
 H. R. 12131. Ellen A. Trask.
 H. R. 12132. Martha Gibbs.
 H. R. 12147. Arabella E. Skinner.
 H. R. 12151. Elizabeth McClarg.
 H. R. 12154. Nancy Beatty.
 H. R. 12157. Harriet A. Watson.
 H. R. 12162. Clara W. Sawyer.
 H. R. 12164. Kate Mater.
 H. R. 12165. Margaret J. Folsom.
 H. R. 12177. Elizabeth Johnson.
 H. R. 12178. Delana A. Lynch.
 H. R. 12188. Rebecca B. Quinter.
 H. R. 12197. Jane M. Mullen.
 H. R. 12224. Sarah A. Brown.
 H. R. 12225. Olive Christy.
 H. R. 12232. Anna M. Goodrick.
 H. R. 12237. Rachel J. Crawford.
 H. R. 12240. Allabeda E. Kirkley.
 H. R. 12241. Beulah E. Pennell.
 H. R. 12242. Sarah Sinley.
 H. R. 12243. Susan White.
 H. R. 12244. Martha Peve.
 H. R. 12248. Ida Martin.
 H. R. 12249. Senath W. Wood.
 H. R. 12252. Sarah C. Price.
 H. R. 12258. Mary Baker.
 H. R. 12259. Florence F. Watson.
 H. R. 12274. Rose Anna Barnett.
 H. R. 12275. Susan Grove.
 H. R. 12279. Ellen Shaw.
 H. R. 12280. Mary B. Knowles.
 H. R. 12281. Elizabeth S. Kniesley.
 H. R. 12282. Elizabeth Johnson.
 H. R. 12291. Maggie A. Waldrup.
 H. R. 12292. Martha F. Gothard.
 H. R. 12297. Sabina Lutes.
 H. R. 12310. Mary A. Klepinger.
 H. R. 12317. Mary E. K. Wilson.
 H. R. 12318. Annasia Corcoran.
 H. R. 12321. Ella A. Williams.
 H. R. 12322. Hannah B. Gibbs.
 H. R. 12323. Sarah Parker.
 H. R. 12328. Julia A. Angel.
 H. R. 12333. Clara B. Coneyes.
 H. R. 12336. Minerva Kepner.
 H. R. 12346. Sarah M. Kasson.
 H. R. 12350. Hannah F. Williams.
 H. R. 12351. Jennie McNeal.
 H. R. 12353. Anna E. O'Neal, known
 as Anna E. Head-
 land.
 H. R. 12356. Mary Berney.
 H. R. 12372. Idumea M. Thayer.
 H. R. 12374. Alice M. Stoop.
 H. R. 12376. Nancy E. Bowers.
 H. R. 12378. Mary E. Coburn.
 H. R. 12380. Myrtle M. Troutner.
 H. R. 12381. Amanda A. Briggs.
 H. R. 12393. Etta May Hart.
 H. R. 12399. Margaret Kerreries.
 H. R. 12400. Mary A. Hoch.
 H. R. 12401. Della Duff.
 H. R. 12407. Mary E. Garrison.
 H. R. 12408. Rebecca S. Reeve.
 H. R. 12410. Julia E. Kenyon.
 H. R. 12419. Jennie M. Brett.
 H. R. 12420. Prudence R. Stafford.
 H. R. 12422. Sarah C. Gardner.
 H. R. 12428. Clara E. Kalstrom.
 H. R. 12438. Annie C. Jarvis.
 H. R. 12447. Ella V. Dell.
 H. R. 12448. Eliza J. Heitzweber.
 H. R. 12449. Christine Forbach.
 H. R. 12457. Wealthy Ann Linseott.
 H. R. 12458. Letitia Humphrey.
 H. R. 12460. Sarah Therman.
 H. R. 12462. Mattie E. Price.
 H. R. 12465. Edith McElhane.
 H. R. 12477. Ellen J. Stevens.
 H. R. 12478. Eliza J. Rone.
 H. R. 12489. Caroline Brady.
 H. R. 12491. Mary Struck.
 H. R. 12493. Mary J. Grosvenor.
 H. R. 12503. Olive J. Maloon.
 H. R. 12504. Carolina Schoettlin.
 H. R. 12506. Susan McWhortlin.
 H. R. 12507. Bertha Akin.
 H. R. 12511. Anna E. Knapp.
 H. R. 12512. Hannah M. Beckwith.
 H. R. 12513. Flora S. Jacobs.
 H. R. 12518. Francis H. Hart.
 H. R. 12524. Clara L. Poffenholz.
 H. R. 12526. Kizzie Rader.
 H. R. 12542. Elizabeth Blood.
 H. R. 12544. Celia Gouge.
 H. R. 12546. Deborah Sampson.
 H. R. 12549. Jennie A. Rossiter.
 H. R. 12552. Mittie Van Bibber.
 H. R. 12554. Margaret Hogan.
 H. R. 12555. Elvirda L. Lightner.
 H. R. 12558. Ella H. Wheeler.
 H. R. 12560. Matilda Gardner.
 H. R. 12562. Frances J. Boyer.
 H. R. 12564. Mary Ann Dwyer.
 H. R. 12579. Mary E. Beal.
 H. R. 12582. Sarah A. Stiles.
 H. R. 12586. Mary J. Swart.
 H. R. 12602. Orlena Francis.
 H. R. 12603. Rebecca K. Pope.
 H. R. 12606. Caroline A. Van Pelt.
 H. R. 12615. Betsy Swimmer.
 H. R. 12616. Mary A. Hern.
 H. R. 12627. Mary Buckmaster.
 H. R. 12630. Julia E. Wood.
 H. R. 12637. Elizabeth H. Spain.
 H. R. 12638. Caroline Ryan.
 H. R. 12649. Sarah M. Merritt.
 H. R. 12651. Elvira Pierce.
 H. R. 12652. Rebecca E. Guenther.
 H. R. 12654. Margaret A. Collins.
 H. R. 12667. Martha J. Duffield.
 H. R. 12668. Amanda J. Snow.
 H. R. 12680. Minnie Price.
 H. R. 12681. Martha Thatch.
 H. R. 12683. Arabella Gage.
 H. R. 12687. Alice S. Van Tine.
 H. R. 12688. Elizabeth J. Bartlett.
 H. R. 12691. Margaret Sheldandine.
 H. R. 12693. Cordelia J. Young.
 H. R. 12711. Martha Hargrove.
 H. R. 12712. Mary J. Randall.
 H. R. 12714. Mae E. Harden.
 H. R. 12721. Joseph Pyscher.
 H. R. 12724. Lula Stebbins.
 H. R. 12730. Lintha Chrouser.
 H. R. 12739. Louisa E. Parrett.
 H. R. 12756. Catharine A. Pearce.
 H. R. 12763. Clara E. Hanson.
 H. R. 12771. Annetta D. McCahan.
 H. R. 12782. Mary Ingersoll.
 H. R. 12784. Mary J. Shannon.
 H. R. 12788. Hettie S. Cashner.
 H. R. 12810. Sophronia Jefferson.
 H. R. 12811. Sarah A. Fairchild.
 H. R. 12812. Imogene Tucker.
 H. R. 12814. Anna L. McManus.
 H. R. 12819. Ella B. Green.
 H. R. 12837. John Winslow.
 H. R. 12863. Hattie L. Keoppel.
 H. R. 12877. Wilhelmina Siefert-
 mann.
 H. R. 12879. Catherine Harris.
 H. R. 12880. Mary Moore.
 H. R. 12882. Samantha C. Parsons.
 H. R. 12894. Mary M. Pysers.
 H. R. 12896. Josie McDorman.
 H. R. 12907. Elizabeth McKee.
 H. R. 12913. Catharyn Eicke.
 H. R. 12917. E. Mary Agnor.
 H. R. 12919. Myron Lyman.
 H. R. 12920. Emma A. McGrath.
 H. R. 12926. Margaret Angus.
 H. R. 12927. Henriette Dickerhoof.
 H. R. 12933. Mary E. Coultis.
 H. R. 12939. Hannah E. Tenney.
 H. R. 12957. Mary L. Samuel.
 H. R. 12959. Elizabeth J. Kohler.
 H. R. 12960. Elizabeth G. Wil-
 liams.
 H. R. 12961. Sarah Henry.
 H. R. 12974. Iolia Reed.
 H. R. 12977. Elvina Hemphill.
 H. R. 12981. Jennie Weaver.
 H. R. 12983. Annie E. Hawkins.
 H. R. 12984. Susie K. McLeod.
 H. R. 12987. Charlotte E. Leben-
 good.
 H. R. 12991. Annie E. McGinnis.
 H. R. 12993. Manda J. Braln.
 H. R. 12996. Lucy B. Kinney.
 H. R. 13001. Florence I. Walker.
 H. R. 13002. Esther E. Smith.
 H. R. 13008. Clara V. Tibbetts.
 H. R. 13011. Laura C. Glassmire.
 H. R. 13018. Mary E. Jones.
 H. R. 13021. Laura E. Smith.
 H. R. 13022. Augusta L. Ballard.
 H. R. 13024. Josephine W. Burn-
 side.
 H. R. 13025. Mary A. Waldie.
 H. R. 13034. Mary C. Olson.
 H. R. 13035. Sallie Ann Barnes.
 H. R. 13037. Mary A. Phillips.
 H. R. 13046. Margaret A. Shields.
 H. R. 13054. Margaret Stephenson.
 H. R. 13055. Martha Perry.
 H. R. 13057. John M. Deveraux.
 H. R. 13060. Emily Baumbarger.
 H. R. 13065. Stephen Williams.
 H. R. 13068. Ralph S. Clay.
 H. R. 13073. Eliza Heinemann.
 H. R. 13085. Eliza Jane Woods.
 H. R. 13098. Mariah C. Legg.
 H. R. 13105. Kathrine S. Lute-
 singer.
 H. R. 13106. Mary Cook.
 H. R. 13109. Lyda Lynk.
 H. R. 13120. Artie Cain.
 H. R. 13123. Alice W. Eastman.
 H. R. 13128. Ada A. Williams.
 H. R. 13131. Lillian E. Allen.
 H. R. 13134. Elise Maschmeyer.
 H. R. 13139. Josephine M. Jackson.
 H. R. 13146. Catherine V. Davis.
 H. R. 13151. Margaret R. Geisinger.
 H. R. 13156. Mary M. Plants.
 H. R. 13158. Ella G. Brady.
 H. R. 13165. Mary C. Fullerton.
 H. R. 13166. Elizabeth M. Reynolds.
 H. R. 13178. Margaret M. Esler.
 H. R. 13180. Grace L. Delamater.
 H. R. 13183. Caroline G. Mitchell.
 H. R. 13191. Louisa W. Taylor.
 H. R. 13192. Rachel E. Reese.
 H. R. 13198. Jean W. Ward.
 H. R. 13202. Minerva A. Ford.
 H. R. 13219. Martha E. Hughes.
 H. R. 13230. Jacob M. Colver.
 H. R. 13236. David C. Fleming.
 H. R. 13242. Catharine T. Butke.
 H. R. 13281. Sarah J. Pangborn.
 H. R. 13283. Mary Sweeney.
 H. R. 13284. Celia A. McLaughlin.
 H. R. 13285. Margaret Ann Adams.
 H. R. 13290. Elizabeth Sparks.
 H. R. 13291. Evaline M. McGuire.
 H. R. 13300. Sophia Pinger.
 H. R. 13302. Mary E. Biggs.
 H. R. 13310. Harriet E. Dennison.
 H. R. 13311. Eliza Watters.
 H. R. 13314. Lewis E. Phillips.
 H. R. 13329. Susie Newell.
 H. R. 13331. Emma Seas.
 H. R. 13334. Margaret Rush.
 H. R. 13392. Clara Larney.
 H. R. 13394. Lillie E. Benjamin.
 H. R. 13397. Theresa L. Farrell.
 H. R. 13398. Elvira M. Sampson.
 H. R. 13399. Catherine Tulley.
 H. R. 13402. Mandy Jones.
 H. R. 13403. Anna E. Snyder.
 H. R. 13406. George W. Brower.
 H. R. 13407. Chester W. Starr.
 H. R. 13409. Margaret E. Thomp-
 son.
 H. R. 13410. Ada W. Jobling.
 H. R. 13413. Margaret A. Stone-
 rock.
 H. R. 13414. Minnie G. Hickok.
 H. R. 13416. Mary G. Newman.
 H. R. 13420. Mary N. Price.
 H. R. 13424. Catharine V. Schlecht.
 H. R. 13435. Jennie V. Zane.
 H. R. 13436. Isabelle Chance.
 H. R. 13437. Margaret A. Robb.
 H. R. 13508. Ida M. Sweetland.
 H. R. 13509. Fannie E. Huntley.
 H. R. 13511. Nancy C. King.
 H. R. 13512. Elizabeth Green.
 H. R. 13514. Emily M. Law.
 H. R. 13518. Christiana Charbon-
 eau.
 H. R. 13564. Ella I. Beebe.
 H. R. 13583. Nancy Harris.
 H. R. 13605. Katie Rebsamen.
 H. R. 13606. Sarah J. Waggoner.
 H. R. 13620. Ellen Glider.
 H. R. 13623. Eliza M. Mulnix.
 H. R. 13627. Maude I. Helms.
 H. R. 13644. Catherine Burke.
 H. R. 13645. Ariminty Doan.
 H. R. 13646. Christiana Geiss.
 H. R. 13647. Mary C. Gharst.
 H. R. 13649. Charlotte Kitchin.
 H. R. 13664. Laura Terrell.
 H. R. 13665. Amanda M. Bass.
 H. R. 13666. Opal E. Lydy.
 H. R. 13667. Nettie J. Alexander.
 H. R. 13668. Sarah S. Shumard.
 H. R. 13669. Ellen J. Moorhead.
 H. R. 13671. Lee Honeas.
 H. R. 13672. Maria L. Matthews.
 H. R. 13723. Rose O'Laughlin.
 H. R. 13724. Margaret L. Fardette.
 H. R. 13731. Clara Douglass.
 H. R. 13732. Caroline A. Jones.
 H. R. 13733. Myra J. Waite.
 H. R. 13734. Lena M. Pond.
 H. R. 13741. Henry Lee Denman.
 H. R. 13779. Martha Josephine Sim-
 mons.
 H. R. 13808. James Jerrell.
 H. R. 13826. Ellen J. Donn.
 H. R. 13827. Anna Hagler.
 H. R. 13828. Francina Griffith.
 H. R. 13829. Elizabeth J. Lewis.
 H. R. 13830. Laura A. Wells.
 H. R. 13831. Hettie Gooding.
 H. R. 13832. Louisa B. Brundage.
 H. R. 13833. Barbara Vallery.
 H. R. 13835. Susan H. Chess.
 H. R. 13838. Malita C. Hicks.
 H. R. 13839. Sarah S. Gates.
 H. R. 13850. Amanda J. Yockey.
 H. R. 13851. Rebecca Cowser.
 H. R. 13852. Amanda Swecker.
 H. R. 13853. Mary Gowen.
 H. R. 13863. Sarah F. Clark.
 H. R. 13864. Jane Johnson.
 H. R. 13865. Sarah E. Callender.
 H. R. 13868. Ellen Walsh.
 H. R. 13909. Martha J. Stites.
 H. R. 13910. Inez Baker.
 H. R. 13914. Loulle A. Sterick.
 H. R. 13916. Isabella Wilson.
 H. R. 13942. Mary E. Dales.
 H. R. 13955. Jane Everetts.
 H. R. 13958. Alice C. Henry.
 H. R. 13960. Katrina Weltzel.
 H. R. 13968. Abbie A. Moyer.
 H. R. 13969. Alvina Rau.
 H. R. 13973. Elizabeth McCoy.
 H. R. 13974. Margerite J. Wilsey.
 H. R. 13977. Josephine G. Weiss.
 H. R. 13978. Margaret Borrell.
 H. R. 13983. Dana L. Beeman.
 H. R. 13984. Betsey A. French.
 H. R. 13986. Cora A. Vibbert.
 H. R. 13987. Mary E. Garrett.
 H. R. 13988. Sarah E. Bowne.
 H. R. 13989. Elmira Reals.
 H. R. 14024. Clara A. McCabe.
 H. R. 14025. Finetta Wheeler.
 H. R. 14028. Mary Elliott.
 H. R. 14027. Sarah V. Pryor.
 H. R. 14050. Adaline Minnett.
 H. R. 14051. Helena A. White.
 H. R. 14059. Inez J. Bissell.
 H. R. 14068. Lucy Rounce.
 H. R. 14069. Mary E. Rhodes.
 H. R. 14090. Hattie Bryant.
 H. R. 14093. Lydia A. Shepherd.
 H. R. 14094. Mary Ashman.
 H. R. 14097. Nancy J. Marshall.
 H. R. 14122. Eliza A. Demara.
 H. R. 14132. Cora Noble Winsor.
 H. R. 14135. Rosalie V. Harkness.
 H. R. 14136. Marilla Shakilton.
 H. R. 14137. Lydia A. Stuyvesant.
 H. R. 14138. Rachel J. Ward.
 H. R. 14149. Marilla J. Grant.
 H. R. 14150. Martha J. Munson.
 H. R. 14154. Rosie Adams.
 H. R. 14177. Sarah A. Moss.
 H. R. 14188. Eunice A. Smith.
 H. R. 14194. Soveva J. Swem.
 H. R. 14196. Martha J. Main.
 H. R. 14199. Louise McHard.
 H. R. 14201. Katie Van Etten.
 H. R. 14203. Margaret Shuttlesworth.
 H. R. 14204. Harriet S. Fisher.
 H. R. 14207. Ida M. Babbidge.
 H. R. 14274. Hattie A. Sears.
 H. R. 14278. Jane P. Leighton.
 H. R. 14281. Marie McGue.
 H. R. 14294. Amy A. Davidson.
 H. R. 14295. Dora E. Parker.
 H. R. 14298. Mary J. Whitman.
 H. R. 14318. Sarah E. McCutcheon.
 H. R. 14320. Charlotte J. Moffet.
 H. R. 14322. Susan A. Windsor.
 H. R. 14342. Frances Ford.
 H. R. 14343. Watson Comins.
 H. R. 14357. Effa Swagot.
 H. R. 14358. Mary T. Marr.
 H. R. 14376. Philanda C. Bell.
 H. R. 14378. Louisa Fordney.
 H. R. 14379. Arabell Beagle.
 H. R. 14380. Susan H. Waring.
 H. R. 14385. Mary L. Hunter,
 known as Mary L.
 Spencer.
 H. R. 14388. Parlie Wadsworth.
 H. R. 14391. Mary Pross.
 H. R. 14392. Susan Murphy.
 H. R. 14396. Eliza L. Nicodemus.
 H. R. 14397. Catharine Patrick.
 H. R. 14400. Mary A. Foley.
 H. R. 14450. Martha J. Clemens.
 H. R. 14461. Elwiene Trapp.
 H. R. 14463. Clarissa Clark.
 H. R. 14464. Johanna Salmon.
 H. R. 14465. Amanda Severance.
 H. R. 14474. Dudley Milam, alias
 Dudley Milam.
 H. R. 14476. Peter McCarty.
 H. R. 14479. Larkin Allen.
 H. R. 14487. Rilla Grant.
 H. R. 14488. Laura A. Messick.
 H. R. 14491. Phebe A. Carr.
 H. R. 14492. Margaret Gabelin.
 H. R. 14494. Clara E. Kennedy.
 H. R. 14495. Minnie Sines.
 H. R. 14502. Flora B. Earl.
 H. R. 14503. Hester R. McTaylor.
 H. R. 14504. Eliza Peters.
 H. R. 14505. Sallie C. Wade.
 H. R. 14507. Sarah E. Clark.
 H. R. 14508. Mary M. Douglas.
 H. R. 14512. Catherine Mullens.
 H. R. 14572. Samuel Craig.
 H. R. 14573. Martha Tharp.
 H. R. 14582. Caroline Louden-
 schlager (also writ-
 ten John Louden-
 schlager).
 H. R. 14583. Cecelia Schilling.
 H. R. 14594. Penelope A. Harvey.
 H. R. 14595. Lucretia B. Simons.
 H. R. 14606. Stephen E. Pate.
 H. R. 14608. Arthusa Brown.
 H. R. 14617. Mary E. Roberts.
 H. R. 14644. Martha Axline.
 H. R. 14646. Lucretia M. Delong.
 H. R. 14662. Victor Clark.
 H. R. 14673. Etta A. Dunham.

H. R. 14705. Mattie Pierce.
 H. R. 14713. Emma F. Derryberry.
 H. R. 14717. Elizabeth Williams.
 H. R. 14762. Caroline Kaak.
 H. R. 14771. Margaret Newman.
 H. R. 14776. Weltha Reed.
 H. R. 14777. Susanna Roundtree.
 H. R. 14793. Mary Older.
 H. R. 14795. Susan A. Brooks.
 H. R. 14798. Mary A. McLaughlin.
 H. R. 14799. Sophie M. Nicholas.
 H. R. 14805. Alfred Richards.
 H. R. 14809. Arminda V. Cornelius.
 H. R. 14813. Ellen E. Plumley.
 H. R. 14820. Emma Beden.
 H. R. 14823. Rebecca E. King.
 H. R. 14847. Katharina Adams.
 H. R. 14848. Caroline Rauschkolb.
 H. R. 14849. Louise Elbe.
 H. R. 14867. Almira Louisa Giles.
 H. R. 14885. Leah Smith.
 H. R. 14886. Mary A. Keller.
 H. R. 14897. Floia A. Williams.
 H. R. 14899. Alice Potcet.
 H. R. 14901. Rhoda A. Mayo.
 H. R. 14904. Emily S. Stuller.
 H. R. 14907. Maria L. Mickle.
 H. R. 14912. Carrie Babbitt.
 H. R. 14919. Mary J. Russell.
 H. R. 14934. George Henderson.
 H. R. 14945. Margaret A. McNamara.
 H. R. 14946. Sarah Kraft.
 H. R. 14951. Minerva Milligan.
 H. R. 14954. Lida J. Whipple.
 H. R. 14970. Ella Combs.
 H. R. 14972. Elizabeth H. Brayton.
 H. R. 14985. Mary A. Jones.
 H. R. 15022. Catherine McGovern.
 H. R. 15025. Bridget M. Bolton.
 H. R. 15039. Margaret S. Thayer.
 H. R. 15041. Alexander Stevenson.
 H. R. 15043. Catherine L. Viney.
 H. R. 15051. Daisy A. Barnhart.
 H. R. 15056. Hannah M. Bellows.
 H. R. 15057. Lucy E. Kenyon.
 H. R. 15061. Elizabeth Graff.

Mr. SWOOPE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendments to the bill:

The Clerk read as follows:

Pages 12 and 13, on page 12, strike out lines 24 and 25, and on page 13 strike out lines 1 and 2, the proposed beneficiary, Deborah Henderson, having died.

Page 13, strike out lines 20, 21, 22, and 23, the proposed beneficiary, Irene M. Stanley, having died.

Page 51, line 5, after the words "of" strike out the name "Catharine" and insert in lieu thereof "Catharine."

Page 83, strike out lines 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, the proposed beneficiary, Minora J. Williams, having died.

Page 129, line 17, after the word "Otho" strike out the name "Harris" and insert in lieu thereof the name "Norris."

Page 151, strike out lines 17, 18, 19, and 20, the proposed beneficiary, Charlotte E. Littleton, having died.

Page 169, strike out lines 5, 6, 7, and 8, the proposed beneficiary, Mattie E. Price, having died.

Page 237, strike out lines 13, 14, 15, and 16, the proposed beneficiary, Lucy E. Kenyon, having died.

Page 240, line 25, after "Company A" strike out the word "Seventieth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Seventeenth."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SWOOPE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. SWOOPE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following corrections to be made in Report No. 1775, accompanying H. R. 16461. These are to go in the Record, showing the corrections to be made in the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the following corrections shall appear in the Record. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The corrections are as follows:

In Report 1795, accompanying the bill H. R. 16461, the following corrections should be made:

The correct number of special bill for Mary A. Breneman is H. R. 7789 instead of H. R. 7860.

The correct number of special bill for Sidney O. Roughton is H. R. 10300 instead of H. R. 13000.

The correct number of special bill for Susan E. Waddle is H. R. 3042 instead of H. R. 10816.

The correct number of special bill for Elizabeth A. Munday is H. R. 6893 instead of H. R. 11742.

The correct number of special bill for Laomi Horton is H. R. 6158 instead of H. R. 11899.

The correct number of special bill for Etta May Hart is H. R. 13393 instead of H. R. 12393.

BRANCH BANKING

Mr. GREEN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following letter from Mr. J. H. Therrell, president of the Florida Bankers' Association:

FLORIDA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,
 Ocala, Fla., December 13, 1926.

Hon. R. A. GREEN, M. C.,

United States House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GREEN: I just noticed that Hon. J. W. McIntosh, Comptroller of the Currency, in his report to the Congress recommends the passage of a branch banking bill.

The Florida Bankers' Association, which represents every bank—national, State, and trust company—in the State of Florida, has again and again gone on record as opposed to branch banking. The last time or two that this subject has been up the action of the association has been unanimous.

As you recall, the State laws of Florida do not permit branch banking; and as we have 289 State banks and trust companies and 60 national banks operating in the State of Florida, to enact this branch banking bill would penalize the 289 State banks, which carry the larger volume of the Florida banking business, in favor of the 60 national banks.

As you will recall, the troubles which we had the past summer in the banking interests of Florida were occasioned by branch banking, owned and operated by the Bankers' Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga. Had this Manley chain of banks been excluded from Florida I am certain that the banking structure and good name of Florida would have been spared the demoralization incident to closing quite a number of institutions in the State of Florida and saved us from much unfavorable out-of-State criticism.

I therefore urge you, if consistent with your good judgment, to oppose the passage of any branch banking bill by the Congress.

I am, with high personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. H. THERRELL, President.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE FRANK COOPER

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. To a question of the highest privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I desire formally to impeach Judge Frank Cooper, United States district judge for the northern district of New York, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and I desire time to present my charges.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, in view of the importance of the gentleman's motion, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 20]

Aldrich	Doughton	Lee, Ga.	Reid, Ill.
Allen	Doyle	Lindsay	Sanders, N. Y.
Anthony	Englebright	Luce	Sears, Fla.
Barkley	Esterly	Lyon	Sears, Nebr.
Bell	Fenn	McLaughlin, Mich.	Somers, N. Y.
Berger	Fish	McMillan	Spearing
Bixler	Fitzgerald, Roy G.	Madden	Sproul, Ill.
Bland	Fulmer	Manlove	Stedman
Boylan	Golder	Mead	Stephens
Brand, Ohio	Goldsborough	Michaelson	Sullivan
Britten	Gorman	Montgomery	Swartz
Bulwinkle	Graham	Mooney	Sweet
Carew	Hare	Moore, Ky.	Taber
Celler	Harrison	Newton, Mo.	Taylor, N. J.
Cleary	Haugen	Norton	Taylor, W. Va.
Connolly, Pa.	Howard	O'Connor, N. Y.	Tillman
Cooper, Ohio	Hull, Morton D.	Oldfield	Tincher
Crumpacker	Kendall	Oliver, N. Y.	Tydings
Cullen	Kindred	Peavey	Vare
Curry	King	Perlman	Weller
Davey	Knutson	Phillips	Welsh, Pa.
Deal	Kunz	Prall	Williamson
Dempsey	Kurtz	Pratt	Wood
Dickstein	Kvale	Quayle	Woodyard

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and forty-one Members are present—a quorum.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGuardia] is recognized.

Mr. LaGuardia. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I fully realize the seriousness of the charges that I am about to make against a United States judge. I understand fully the responsibility which rests upon a Member of this House when he rises to a question of the highest privilege and formally impeaches a United States judge.

I have absolutely no misgivings as to the attitude of this House toward me in the campaign that I have been waging against abuses and violations of the law by agents of the United States Government. I have, however, the comfort of knowing that every charge that I have made, commencing with that against Franklin Dodge in the Remus case, of the Department of Justice, down to this time, has been absolutely substantiated, that I have been 100 per cent correct.

But, gentlemen, I know that there are some Members of this House who nourish the belief that I am simply seeking to hamper the enforcement of the law, and that I am only making these charges for the purpose of helping violators of the law of the land. Of course, to a man who entertains such an opinion, argument, reason, logic, and even truth are of no avail, and I tell you it hurts; it hurts. But that is not going to make me desist, but prompts me to exert greater energy in bringing the facts before you in accordance with my duty as a Member of this House, no matter whom the facts hurt.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that it is the duty of the gentleman from New York, if he has any facts, to prefer charges of impeachment. He is not doing so now. As to his argument concerning his reasons for taking action it is not proper now for him to make that argument. The only rule that gives him the floor at this time is the rule permitting him to make charges based on some resolution offered. He is not doing that.

Mr. LaGuardia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to reply to the statement made by the gentleman from Texas. That question was decided last winter when the gentleman from Texas himself obtained the floor on a question of the highest privilege, and a point of order was raised, and the gentleman himself contended that certain latitude was permitted and that he should have the opportunity to reach the crux of his charge by a preliminary statement.

Mr. BLANTON. No; I gave notice that I would offer a resolution, and I preferred 34 specific charges, one after the other, and then immediately offered my resolution, which gave me an hour. The gentleman is not doing that. He is not making charges against the judge but is simply saying in substance that he, himself, comes here with clean hands.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman from New York should make his charges. The Chair understood he was simply leading up to the charges. But if a point of order is made, the gentleman is bound to state his charges.

Mr. LaGuardia. Lest any of the defenders of Judge Cooper should get unduly excited, I shall proceed to read the specific charges that I shall make against this man, and I am going to ask the indulgence of the House to allow me that same latitude in presenting these facts that is allowed to other gentlemen when they take the floor under similar circumstances.

I do impeach Frank Cooper, United States judge for the northern district of New York, of high crimes and misdemeanor. I charge him with usurpation of power, violation of law, and unfitness to hold judicial office. Specifically I charge:

That the said Frank Cooper having been nominated by the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate of the United States, duly qualified and commissioned, and while acting as the district judge for the northern district of New York, did on divers and various occasions so abuse the powers of his high office that he has disqualified himself and rendered himself unfit to continue in said judicial office and that through his prejudice and active participation in a general scheme to entice persons into the commission of crime and to entrap persons in order that they may violate the law and be brought before him for trial, he has brought the administration of justice in said district in the court of which he is judge into disrepute and that by his participation, connivance, and action with others to engage in a general scheme for the violation of law and by his oppressive course of conduct he is guilty of misbehavior falling under the constitutional provision as ground for impeachment and removal from office.

That the said Frank Cooper advised, aided, abetted, and counseled in a general scheme or conspiracy to entice or entrap persons into the commission of a crime by instructing one Q. R. Merrick to have Government agents buy, transport, and sell liquor within the judicial district of the said Frank Cooper in order to make a case of conspiracy against said persons knowing full well that without the active participation of the agents who were instructed with the

knowledge and consent of the said Frank Cooper that a case of conspiracy could not be made against such persons and knowing full well that if such persons were enticed or entrapped in the general scheme resulting from the aiding, abetting, and counseling with the said Q. R. Merrick that said persons would be brought to trial before the said Frank Cooper.

That the said Frank Cooper during the month of November, 1924, and on divers times thereafter, together with one Q. R. Merrick and others, counseled, advised, and conspired to send agents out to buy liquor and unlawfully transport said liquor and knowingly unlawfully sell the same liquor to persons within his judicial district for the purpose of inducing persons from whom the liquor was in said manner purchased or the persons to whom the liquor was in said manner sold through the counseling, conniving, and conspiring of said Frank Cooper with the said Q. R. Merrick and others to violate the law and thereby make them amenable to indictment, trial, and punishment in said judicial district.

That through the counseling, advising, and conspiring between the said Frank Cooper and the Q. R. Merrick, agents of the United States Government were directed and ordered and did proceed to buy liquor from persons unauthorized by law to sell liquor and did unlawfully transport and sell said liquor to persons all within the judicial district of the said Frank Cooper and all in pursuance to the orders and directions and with the knowledge and consent of the said Frank Cooper and that said persons from whom liquor was purchased or to whom said liquor was sold were thereupon indicted by a grand jury under the jurisdiction of the said Frank Cooper and were brought to trial and sentenced by the said Frank Cooper.

That the said Frank Cooper did advise, counsel, and conspire with the said Q. R. Merrick and others to unlawfully purchase or sell liquor among many others to one Robert C. Hayes and Rosario Defranzo, and that the said Robert C. Hayes and Rosario Defranzo were enticed or entrapped into the buying or selling of liquor by the agents acting under the direction and with the knowledge and consent of the said Frank Cooper to violate the law, and were subsequently indicted and brought to trial before the said Frank Cooper, convicted and sentenced by him.

That the said Frank Cooper did advise, counsel, and conspire with the said Q. R. Merrick and others to unlawfully purchase or sell liquor among many others to one Albion LaFountin and that the said Albion LaFountin was enticed or entrapped into the buying or selling of liquor by the agents acting under the direction and with the knowledge and consent of the said Frank Cooper to violate the law were subsequently indicted and brought to trial before the said Frank Cooper, and sentenced by him.

That the said Frank Cooper did advise, counsel, and conspire with the said Q. R. Merrick and others to unlawfully purchase or sell liquor among many others to one Harry C. Hartson and Barney Duken, and that the said Harry C. Hartson and Barney Duken were enticed or entrapped into the buying or selling of liquor by the agents acting under the direction and with the knowledge and consent of the said Frank Cooper to violate the law, and were subsequently indicted and brought to trial before the said Frank Cooper, and sentenced by him.

That the said Frank Cooper entirely ignored the provisions of section 332 of chapter 321, an act to codify, revise, and amend the penal law of the United States, approved March 4, 1909 (S. 2982, Public 350), which provides, "Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal."

That the said Frank Cooper ignored and disregarded the law of the land as expressly provided in the United States Statutes and as laid down in a long line of decisions that the courts will not lend aid or encouragement to officers who may, even under a mistaken sense of duty, encourage and assist parties to commit crime in order that they may arrest and have them punished for so doing. And also a long line of decisions and well-established law that where the scheme does not originate with the defendant, and he is lured into the conspiracy by an officer of the law, he can not be held for the offense, for in contemplation of law no crime has in fact been committed, and knowingly not only deprived defendants brought before him for trial of the benefit of the law, but directly, personally, and knowingly participated in a general scheme with others to do the very thing which the law forbids.

That the said Frank Cooper counseled, aided, and conspired with the said Q. R. Merrick and others to bring persons within his judicial district to trial before himself by placing in the hands of such persons the instrument of the crime and then proceeded against them because of the possession or use thereof.

Now, gentlemen, let me call my first witness, who is none other than R. Q. Merrick, with whom Judge Cooper counseled, advised, and conspired.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman has not the right to present evidence now in support of his charges. He merely makes his charges, which should go to the proper committee, and that committee will

hear the evidence upon which he bases the charges which he makes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. May I be heard on that, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would think that the proper procedure would be to introduce the motion or resolution and then it would be proper.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move that these charges be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for action.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the charges he has read be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And I ask for recognition.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the resolution should be in writing and should direct some specific action by some committee.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is in writing.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would think the motion is proper.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I would just make this suggestion; I am not at all sure as to what weight it is entitled to.

The question of impeachment is of the very highest privilege. It takes precedence over about anything else and that is because of the constitutional provisions; so that the initiation of impeachment proceedings must be given that high privilege to make sure that opportunity is given for the impeachment to be commenced. When the gentleman claims the floor, he claims the floor to present his charges of impeachment and he has this very high privilege not for the purpose of proving but of presenting his charges of impeachment. That the gentleman has done, but when the gentleman goes further and attempts to prove his charges of impeachment he is certainly superseding the customary procedure of the House, which has been to send those charges to either a standing or special committee for investigation, where not only the gentleman's witnesses may be heard but other witnesses, and since the presentation of evidence by the gentleman is not a necessary part at this stage of the presentation of impeachment proceedings, and certainly not in accordance with the general practice of the House, the point I present for the consideration of the Chair is that the same privilege does not attach to a speech the gentleman might make in support of his charges as attaches to the presentation of the charges themselves.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does not the gentleman believe, the gentleman from New York having made a motion to refer, that he may discuss the question of the reference?

Mr. CRAMTON. In the first place, I do not understand that such a motion is necessarily required and he is not necessarily entitled to the floor at this time for the consideration of any resolution he may present.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SNELL. Has the gentleman from New York presented a resolution?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York has moved to refer the charges to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SNELL. Is it not usual in this procedure to have a resolution presented to the House by the gentleman who is making the impeachment charges?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that is the usual procedure; but a motion to refer, it seems to the Chair, would be in order.

Mr. SNELL. I should think that would be in order, but that is not quite the usual way.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the usual way is to present a written resolution, but he sees no reason why the gentleman from New York can not move to refer these charges, and that on a motion to refer the gentleman is entitled to an hour, during which he can discuss the question—

Mr. SNELL. I should think that would be the natural procedure.

The SPEAKER. As to the reference.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does the same high privilege attach to a speech the gentleman might make on this question as attaches to the presentation of the charges? In other words, is it necessarily to be held, the gentleman having obtained the floor for the presentation of impeachment charges, that the ordinary rules of debate will then apply to his motion to refer?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that under the motion to refer the gentleman from New York would be limited to a discussion of the reasons why these charges should or should not be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It would be a question, perhaps, as to whether the gentleman could enter upon a discussion of the merits of the question, but on the question

of his motion as to whether or not the resolution should be referred, the Chair thinks the gentleman from New York could discuss his motion.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LEHLBACH. And in discussing the motion to refer the charges to the Committee on the Judiciary, is not the gentleman entitled to discuss the question as to whether there is substance behind the charges in order that the House may determine for itself whether the resolution is worthy of being referred to the committee?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that anything properly pertaining to the motion to refer could be discussed by the gentleman. The precedent to which the Chair will call attention is this:

The simple motion to refer is debatable within narrow limits, but the merits of the proposition which it is proposed to refer may not be brought into the debate.

Under that the Chair would think the gentleman from New York would be confined to a discussion of the reasons why the resolution should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CRAMTON. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the situation is that when a gentleman arises and presents his charges as a matter of course, then customarily, whatever weight there may be in the charges, they are referred either to a standing or special committee; but if, instead of following that practice, the gentleman elects to argue his case before the House with a view of determining whether the House feels there is enough substance in his charges to justify the expenditure of funds and the taking of the time of the House in a short session for such an investigation, he is entitled to make a presentation of his case, and then the responsibility is placed upon the House, in connection with the resolution which he presents, as to whether there is sufficient substance in the charges to justify this reference for investigation. That necessarily follows, I take it, as the responsibility of the House if this extraordinary procedure is followed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman from New York should confine himself, as nearly as possible, to the proposition of giving reasons as to why this is a matter of such importance as to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the Speaker permit me to ask a parliamentary question?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman from New York elects to pursue this policy, then, as stated by the gentleman from Michigan, if the House saw fit not to refer this to the Judiciary Committee that would end the matter, would it not?

The SPEAKER. Oh, there would be other motions in order. The question is simply this. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] ought not to argue the merits of the case to the House. That is what will be argued before the Committee on the Judiciary, but the gentleman may argue to the House the merits of his motion, to wit, whether this matter should or should not be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman consumes an hour, and then, unless the previous question is ordered, I suppose some one else is entitled to recognition for one hour, and so on until the House decides to close the debate.

The SPEAKER. Certainly; the gentleman from New York is entitled to one hour, at any time during which he can move the previous question.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order, in order that we may have a ruling upon it, that the charges made by the gentleman from New York are not subject to an argument or a speech, but that the Speaker should refer them as a matter of course to the proper committee without argument.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules that point of order. The Chair has stated the situation as he understands it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. STALKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. No; not just yet.

Mr. STALKER. I would like very much to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman will have an opportunity but not just now. My time starts now, Mr. Speaker, does it not? All this argument is not to be taken out of my time?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to be taken off my feet for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CRAMTON. Do I understand the ruling of the Chair to be—

The SPEAKER. The Chair is inclined to be a little lenient in this matter because it is a rather unusual procedure. The Chair thinks the proper procedure would have been to offer a resolution, but inasmuch as such a resolution was not offered and the motion of the gentleman is in order, the Chair will for the moment hear the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAMTON. I simply want to ask about the ruling of the Chair as to time. The gentleman consumed a certain amount of time in the presentation of his charges. Is that included as a part of the hour?

The SPEAKER. No; the Chair would think not. The Chair would think that on his motion to refer, the gentleman is entitled to one hour.

Mr. CRAMTON. Then the Chair would seem to be making the distinction between the presentation of the charges and the debate upon them, which I have already tried to make, the distinction being that the debate which the gentleman is entering on is not entitled to the same high privilege as the presentation of charges. The gentleman claims the floor on a question of privilege in order to present charges, and he gets one hour on the matter of privilege. He takes a certain amount of time in the presentation of those charges. Is it to be said now that he can come in and get another hour to debate those charges as a question of the highest privilege?

The SPEAKER. It seems to the Chair that if any other gentleman had obtained recognition on a motion to refer, he would be entitled to an hour.

Mr. CRAMTON. But the gentleman had not yielded the floor.

The SPEAKER. No; he had not.

Mr. CRAMTON. And the result of the ruling is that the gentleman is to have two hours here on a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks there is this weakness in the argument of the gentleman from Michigan. The time taken to read the charges was simply time taken to inform the House of the matter before it, such as time taken by the Clerk to read a bill. Now, the gentleman from New York makes a motion to refer, and under the rules of the House a motion to refer is debatable for one hour.

Mr. SNELL. In other words, it is an entirely new proposition that is before the House at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks so.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the proper method is to present a resolution.

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. DOWELL. If that had been done, the gentleman would have had one hour to present his case and present his resolution. The Chair certainly could not hold that after using one hour in presenting his case, that then he can have another hour on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman did not present his case by way of argument. The gentleman read a series of charges, obtaining the floor as a matter of privilege. The reading of those charges was simply to give the House information—not argument, but information. The Chair held, in ruling on the point of order raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], that the gentleman from New York must read his charges before making any argument. Having now read his charges, the gentleman from New York moves to refer the charges to the Committee on the Judiciary, and under the rules of the House the gentleman is entitled to one hour.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, may I present just one other point? If the gentleman had proceeded in order, presenting his case, accompanied by a resolution, the Chair then certainly would not have held that he could have presented his case for one hour and then taken another hour on the resolution. The motion he makes now is identical with the resolution which he failed to present; in other words, he makes this motion instead of presenting a resolution, and there is no distinction between the motion he presents now and the resolution which he should have presented originally.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not understand how, under the rules of the House, he could go back of the time when the motion to refer was made. Under the rules of the House a gentleman making a motion to refer is entitled to one hour.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. DOWELL. Yes.

Mr. LEHLBACH. If the gentleman had presented a resolution, would the time consumed in the reading of the resolution be included in the hour to which he was entitled for debate?

Mr. DOWELL. He had one hour to present his case and to present his resolution. The gentleman did not accept that, but he occupied certain time and then submits a motion in lieu of the resolution, and there clearly is no distinction in this case between the resolution and the motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the gentleman from New York, having presented the charges and his motion and read the charges, that that should not be taken out of his time. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I am not at all surprised at the very technical objection that has been raised in order to prevent a discussion of the facts upon which my charges are based and the reason why they should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Typical of that opposition is the fact that the gentlemen themselves used the time and claim that it should be taken out of my time. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER] joined in that kind of tactics.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. No.

Mr. DYER. The gentleman from New York ought not to make a statement of that kind.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I do; and I repeat it; the gentleman from Missouri joined in taking me off my feet in the presentation of these facts.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not discussing facts for the justification of the presentation of his charges which the Speaker has already decided is the only subject he is entitled to discuss.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I make the point of order that the gentleman from Michigan should not address the Chair with his hands in his pockets. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the further point of order that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] is out of order when he impugns the motives of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. DYER. And refuses to yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. And I make the point of order that in the consideration of impeachment charges against a Federal judge of the United States it is a matter not only of the highest privilege, but ought to be a serious affair in this House and not an occasion for levity.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman from Michigan is making it an occasion for levity. Now, let me say, for the purpose of the RECORD, that some gentlemen seem to be very much and unduly exercised as to the facts I am about to bring out. Now, gentlemen, interrupt me as much as you please, I am not going to stop. I am a Member of this House just as much as any other Member is.

Mr. RANKIN. And the gentleman represents two parties.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Now, Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER], I want to say that there are very grave reasons and important public necessities why these charges should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for their immediate action. But before referring to these charges, of course, it is necessary to point out that a prima facie case is presented and that there is reasonable ground to believe that the committee will sustain those charges and bring in a proper resolution of impeachment.

I read from a letter dated January 15, 1927, addressed to the Hon. L. C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and signed by R. Q. Merrick, the same Merrick referred to in my charges who at that time was a prohibition administrator. This is contained in Public Document No. 198, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, which was furnished in response to Senate Resolution No. 325. The letter is as follows:

JANUARY 15, 1927.

Memorandum for Hon. L. C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:

Some time during the month of November, 1924, Hon. Frank Cooper, United States district judge for the northern district of New York, sent for me to come to Albany for a conference.

Judge Cooper stated that he was tired of imposing sentences on rum runners for transporting liquor in violation of section 26, and that he wanted me to take some action to get the higher-ups who would import this liquor from Canada and distribute same in wholesale quantities from Champlain and Plattsburg, N. Y. The judge asked what I could do about it and if I had any suggestions as to how I would proceed. I told Judge Cooper that as there was no State law in New York prohibiting the sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors and as he (Judge Cooper) was the only judge in the northern judicial district that with his approval I would start agents to operating as bootleggers and rum runners and try to make conspiracy cases against these violators. I suggested to the judge that I would provide agents with money and an automobile, have them buy liquor on the Canadian border and bring it to Albany and store it. The judge said that it was a violation to transport liquor and that I could go further and sell same

and make a conspiracy between the person selling the liquor to our agents and the persons to whom they sold at the other end. With this understanding I came to Washington; had a conference with Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and Chief General Prohibition Agent E. C. Yellowley, and told them what Judge Cooper wanted, and they agreed that if the judge would back us up in this proposition that we would go through with it.

R. Q. MERRICK,
Prohibition Administrator.

On or about December 1, 1924, I procured from E. C. Yellowley, chief general prohibition agent, \$1,000 in cash, to be used for the purchase of intoxicating liquor. I assigned Agents Clarence H. Parks, now working in Pittsburgh, and Charles M. Forbes, now working in New York, and provided for them a Willys-Knight sedan automobile, and gave them several hundred dollars to start with, and instructed them to proceed to Albany, N. Y., and Troy, N. Y., and cultivate the acquaintance of the liquor dealers, and let it be understood that they were to run in liquor from the border and that they wanted to get acquainted with the liquor dealers in northern New York, and also get customers in Troy and Albany for the purchase of the liquor which they brought in. Several of the dealers in Albany and Troy gave them letters of introduction to persons in Plattsburg and Champlain, N. Y., who were in the liquor business, and the agents about the middle of December drove from Albany to Plattsburg direct, where they presented their letters of introduction to the different dealers and purchased liquor and beer.

The agents were instructed to keep their expenses as low as possible and they were ordered to confine their purchases to not more than 10 cases of beer, which ordinarily cost on the Canadian border about \$8 per case. Once in a while the agents found it necessary to purchase a case of whisky or a case of wine where the dealers did not have beer on hand. The usual purchase was 10 cases of beer, which the agents would bring from Plattsburg or Champlain to Albany or Troy, for which they received a profit of from \$3 to \$4 per case.

At the end of each trip a detailed, confidential report was submitted to me and the money which had been received by the agents for the sale of the liquor was turned over to me. The agents averaged two trips per week, and continued their operations for the period from about the 10th or 15th of December to the first week in February. They made in all some dozen or more trips and never failed a single time to get all of the beer and liquor they wanted from the wholesale liquor dealers on the border, and never failed to sell same at a profit on their arrival at Albany and Troy. In several instances the dealers at Albany and Troy paid our agents by check, in which cases photostatic copies were made of the checks before they were cashed, and the money was then turned over to me to be held until the cases were brought into court. After we had secured evidence against practically every big bootlegger in the north country, search warrants were procured before United States Commissioner Hubbard at Albany, and I brought in agents from Syracuse and took with me some forty and odd agents from the New York office, and we arranged for a simultaneous raid at all places where evidence had been secured, there being some 30 or more search warrants. About 10 of them were in Plattsburg and immediate vicinity and the others were chiefly in Albany and Troy. When the search warrants were served we seized several thousand bottles of beer and whisky and made some 40 or more arrests. After the search warrants were served and the defendants taken before the United States commissioners and held for the higher courts, these two agents were assigned to the district attorney's office at Syracuse for a period of a week or more, where indictments were drawn against all of these persons, charging conspiracy to violate the national prohibition act. A special grand jury was called the latter part of February or the first of March and true bills were rendered against all of the defendants. A special term of court was then called in March to try these cases. The witnesses in each case were agents Clarence H. Parks and Charles M. Forbes, myself, and the chemist. The agents swore that they were instructed by me to proceed as they did, and that they were ordered to purchase and transport and sell this whisky, and that the money in each instance was turned over to me. I followed as a witness in each case and swore that I had procured this money from my superior officer in Washington; that I had authorized the agents to hire this automobile to transport this liquor; that I had given them the money with instructions to purchase and transport and sell; and that the agents had accounted to me at the end of each trip for the money expended and had turned over to me the money they had received for the sale of the liquor. I produced in court each time the money representing the proceeds of the sale.

My recollection is that we convicted every defendant except two or three. In one instance we had prosecuted a man and his wife, and the woman was acquitted, but the husband convicted. The fines imposed, according to my recollection, ran considerably in excess of \$50,000. The sentences averaged from one to two years in the penitentiary and from \$2,000 to \$10,000 fine in each case.

In the case against Harry C. Hartson and Barney Duken the attorney representing these defendants, John E. Judge, of Plattsburg, appealed from the sentence imposed by Judge Cooper, and the sentence

was set aside because the circuit court of appeals held that the indictment was faulty, but no question was raised as to the admissibility of the evidence.

In the case against Robert C. Hayes and Rosario A. Defranzo the defendants' attorneys, Roscoe Irwin, of Albany, and John E. Judge, of Plattsburg, appealed from the sentence of Judge Cooper, but the sentence was upheld by the circuit court of appeals.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Albion La Fountin was appealed from the decision of Judge Cooper by defendants' attorney, John E. Judge, of Plattsburg. The conviction on the first count charging sale was overruled because the evidence showed that the sale was made by La Fountin and his wife to the agents in Canada, but the conviction was upheld as to the second, third, and sixth counts.

The admissibility of the evidence, gentlemen, is not before us now. That is not the point that we are considering. It makes no difference to us whether erroneous evidence was admitted by the judge or not. The thing before us now is the misconduct of the judge in agreeing and conspiring with these agents to entrap and entice the very men who were brought before him, the judge knowing all of the time how these men happened to violate the law, knowing all of the time how their indictments were brought about, knowing all of the time that they would come before him for trial. That is the case here. The admissibility of the evidence is not before us.

Mr. BLANTON. Now will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. In a moment. I continue with the letter:

The decision of the circuit court of appeals in each of these cases is shown in Federal Reporter, volume 14 (2d), No. 5, under date of November 4, 1926. The case of Hartson et al. v. United States is shown on page 561. The case of La Fountin v. United States is shown on page 562. The case of Robert C. Hayes et al. v. United States is shown on page 563.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. No; not just yet. I helped the gentleman when he was in the same predicament that I am in now, not so very long ago. I helped him to overcome some points of order that were raised.

Mr. BLANTON. I would like the gentleman in fairness to yield to me.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Not just yet. I shall give the gentleman an opportunity in just a few moments. Now, get this picture, gentlemen of the House. A Federal judge, the only Federal judge in that part of the State, there being but one Federal judge in the northern district of New York, sends for a prohibition agent and says, "All we are getting are small violators of the law; I want big cases brought before me; I want to impose heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment. I can not get them in any other way. I can not punish them in any other way than under an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the law." And he then and there enters into an agreement, into a conspiracy, to create a conspiracy for which persons would be indicted and tried before him. Section 232 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which I quoted in my charges, was enacted purposely, and put into the laws of the United States to avoid just such a proposition, and that statute provides that whoever aids, abets, counsels, or advises in the commission of a crime, is a principal.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Not yet.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman is not afraid of his case, is he?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Not a bit.

Mr. BLANTON. Then why will he not yield to his friend, even though his friend is a prohibitionist?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Because I have no confidence in the gentleman's judgment in a matter of this kind.

Mr. BLANTON. May I ask the gentleman one question?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. No; not yet; but I am going to yield to the gentleman before I get through.

Mr. BLANTON. I thought the gentleman would be fair enough to do that.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I shall yield to the gentleman before I get through. The judge was *pari delicto* with the man before him on trial, because he had originated the very conspiracy for which these men were brought to trial. Get this picture. The judge tells the agent to go and buy liquor from A and then sell it to B in his district. Then, after the judge knows that the liquor has been purchased from his own agents and under his direction and with his knowledge and consent, he says to a commissioner, also under this jurisdiction, "Issue a search warrant." Then the agents go after this man and find the very liquor they themselves sold him, then present the matter to a grand jury under the jurisdiction of the same judge and

finally bring the man to trial before the same judge. I ask any Member of the House, Is that American justice?

Mr. BLANTON. Now, will he yield for me to answer the question?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. In just a moment.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes; for a question.

Mr. BLANTON. If I understand what this judge did—

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I said a question.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman if this judge did more than tell—

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order the gentleman from New York has refused to yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Oh, I yielded for a question. Did he do more than what?

Mr. BLANTON. Did the judge do more than to suggest to the prohibition commission that the higher ups should be brought to justice as well as the lower downs?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman this question: I notice that his speech is printed in galley proof. Is that for giving it out to the newspapers over the country?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, that is just about as fair, that is just about as sporty, as the gentleman from Texas can ever be. In other words, he judges others by himself. Why, Mr. Speaker, that is not my speech; that is a Senate document. That is not going into the RECORD. It is a public document. Now, who is talking for the newspapers, I or the gentleman from Texas? [Applause.] Has the gentleman any other questions that he wants to ask?

Mr. BLANTON. After the applause by his "wet" friends here, I would like to ask this question: Does the gentleman not approve of a judge who insists on enforcing the law against the higher ups as well as against the lower downs?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I do not approve of a judge who will enter into a conspiracy with agents of the Government to entice and entrap people to commit a crime, so that those people can be brought before him and he be able to send them to jail. No; I do not approve of that, and there is not an impartial man in the House who approves of it. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, you can sneer about some of these things, as some of you do. You do not like to hear about these things, and I will tell you why. You show me a judge, you show me a prohibition agent—

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty Members present, a quorum.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. GRIFFIN. In connection with the question of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], is not the conduct of Judge Cooper, whom the gentleman seeks to impeach, on a parity with a judge who would enter into a conspiracy to have young men engaged in a holdup?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Oh, you can go even further. Suppose a judge should call the Department of Justice secret-service men before him and say to these men, "I am tired of convicting persons brought before me for counterfeiting nickels. You fellows go out and establish an engraving plant, get some counterfeited \$20 bills. You make counterfeited \$20 notes and then go out and entice citizens to buy those \$20 notes. Then tell the commissioner and he will issue a search warrant, have them indicted and brought before me and I will send them to jail." Could anything be baser or more unjust than that?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I do not know when I will again irritate some great defender of the dry movement so as to make him make a point of no quorum or otherwise seek to get my mind off or distract me. I know the things I say are not pleasant to certain classes of people. They are not pleasant to bootleggers; they are not pleasant to professional dries; they are not pleasant to prejudiced people. As I was saying when the point of order of no quorum was made you show me a judge, you show me an official of the Government who will create a conspiracy to entrap people in order to indict and convict them and I will show you a judge and I will show you an official who does so in order to bring some people to justice because he has got something from real bootleggers who violated the law.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order the gentleman is not discussing the question.

Mr. STALKER and Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not discussing the question on which he has the privilege.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. The point of order has been made. The Chair thinks the gentleman from New York is going over the line of the argument and into the merits of the question instead of the merits of the motion to refer. The Chair in cases like this is always inclined to be in favor of a reasonable debate, but the Chair thinks that the line of argument which is being made now by the gentleman from New York goes more to the merits of the case than to the merits of the motion. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes; but before I yield I kind of find myself in the position of an entrapped defendant before Judge Cooper.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. To what extent, in the judgment of the gentleman from New York, has the State of New York by failure to extend cooperation to Federal officials in the enforcement of the law encouraged violations of law?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. To no extent.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the gentleman further answering that question, because I think it is causing him to go even farther afield. The gentleman realizes that he is making an ex parte statement here on this matter under his privilege; therefore I hope the gentleman will confine himself to the matter of reference. Let us get this matter finished and send it to the Judiciary Committee, where it belongs, instead of attempting to try it out on the floor of the House. [Applause.] I think the gentleman should within a reasonable time close his remarks.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. If my distinguished friend from Connecticut will use his good offices over certain Members of the House whom I can not control, I will finish shortly.

Mr. TILSON. I hope the gentleman will confine himself to the question of privilege and conclude as quickly as possible.

Mr. STALKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. STALKER. I am endeavoring to arrive at the gentleman's motive. Does the gentleman object to the fact that Judge Cooper imposes jail sentence upon practically every bootlegger brought before him?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Properly brought before him.

Mr. STALKER. Brought before him?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Properly brought before him.

Mr. STALKER. Does the gentleman realize that Judge Cooper is one of the most effective and efficient judges in the State of New York? [Applause.]

Mr. LA GUARDIA. That applause comes from the gentleman from Texas, who does not know a thing about the northern district of New York.

Mr. BLANTON. It is so seldom we have a New York judge who vigorously enforces the prohibition law I rather admire him, unless he really is culpable.

Mr. LINTHICUM. If the gentleman will yield, I thought the gentleman was reading his own speech; but the gentleman says he is not. Where does he get the evidence from which he is reading?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. In a report submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a Senate resolution.

Mr. LINTHICUM. That is what I wanted to know—just what it was.

Mr. SPEAKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. SPEAKS. In the administration of his office, did Judge Cooper personally, directly or indirectly, in any manner profit by his activities or violate his oath of office?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. It all depends on what the gentleman means by "profit."

Mr. SPEAKS. I mean was it to his personal advantage in any way to pursue the course you say he followed?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. SPEAKS. In what manner did he profit?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. He profited by being able to go before a lot of credulous people in this country and make believe that he sent people to jail properly, when, as a matter of fact, he only sent people to jail whom he himself had conspired to entrap.

Mr. SPEAKS. With all due respect to my colleague, that is just as near an answer to the question I propounded as we might expect to receive.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is not necessary for the judge to receive so much per case in order to gain a profit.

Mr. SPEAKS. Did he violate his oath of office or disregard any law?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is there any doubt in the gentleman's mind that he violated his oath of office?

Mr. SPEAKS. There is up to this time.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There is none in mine.

Mr. WEFALD. Were these the first offenses of the men and women who bought liquor from the Government agents and who were brought before this judge's court and convicted?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I do not know as to that.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Did the defense set up entrapment, about which entrapment the judge knew everything?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. From my information, the defendants knew nothing about it, and therefore could not avail themselves of a proper defense, which was a lawful defense, and which the judge knew and kept from the jury.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. Has the gentleman any knowledge as to whether this Judge Cooper received money from some prohibition organization as lecturer?

Mr. RANKIN. I will ask the gentleman from New York if there is any evidence or testimony to the effect that the judge got money out of these transactions?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I have no information on that. I think the judge's conduct is sufficiently unlawful without insinuating anything more. He has got now more than he can answer for.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Has there been any judicial review of his conduct in an appeal by one of the defendants in these cases?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It was not known.

Mr. HASTINGS. What was the date of this report from the Treasury Department that the gentleman is reading from?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. January 15, 1927.

Mr. BLACK of New York. These defendants never had a chance to move to disqualify this judge.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. No. He was clearly disqualified.

Now, gentlemen, the reason why it is absolutely necessary to take this matter very seriously is that it goes to the practice and policy that is growing, in order to make a showing of law enforcement. If you will read, gentlemen, the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, dated January 6, 1927, you will find that the Secretary defends the undercover system, glorifies it, and praises it. But when you come to read the report submitted to the Senate a different attitude is assumed; and when you take the statement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in last night's paper you will see that the whole system is repudiated. But he takes care to say that no one will be dismissed for practices which now he does not approve of.

These cases of Judge Cooper could not have taken place and could not have happened until, first, the enforcement officer initiated them and then officially reported it to his superiors, submitted a plan about it, received the money, and reported back to the judge and worked out the details and arrangements of the scheme or conspiracy—call it what you like—which put in operation and enticed these so-called offenders.

Now, gentlemen, the great misfortune is that in all these cases you look at them as dry or as wets. This is not a dry and wet question. This is a matter which goes to the very root of American justice. [Applause.] I wish that some dry had had the courage to bring in this impeachment instead of myself. I waited for several days to see if a dry would bring it in. I give you my word, gentlemen, that if the driest dry had brought in this impeachment I would have supported it. [Applause.] But if the drys are going to take the attitude of belittling such serious charges they will be compelled to assume the responsibility.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman should confine himself to the subject matter of this resolution. The House has been generous to him thus far. He should confine himself to the charges he is making, and the case should be tried by the Judiciary Committee. I am not defending the judge. He is the judge in my home county.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If I yield to the gentleman for the purpose of moving the previous question, will he do it?

Mr. SNELL. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield to the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. SNELL. I will do it. [Applause.] Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] moves the previous question. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] to refer the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the motion on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the gentleman's motion comes too late. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] moves that the charges be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

PENSIONS

Mr. ROESION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call up the bill H. R. 16389, and ask that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky calls up the bill H. R. 16389 and asks that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

[H. R. 16389, 69th Cong., 2d sess.]

A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, etc.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Francis M. Phares, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Elliott, widow of Henry A. Elliott, alias John Sullivan, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Jeffers, widow of Malcolm Jeffers, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William D. Wilson, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Hall, late of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Carl L. Setchell, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret McCauley, widow of Michael M. McCauley, late second lieutenant of the San Joaquin City Mounted Rifles, California Militia, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Kate Gurnett, widow of William Gurnett, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary R. Philbrick, dependent mother of John Philbrick, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Philippine insurrection, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Hiram Colwell, late of Company M, Twelfth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Rathff, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Michael J. Haggerty, late of the United States Navy, United States Ship *Bennington*, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert F. Davis, late of Battery C, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph C. Petres, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Emma R. Payne, widow of Robert N. Payne, late of Troop G, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Morgan, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward B. Snow, late of Troop K, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Philippine insurrection, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward H. Packer, late of Battery H, First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. McCready, widow of Alexander McCready, alias McCready, late of Troop B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eliza Blake, widow of Louis H. Blake, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Stephenson, widow of William N. Stephenson, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frank T. Radliff, late of Company C, First Regiment Field Artillery, New York National Guard, border defense, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Lula Knotts, widow of Mike K. Knotts, late of Company C, Second Regiment South Carolina Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William E. Clark, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie E. Kennedy, widow of Alexander Kennedy, late of Troop F, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mont Graham, late of Sixty-first Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Gentry, late of Troop I, Thirteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Claude Austin, late of the Ambulance Corps, No. 4, Medical Department, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Albert Boardman, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary A. Kinsella, widow of Patrick Kinsella, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Harry A. Caskey, late of Company L and band, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Philippine insurrection, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William Thadem, late of Troop G, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Dooley, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emilie J. McNery, widow of Timothy Joseph McNery, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with \$2 per month additional for each child of the marine under 16 years of age, and in the event of the death or remarriage of the widow the pension shall continue to the minor children until they are 16 years of age.

The name of James M. Smith, late of Companies B, E, and H, Signal Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Jennie I. Aldrich, dependent mother of Louis S. Aldrich, late of Battery A, Fourth Regiment United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva A. Smith, widow of Franklin H. Smith, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta J. Hyney, widow of Le Roy Hyney, late of Troops H and K, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with \$2 per month additional on account of the soldier's child under 16 years of age.

The name of Francois Menetrey, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Isabelle Grunwald, widow of Adolf J. Grunwald, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, with \$6 per month additional for soldier's minor child under 16 years of age.

The name of John L. Smith, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Fitzgerald, late of Troop B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Korhummel, late of Company H, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Searcy, widow of George W. Searcy, late of Troop K, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan E. Hodges, widow of Marcus A. Hodges, late of Captain Henry's company, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Hougham, widow of Ira Hougham, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John N. McCreary, dependent father of Hampton McCreary, late of Twenty-first Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William S. Newman, dependent father of William A. Newman, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie Felzen, widow of John Felzen, late of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harley Hesler, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Yeates, dependent mother of Grover C. Yeates, late of Troop M, Thirteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Augusta Peters, widow of William Peters, late of Troop E, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frank E. Bihl, late of Company V, Medina County, Texas, Minute Men, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Spooner, late of Company F, First Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah Davis, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Hamill, widow of Robert Hamill, late drummer, United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Jane Redman, widow of William L. Redman, late of Company D, Third Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George E. West, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Martin, late of Medical Department, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Anna M. Carroll, widow of Daniel P. Carroll, late of Company K, Third Regiment Nebraska Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and \$6 per month additional for each child of the soldier under sixteen years of age in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Shapiro, dependent mother of Louis Shapiro, late of Headquarters Company, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Oliver H. P. Beagle, late of Company A, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nannie McC. Chase, widow of George F. Chase, late major Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and brigadier general United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Shaw, late of Battery G, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and landsman, United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Goodthunder, late Indian scout, United States Army, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sylvester L. Blauvelt, jr., late of Company C, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis H. Wallace, late of Troop C, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Green W. Blakely, dependent father of John W. Blakely, late of the Eighty-first Company, United States Coast Artillery, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ellen Cannon, widow of Dennis F. Cannon, alias Dennis Canning, late of Troop K, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James J. Kaden, late of the United States Navy, United States ship Badger, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William H. Leroux, late of Troop H, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thelma R. Smith, widow of Augustus A. Smith, late of the United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month with \$2 per month additional for the minor child of the sailor under 16 years of age in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Willie H. Meek, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Emeline S. Bryan, widow of Edward Bryan, late of Company I, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida Anz, widow of Albert Anz, late of Troop G, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Clyde V. Markle, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frank Woods, late of Company B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harry W. Feldman, late of the United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip Elchhorn, late of United States Marine Corps, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mathew Peterschell, late of Battery L, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Vonny A. McClaren, late of Battery C, Ninth Regiment United States Field Artillery, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary E. Kendall, widow of George E. Kendall, late of Troop M, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Gallion, dependent father of George C. Gallion, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Philippine insurrection, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie Heaton, widow of Robert Heaton, late of Troop A, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances M. Funk, helpless and dependent daughter of Jeremiah R. Funk, late of Company C, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to her duly appointed guardian.

The name of Eliza A. Willison, widow of Thomas H. Willison, late of Troop K, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Smith, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Addie May Jones, widow of Franklin Pierce James, late chief motor machinists' mate (S-51), United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the sailor until he reaches the age of 16 years, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laria Strawther, widow of Rosco Strawther, late of the Fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, with

\$2 per month additional for each of the soldier's children under 16 years of age, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Paulinus G. Huhn, late of Company M, Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rollin P. Ham, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas A. Goodman, late of Battery B, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Hess, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary J. Darling, widow of Traverse R. Darling, late of Company I, First Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, the pension to cease and determine in the event it should at any time be found that the soldier is living.

The name of John Baker, late of Troop M, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Smith, alias Martin L. Fessler, late of Troop M, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Luella M. Myers, dependent mother of Ray H. Myers, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Kansas Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lloyd T. Stephenson, late of Company C, First Regiment Nevada Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of compensation.

The name of Jane Stewart, widow of John Stewart, late of Captain Baker's company, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marshall E. Hord, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Octavia Lefavre, widow of Henry Lefavre, late of Company B, Powell's battalion, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie B. Ross, widow of Edward C. Ross, late of Company D, First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Knight, widow of Isaac N. Knight, late of Captains Fowler's and Root's companies, Oregon Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Richard B. Reese, late of First Battery, United States Field Artillery, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ida C. Bousman, widow of Samuel A. Bousman, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Owen Bowens, late of the United States Navy, U. S. S. Yale, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frederick C. Gleisle, late of Troop B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lettie E. Townsend, widow of John W. Townsend, late of Captain Hayden's Company G, First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Van Arburg, widow of Lorenzo Van Arburg, late of Captain Noland's Company B, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Allison D. McKinney, late of Companies K and M, Second Regiment Alabama Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Buck Roberts, late of Capt. Alexander (Buck) Roberts's company, Texas Minute Men, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Katherine Wilson, dependent mother of Joseph Ketterer, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Green, late of Troop F, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carrie G. Koelln, widow of William Koelln, late of the United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and \$6 per month additional for the minor child of the sailor under 16 years of age.

The name of Frank Scott, late of Troop K, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Everhard, widow of Theodore G. Everhard, alias Benjamin F. Adams, late of Troop A, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mabel C. B. Frazier, widow of Joseph Frazier, late captain Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carl B. Dockery, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Bromm, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Melvina A. Boyce, widow of Myron P. Boyce, late of Troop M, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jesse V. Dungan, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Kate Painter, widow of John G. Painter, late captain Company M, First Regiment Nebraska Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Clayton O. Hammond, late of Troop E, Seventh United States Cavalry; Troop K, Second United States Cavalry; Troop G, Fourth United States Cavalry; and Troop E, Third United States Cavalry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Catherine M. Paull, widow of Edward S. Paull, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of James O. Mousseau, Indian scout, United States Army, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Will B. Baccus, late of Battery F, Fifteenth Regiment United States Field Artillery, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph F. Short, late of Battery B, Third Regiment United States Field Artillery, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Dederick Frederick Coldeveih, alias Frederick Coldeveih, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment California Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Fred J. Driftmeyer, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Shrope, late of Companies B and E, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Barr, dependent mother of William Barr, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Gibbins, widow of William A. Gibbins, late of Capt. John H. Settle's Company D, First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Walter L. Ross, late of One hundred and sixteenth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William E. Quinn, late of the United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles C. Thornburg, late of Troop B, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Rufus M. Barnes, late of Second Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Miguel Archuleta, late of Company F, First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Lindsay, late of Troop D, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus M. Flick, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Marshall A. Huffman, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Avis F. Norton, widow of Harmon John Norton, late first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month, with \$4 per month additional on account of the minor child of the marine under 16 years of age, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William H. Blake, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Margaret Surratt, widow of Lawrence Surratt, late of Troop C, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martin A. Hellwig, late quartermaster sergeant, Sixth Battery, Iowa Light Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James P. Stucker, late of Sixth Battery, Iowa Light Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of George I. Luce, late of the United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edward D. Warner, hospital apprentice, first class, United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Fenske, late nurse, Minnesota Indian wars of 1862, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lillie Flaherty, widow of William Flaherty, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Hogg, dependent mother of John A. Caldwell, late of the Tenth Company, United States Coast Artillery, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melville M. Gordon, late of Company H, Third Regiment Nebraska Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. Peel, late of Capt. A. H. Cox's Company B, Texas Frontier Forces, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leo Pope Ott, late of the United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Lawrence, widow of James Lawrence, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eva F. Pinkney, widow of James Pinkney, late of the U. S. S. *Maine*, United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Augustus Saint Valentine Patten, helpless and dependent child of William F. Patten, late of Company F, Forty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, separate and apart from the pension paid to the minor children now on the pension roll, pension to be paid to a legally appointed guardian if desired by the Commissioner of Pensions.

The name of Willie Brown, late of Company B, instruction general service recruits, United States Army, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah F. Dilden, widow of Charles Dilden, alias James Carman, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malissa McNulty, widow of James E. P. McNulty, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Boland, late hospital steward, United States Army, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie P. Boyles, widow of John E. Boyles, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George Sokoloff, late of the United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse P. Gaither, late of the United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of William E. Norton, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nellie M. Wheeler, widow of Curtis R. Wheeler, late of One hundred and sixty-third Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with \$2 per month additional on account of the soldier's child under 16 years of age.

The name of Jacob Lemuel Hartsfield, late seaman and chief quartermaster, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William M. Bainbridge, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha Farley, widow of Benjamin Farley, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances C. Miles, widow of John W. Miles, late of B Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie C. Manson, dependent mother of Thomas H. Manson, late of the Sixty-first Company, United States Coast Artillery, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clarence Griffith, late of Sixth Battery, Iowa Light Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Daniel W. Peters, late of the Fortieth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$6 per month.

The name of George Hutson, late of Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Mead, late of Company A, First Regiment Vermont Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, the pension to cease and determine if at any time the soldier's name should be placed upon the Federal employees' retirement roll.

The name of Francis Tole, late of Troop D, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Bianca Hill, widow of William G. Hill, late of Capt. Jesse Walker's Company A, Ninth Regiment Oregon Volunteer Militia, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie L. Brown, widow of Henry Brown, late of Capt. C. F. Buck's company, Winona Rangers, Minnesota State Militia, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther Meece, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Rosa Green, dependent mother of Harrison Green, late unassigned recruit, United States Coast Artillery Corps, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Taylor G. Gambrel, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frank Hornsby, late of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert H. Jones, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alice A. Whitten, dependent mother of Charles Dunbar Whitten, late of the United States Navy, regular establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Chester R. Freeman, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rupert O. Smith, late of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, United States Infantry, regular establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John C. Brennessholtz, late of Capt. Freeman Talbot's company, Minnesota Volunteers, and Captain Broach's Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Sturgis, widow of Jacob Sturgis, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jacob K. Goldsmith, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Marvin, dependent mother of Ross Marvin, late of Commander Perry's polar expedition, of years 1908 and 1909, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Ida Ebner, widow of David Ebner, late of Battery H, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following bills referred to the Committee on Pensions:

H. R. 781. Francis M. Phares.	H. R. 13425. John M. Hess.
H. R. 959. Mary F. Elliott.	H. R. 13510. Mary J. Darling.
H. R. 1527. Minnie Jeffers.	H. R. 13513. John Baker.
H. R. 1883. William D. Wilson.	H. R. 13524. Charles A. Smith.
H. R. 2066. Edward Hall.	H. R. 13531. Luella M. Myers.
H. R. 2252. Carl L. Setchell.	H. R. 13563. Lloyd T. Stephenson.
H. R. 2256. Margaret McCauley.	H. R. 13588. Jane Stewart.
H. R. 2695. Kate Gurnett.	H. R. 13600. Marshall E. Hord.
H. R. 2803. Mary R. Philbrick.	H. R. 13604. Octavia Lefavre.
H. R. 2841. Hyram Colwell.	H. R. 13616. Mattie B. Ross.
H. R. 2977. Benjamin Ratliff.	H. R. 13617. Mary E. Knight.
H. R. 3021. Michael J. Haggerty.	H. R. 13670. Richard B. Reese.
H. R. 3331. Robert F. Davis.	H. R. 13750. Ida C. Bousman.
H. R. 6176. Joseph C. Petres.	H. R. 13751. Owen Bowers.
H. R. 6433. Emma R. Payne.	H. R. 13761. Frederick C. Gleisle.
H. R. 6613. Charles W. Morgan.	H. R. 13840. Lettie E. Townsend.
H. R. 6641. Edward B. Snow.	H. R. 13842. Jane Van Arburg.
H. R. 7169. Edward H. Packer.	H. R. 13861. Allison D. McKinney.
H. R. 7637. Mary E. McCready.	H. R. 13867. Buck Roberts.
H. R. 8024. Eliza Blake.	H. R. 13895. Katherine Wilson.
H. R. 8294. Sarah E. Stephenson.	H. R. 13896. William Green.
H. R. 10118. Frank T. Radliff.	H. R. 13913. Carrie G. Koelln.
H. R. 10328. Lula Knotts.	H. R. 13920. Frank Scott.
H. R. 10349. William E. Clark.	H. R. 13980. Louisa Everhard.
H. R. 10419. Jennie E. Kennedy.	H. R. 13993. Mabel C. B. Frazier.
H. R. 10719. Mont Graham.	H. R. 14037. Carle B. Dockery.
H. R. 11037. William J. Gentry.	H. R. 14052. John H. Bromm.
H. R. 11126. Claude Austin.	H. R. 14062. Melvina A. Boyce.
H. R. 11146. Albert Boardman.	H. R. 14092. Jesse V. Dungan.
H. R. 11216. Mary A. Kinsella.	H. R. 14145. Kate Painter.
H. R. 11247. Harry A. Caskey.	H. R. 14159. Clayton O. Hammond.
H. R. 11315. William Thaden.	H. R. 14163. Catherine M. Paull.
H. R. 11393. William Dooley.	H. R. 14214. James O. Mousseau.
H. R. 11427. Emille J. McEnery.	H. R. 14226. Will B. Bacaus.
H. R. 11442. James M. Smith.	H. R. 14276. Joseph F. Short.
H. R. 11444. Jennie I. Aldrich.	H. R. 14280. Dederick Frederick Coldevelh.
H. R. 11472. Eva A. Smith.	H. R. 14319. Fred J. Driftmeyer.
H. R. 11476. Etta J. Hyney.	H. R. 14347. Charles W. Shrope.
H. R. 11498. Francois Menetrey.	H. R. 14356. Sarah Barr.
H. R. 11504. Nancy Isabelle Grunwald.	H. R. 14449. Sarah M. Gibbs.
H. R. 11528. John L. Smith.	H. R. 14712. Walter L. Ross.
H. R. 11553. William R. Fitzgerald.	H. R. 14715. William E. Quinn.
H. R. 11589. Joseph Korhummel.	H. R. 14728. Charles C. Thornburg.
H. R. 11596. Margaret E. Searcy.	H. R. 14757. Rufus M. Barnes.
H. R. 11706. Susan E. Hodges.	H. R. 14785. Miguel Archuleta.
H. R. 11735. Susan Hougham.	H. R. 14786. John D. Lindsay.
H. R. 11756. John N. McCreary.	H. R. 14857. Cyrus M. Flick.
H. R. 11806. William S. Newman.	H. R. 14864. Marshall A. Huffman.
H. R. 11830. Annie Felzen.	H. R. 14909. Avis F. Norton.
H. R. 11875. Harley Hesler.	H. R. 14936. William H. Blake.
H. R. 11916. Mary A. Yeates.	H. R. 14944. Margaret Surratt.
H. R. 11930. Augusta Peters.	H. R. 14975. Martin A. Hellwig.
H. R. 11962. Frank E. Bihl.	H. R. 14976. James P. Stucker.
H. R. 11970. William R. Spooner.	H. R. 15054. George I. Luce.
H. R. 12033. Josiah Davis.	H. R. 15065. Edward D. Warner.
H. R. 12057. Ida M. Hamill.	H. R. 15074. Mary Fenske.
H. R. 12072. Mary Jane Redman.	H. R. 15134. Lillie Flaherty.
H. R. 12074. George E. West.	H. R. 15162. Sarah C. Hogg.
H. R. 12095. John F. Martin.	H. R. 15166. Melville M. Gordon.
H. R. 12102. Anna M. Carroll.	H. R. 15188. William H. H. Peel.
H. R. 12231. Mary Shapiro.	H. R. 15191. Leo Pope Ott.
H. R. 12236. Oliver H. P. Beagle.	H. R. 15201. Amanda Lawrence.
H. R. 12247. Nannie McC. Chase.	H. R. 15218. Eva F. Pinkney.
H. R. 12260. James Shaw.	H. R. 15238. Augustus St. Valentine Patten.
H. R. 12339. Alfred Goodthunder.	H. R. 15244. Willie Brown.
H. R. 12355. Sylvester L. Blauvelt.	H. R. 15273. Sarah F. Dilden.
H. R. 12382. Lewis H. Wallace.	H. R. 15293. Malissa McNulty.
H. R. 12385. Green W. Blakely.	H. R. 15294. Patrick Boland.
H. R. 12431. Ellen Cannon.	H. R. 15309. Annie P. Boyles.
H. R. 12474. James J. Kadien.	H. R. 15311. George Sokoloff.
H. R. 12478. William H. Leroux.	H. R. 15334. Jesse P. Gauthier.
H. R. 12545. Thelma Rose Smith.	H. R. 15351. William E. Norton.
H. R. 12553. Willie Herschell Meek.	H. R. 15353. Nellie M. Wheeler.
H. R. 12726. Emeline S. Bryan.	H. R. 15428. Jacob Lemuel Hartsfield.
H. R. 12728. Ida Anz.	H. R. 15434. William M. Bainbridge.
H. R. 12748. Clyde V. Markle.	H. R. 15435. Martha Farley.
H. R. 12762. Frank Woods.	H. R. 15448. Frances C. Miles.
H. R. 12823. Harry W. Feldman.	H. R. 15511. Katie C. Manson.
H. R. 12840. Philip Elchhorn.	H. R. 15574. Clarence Griffith.
H. R. 12938. Mathew Peterschell.	H. R. 15586. Daniel W. Peters.
H. R. 13005. Vonnay A. McClaren.	H. R. 15592. George Hutson.
H. R. 13007. Mary E. Kendall.	H. R. 15681. George W. Mead.
H. R. 13023. Andrew J. Gallion.	H. R. 15688. Francis Tole.
H. R. 13047. Annie Heaton.	H. R. 15701. Bianca Hill.
H. R. 13072. Frances M. Funk.	H. R. 15747. Lizzie L. Brown.
H. R. 13182. Eliza A. Willison.	H. R. 15762. Esther Meece.
H. R. 13237. George W. Smith.	H. R. 15764. Rosa Green.
H. R. 13280. Addie May James.	H. R. 15770. Taylor G. Gambrel.
H. R. 13292. Laria Strawther.	H. R. 15775. Frank Hornsby.
H. R. 13335. Paulinus G. Huhn.	H. R. 15777. Robert H. Jones.
H. R. 13339. Rollin P. Ham.	
H. R. 13401. Thomas A. Goodman.	

H. R. 15787. Alice A. Whitten. H. R. 16045. Sarah E. Sturgis.
H. R. 15805. Chester R. Freeman. H. R. 16048. Jacob K. Goldsmith.
H. R. 15935. Rupert O. Smith. H. R. 16200. Mary J. Marvin.
H. R. 15998. John C. Brennesholtz. H. R. 16314. Ida Ebner.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion by Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 16576) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. LEHLBACH in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 16576, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill, and read as follows:

Field expenses, Atlantic coast: For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including the coasts of outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States, \$122,420: *Provided*, That not more than \$45,000 of this amount shall be expended on the coasts of said outlying islands and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to proceed out of order for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I shall not object to this request. However, we must finish this bill to-day. We have been very liberal in general debate and under the five-minute rule. We have talked about many things that were not pertinent to the bill, and therefore, from now on, it will be necessary for me to object if gentlemen ask to speak out of order.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I hope it will not become necessary to make that objection. I join with the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his desire to finish this bill to-day, but I do not feel that we should object to this request.

Mr. LARSEN. I will say that I may have to ask for two or three minutes additional time, but, as far as I am concerned, I will try to help the committee finish the bill to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, it is at least known to some of you that I was rather active in the prosecution of the frauds in the Veterans' Bureau some years ago. I did all I could, with my limited capacity, to bring about an investigation of the bureau, and I am sure I was responsible for the investigation which was instituted.

I notice in the press of to-day that Mr. Charles R. Forbes, who was at the head of the bureau at that time, was refused a parole from the Leavenworth Penitentiary. I, therefore, take advantage of this opportunity to extend to those officials in the Department of Justice who passed upon the application for parole my hearty congratulations. A few weeks ago I had notice that an effort was being made to parole Mr. Forbes. I received letters from my own State of Georgia, some of them from close friends, asking that I indorse his parole. At that time I refused to do so. I refused upon the ground that Forbes, occupying a high position in the official affairs of the Government, had used it not only to defraud the Government but had, in committing the frauds, shamefully imposed upon crippled and disabled veterans of the World War. I believe that any man in high position who so misuses his trust as to defraud the Government and impose upon or neglect rendering relief to those who in the trying hours of the Government had defended it should receive the heaviest penalty that may be imposed by law and the everlasting condemnation of all good American citizens. [Applause.]

Forbes and his friends have been trying to obtain his parole on the ground that his mother was old and feeble and that she is of fine character. I have every sympathy in the world for that aged and, perhaps, afflicted mother; but if we are going to pardon all the bad sons of good mothers on the ground that the

mothers deserve sympathy, it will result in releasing many criminals who should remain in the penitentiaries.

Mr. Forbes got only two years; yet he was indicted, if I remember correctly, in seven different cases and in the aggregate was either directly a party to or instrumental in defrauding the Government of several million dollars. If he had been tried in all seven cases, he would probably have been given 14 years, which he justly deserved, instead of the 2-year term. I think he has brought more disgrace upon our Government and brought its high offices into greater disrepute than almost any other man who has been connected with public affairs in recent years.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARSEN. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I commend my friend from Georgia for his efforts in helping to bring to light the unlawful acts of Charles R. Forbes. I am proud of the fact that I, too, helped to make his actions known. I filed one of the first reports against him.

If the gentleman will look at the last issue of the newspaper that is published in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., he will see that Dr. Frederick A. Cook is the editor in chief of it and that this former Veterans' Bureau Director, Charles R. Forbes, is the assistant editor. These prominent Federal convicts have extensive articles in that magazine, which is broadcast throughout the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARSEN. I have not seen the publication to which my friend refers but I am glad he has injected those remarks into the Record at this time.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman has probably put it in his waste basket without noticing what it was, because it comes here regularly.

Mr. LARSEN. I know the publication, but what I meant to say was that I had not seen the particular articles to which the gentleman refers. I am calling attention to this matter at this time because I believe it is the duty of Members of Congress when they have official information or know that these big thieves who have been put in the penitentiary are trying to get out by parole, or pardon, to go on record as opposing all forms of clemency. At the time I received letters asking that I indorse Forbes's application for parole, I wrote my friends and stated what my position would be; I also advised the Department of Justice as to my attitude.

I hope that every one in this House who is in favor of clean government, who favors a fair and square deal to our ex-service men and the taxpayers of this country, will take the time to drop a few lines of congratulation to these Department of Justice officials who are endeavoring to see that Forbes gets what is due him.

Mr. BLANTON. Will my colleague yield further?

Mr. LARSEN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. We get from the press reports that the only reason a parole has not been granted is because Charles R. Forbes has not paid the \$10,000 fine assessed against him. Now, how easy it would be for a man of that character, out of the huge sums he filched out of the Veterans' Bureau, to pay a little measly \$10,000 fine. What does the gentleman say about these press reports?

Mr. LARSEN. That is the trend of the press reports, but I have reason to believe that this is not the reason Forbes was refused parole; but, whether it was or not, as I was about to say when interrupted, I think it is the duty of the Members of this House who know that we have public officials trying to do their duty, to encourage them along these lines, especially when such big and politically prominent thieves are trying to gain release from the penitentiary in order that they may again loot public or private fortunes. [Applause.]

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Federal, boundary, and State surveys: For continuing the lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatory at Ukiah, Calif., not exceeding \$2,500; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic obser-

ventions in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, \$88,735, of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I desire to call attention to an item on page 79. It is an item for investigations into the utilization of waste products from the land in cooperation with colleges and other institutions and in cooperation with manufacturers.

Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the appropriation, but this is a matter that comes appropriately under the work of the Department of Agriculture, and that department for many years has been doing similar work in the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and somewhat in the Division of Forestry. They have their chemical laboratories and their organized force, and some of this work has been going on for many years. As a result of this work a number of bulletins have been issued—some 15 or 20 on various subjects covered identically by this provision—and it makes an utter duplication of work, a duplication of organization, a duplication of investigation, and a duplication of employment. I do not see why such an appropriation as may be found necessary by those who desire that this kind of work be done should not be provided for under the Department of Agriculture.

I have before me a list of bulletins that have been issued by the Department of Agriculture covering work along the same lines as here proposed. Why should the expense be gone to of securing additional organization or additional bureaus or additional work? Why not have this fund—if such a fund is necessary for the further extension of the work—carried in the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture?

I do not know whether it is proper to offer an amendment for that purpose, but I am going to ask unanimous consent to return to page 79 for the purpose of putting a proviso in this paragraph to this effect: "Which fund shall be handled and the work done by the appropriate division or divisions of the Department of Agriculture."

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I must object.

Mr. JONES. I wish the gentleman would not object, because this is a matter that clearly was subject to a point of order if one had been made at the time.

Mr. SHREVE. I want to say to the gentleman that the subcommittee went into this matter very thoroughly. It is purely a matter of scientific research and one that belongs in the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. JONES. Oh, no; I have the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture here and in three different divisions this kind of work is provided for and is now being done by that department.

Mr. SHREVE. If the Department of Agriculture were conducting any part of this work, why did the most distinguished men representing the Middle West that we have in the House come before us? Why did the college professors and the deans of the universities of the Middle West come before us, if this work was already being done by the Department of Agriculture? I must object to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JONES. I do not know why they came before this particular subcommittee. They may not have known where the work belonged. I want to say to the gentleman that the primary work of the Department of Commerce is in the interest of business; naturally so and properly so. In this they have done some magnificent work. I wish to commend them for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more. This is an important matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. The primary work of the Department of Agriculture is in the interest of the agricultural sections of this country, and properly so. Therefore, all work which has for its purpose the furthering of the interests of those engaged in agriculture should be handled by that department.

Under the heading of the Bureau of Plant Industry you will find a number of different provisions which touch on this very proposition as outlined in the appropriation bill recently passed by the House. I will not take the time to go into a reading of the different scientific features of this division of the Department of Agriculture; but turning again to the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, as provided for in the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, there is a provision "for investigation and experiment into the utilization for coloring,

medicinal, and technical purposes of raw materials grown or produced in the United States, in cooperation with persons, associations, or corporations, as may be found necessary, including alterations, improvements, additions," and so forth.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there is a chemical laboratory being maintained at Madison, Wis., that is to-day fully equipped to do this work, especially in reference to corn; and I understand the main object of having this additional appropriation is for the purpose of investigating additional uses for the wastage in corn.

I have before me a list of some of the bulletins that have been issued by the Department of Agriculture on that subject, and you will find four or five of them, two of which are on the proposition of utilizing other parts of the corn than the grain. That kind of work is being done by the Department of Agriculture. I think the Department of Commerce has sufficient work in its own behalf without endeavoring to invade the work of any other department. Of course, the people who came here to claim it were trying to get it anywhere they could, but the committee who has these matters in charge should have placed it in the proper division of the proper department, and that is one of the functions of this Committee on Appropriations.

I am not raising any question as to the merits of the appropriation; but it should be handled by the Department of Agriculture, and this committee should be interested in economy, for they are continually preaching on that subject. Of course, it would be more economical to utilize the facilities and the force that is already being used and the machinery that is already set up. It could be better handled that way and would be more properly handled.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I will.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I am interested in the discussion of the gentleman. It may be that it could be properly handled by the Department of Agriculture; but does the gentleman distinguish between investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and those by the Bureau of Standards? Studies conducted by the Bureau of Standards relate to industrial or manufacturing uses. And is the gentleman aware that at the University of Iowa they refused to turn over this particular study to their department of agriculture, but actually turned it over to the engineering department?

Mr. JONES. I do not know as to all that. But just because one State does not know where a certain activity belongs is no reason for us to commit the same error.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I refer to it as indicating that to be the thought of scientific men on the subject.

Mr. JONES. I am so certain of the correctness of my position that when the time comes I shall offer a motion to recommit.

Mr. SHREVE. I wish to assure the gentleman that there will be no duplication. If we find that things are being duplicated, that other departments are doing the same kind of work, we will endeavor to have it arranged so there will be no duplication.

Mr. JONES. Is not the gentleman satisfied that—

Mr. SHREVE. I am not satisfied; the presentation made before our committee was so able I have no reason to believe anything else but that they were correct in their statement.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, general propagation of food fishes, and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment (including rubber boots and oilskins) and apparatus, contingent expenses, temporary labor, and not to exceed \$10,000 for propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels and the necessary expenses connected therewith, \$427,000.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 92, line 6, strike out the figures \$427,000 and insert \$457,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to express my appreciation for the action of the subcommittee in increasing this item.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Oklahoma at a point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce for the propagation of food fishes indigenous to that region as a necessary auxiliary to the fish-cultural station at Neosho, Mo., including the acquisition of land by gift and/or purchase, construction of buildings and ponds, water supply, improvements to grounds, and the purchase of

equipment, \$35,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$5,000 shall be expended for the purchase of land.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I want, on behalf of myself and the entire delegation, to express my appreciation for the establishment of a fish cultural station in Oklahoma. The Ozarks extend over into eastern Oklahoma. We have many streams filled with fish. We want to cooperate in every way in the encouragement of fish culture. My district would want me to acknowledge our indebtedness to my colleague Congressman McKEOWN for his interest in this item, and we extend him an invitation to come and fish with us at his convenience. While I am extending this invitation let me enlarge it so as to include all Members of this House who enjoy fishing and the great outdoors.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, there were several of these items considered by the committee, all of very great importance, and I have a letter here from the commissioner, which I will send to the desk and have read.

The Clerk read the letter, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF FISHERIES,
Washington, January 24, 1927.

Subject: Cooperative fish-cultural work.

Memorandum for Mr. Malone:

Referring to our telephone conversation regarding the \$60,000 supplemental item for the propagation of food and game fishes: Since the original estimates for the bureau were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, more than 22 applications for cooperative fish-cultural work have been received from fish and game organizations located in the following States: Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Vermont, Montana, Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Florida, Maine, and Long Island. This cooperative work means that the organizations have land already under their control which can be used for this purpose. The State of New York contemplates leasing a formerly successful hatchery near Utica, and the State of Montana is expending \$10,000 for the purchase of land for this purpose, while Arkansas has indicated the selection of an extensive area for these operations. The expense to the bureau will average from \$1,800 to \$3,000 at the various points, depending on the size of the project. This will include the distribution of the fish after they have been raised to the fingerling size.

In all of these plans the bureau takes 50 per cent or more of the fish to fill the bureau's applications and the club uses their portion for distribution in public streams in the vicinity of the club. The bureau generally supervises the entire distribution work, as it has trained men for the purpose.

We have a number of these projects already in operation, and in the past year supplemented the bureau's distributions by nearly four and one-half millions of fingerling fish to the public waters of the United States.

HENRY O'MALLEY,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Do I understand the gentleman to say that this \$60,000 is for the purpose of propagation?

Mr. SHREVE. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. What does that make the total amount under the bill?

Mr. SHREVE. Four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

Mr. ABERNETHY. In the gentleman's opinion, will that take care of the needs for the coming season?

Mr. SHREVE. The commissioner assured us that the supplementary estimate on these various matters that we have been discussing would all be taken care of.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I want to say that I thank the committee very much for the work they are doing, for I regard it as a very important matter.

Mr. HUDSON. I want to support the gentleman's statement as to the fish culture. I am very glad to see this supplemental estimate brought in, and I want to express my appreciation of the committee's accepting it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. May I say this, for the benefit of the subcommittee and of the House: I received a letter this morning from the chairman of the fisheries commission of the State of North Carolina, Hon. J. K. Dixon. He has recently been before the Legislature of North Carolina asking for an increased appropriation. He is very much delighted with the action of Congress and commends the Congress for this cooperative work that is going on.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The committee, of course, appreciates the kindly reference to its thoughtfulness. An amendment was adopted a few minutes ago, however, to the credit for which the committee is not entitled. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries brought that matter first to the attention of the Budget Bureau and the \$60,000 appropriation was suggested primarily by this important committee. After the matter was laid before us we gave it full approval.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And the Budget approved this?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. So everyone is satisfied.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and call to the attention of the chairman of the committee the subject of the future of the development of fisheries and the industry generally. Is there any thought in the minds of the members of the committee who handle this most important matter of appropriations, as to a future expansion and a study of the entire fishing industry of this Nation?

Mr. FREE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania permit me to answer that?

Mr. SHREVE. Certainly.

Mr. FREE. Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. That committee has had this matter up and intends to take up a general survey of the whole United States and to lay out a comprehensive plan. We discussed it with the Director of the Budget the other day when the \$60,000 was agreed to, and he has agreed to go along on a general comprehensive plan of this kind for the whole United States.

Mr. HUDSON. The gentleman comprehends the need of fairly quick action on that matter?

Mr. FREE. Yes.

Mr. HUDSON. It seems now as though the entire fishing industry of the country is going to be blotted out unless something is done.

Mr. FREE. Yes. Our committee and the Budget director have already agreed to go ahead with such a conference.

Mr. HUDSON. And the gentleman's committee will probably bring in legislation at the next session looking to that end?

Mr. FREE. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that is the sentiment of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, expressed at a meeting recently held. We are to bring in comprehensive legislation dealing with the whole question.

Mr. HUDSON. Does that also contemplate joint action with the Canadian authorities in reference to the fisheries of the Great Lakes?

Mr. BRIGGS. I was just talking about the subject of fish hatcheries throughout the United States.

Mr. HUDSON. Does not the gentleman from Texas or the gentleman from California think that some legislation ought to be set in motion which would bring about a joint action with the Canadian Government and our Government with reference to the fisheries of the Great Lakes?

Mr. BRIGGS. That is, the regulation of the fisheries in the Great Lakes?

Mr. HUDSON. Some treaties of some kind.

Mr. BRIGGS. Our committee has not dealt with questions of treaties at all.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can throw some light on the situation. We are carrying in this bill at this time an item for the purpose of making a survey of the Great Lakes to determine the cause of the great depletion. After that survey is made then we will know how to intelligently approach our neighbors across the boundary, and that will ultimately lead to some international agreement between the two great nations.

Mr. HUDSON. I thank the chairman for that information. The matter will need the joint action of the two governments.

Mr. SHREVE. This committee is in hearty accord with the work being done by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Bureau of the Budget. We are all working together and hope some system can be worked out that will take care of the demands of the American people.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, at the last session of Congress or the previous Congress the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Congress dealt with the halibut fisheries question on the Pacific coast, which required an international arrangement or treaty, and we subsequently passed legislation in accord with the treaty arrangements for the conservation of those fish.

Mr. HUDSON. I hope that course may be followed on the Great Lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Inquiry respecting food fishes: For inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to the aquatic animals, plants, and waters, in the interests of fish culture and the fishery industries, including maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operations of biological stations, expenses of travel and preparation of reports, \$77,000.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my gratification over the fact that the committee has increased the appropriation for the purpose of investigating as to the cause of the great decrease in the supply of fish in the Great Lakes. The whitefish and the sturgeon and the other fish which used to populate the Great Lakes are disappearing very rapidly. It is only a matter of time when there will be practically no fish in the Great Lakes, unless something is done. I think myself that they will find that the trouble is not only excessive netting but also the pollution of the water. Mr. Radcliffe, of the Fisheries Commission, says in the report, referring to the Great Lakes—

In these regions the conditions are becoming worse. One of the difficulties is the question of pollution. In the case of Lake Erie, starting from the western end, you have great centers like Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Ashtabula, and Sandusky pouring waste into the streams and through the streams down into the Lakes.

Mr. Chairman, the matter of pollution, of course, is a progressive proposition. There is now in that area of Lake Erie, for instance on the American side, the waste of at least three to four million people pouring into the lake, besides the waste of vast industries located on its borders.

For the information of those who might go into this question, and for fear they might not run across it, I want to call attention to the findings of the International Joint Commission when they made investigation as to the matter of pollution of the water of the Great Lakes, in which they state in their report of 1917:

FINDINGS

1. Throughout the length of the boundary waters where sewage is discharged from the sewerage works of cities and towns, the pollution is most concentrated in the shore waters on the side of the boundary on which it originates. These shore waters, besides being in places unsightly, malodorous, and absolutely unfit for domestic purposes, are a source of serious danger to summer residents, bathers, and others who frequent the localities. So foul are they that in many places municipal ordinances have been passed prohibiting bathing in them.

2. In the Detroit and Niagara Rivers conditions exist which imperil the health and welfare of the citizens of both countries, in direct contravention of the treaty.

3. In the St. Marys and St. Lawrence Rivers pollution exists which is in substantial contravention of the spirit of the treaty, and unless these conditions are improved and the rivers placed under the control of competent authority the resulting injury will be much more pronounced as population increases.

4. Vessel pollution in certain parts of boundary waters exist to an extent which causes substantial injury to health and property.

I think that is the trouble with the fish proposition in the Great Lakes. Chicago discharges only a part of its water into the Great Lakes, but abstracts a large portion of water from the Great Lakes for the purpose of defiling the Des Plaines River and rivers farther south. The cities along the Great Lakes are, I think, very anxiously looking to a time when there will be proper sewage-disposal arrangements installed. The city of Dunkirk, in which our good friend and colleague [Mr. REED] lives, who is partly responsible for this legislation, the city of Buffalo, and a number of other cities along the Great Lakes are arranging to install sewage-disposal plants. It is absolutely shocking to me, when we call ourselves a civilized people, that we are willing to dispose of our filth by sewerage into the lakes and streams of our country. We call ourselves civilized, but it seems to me we are less civilized than the aborigines in the darkest recesses of Africa.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MACGREGOR. May I have one additional minute?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MACGREGOR. That we are willing to drink, and bathe in our own filth. This question of pollution unfortunately has been held not to be a subject of Federal regulation. I do not know why it is not, why it is not under the general welfare clause of the Constitution as well as many other things. So

it has been held, but I trust this Congress will aid in every possible way to encourage the establishment of sewage-disposal plants in all the municipalities of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. BACON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I merely want to take this occasion to express my gratification over the increase recommended in the item appropriating funds for inquiry into the causes of decrease in food fishes.

This appropriation next year, I hope, will be still further augmented in order that this highly important investigative work may be rapidly advanced and thus hasten means of rebuilding the fisheries.

The fishing industry of New York State—which for all purposes means Long Island—and indeed the whole Middle Atlantic region, is faced with an outlook that but few people realize the seriousness of.

If fish depletion is not soon curtailed it will be but a short span of years before the industry in the Long Island region will be wiped out, with tremendous losses to the fishermen and with tremendous losses, equally, to the millions of people living in the East contiguous to New York. Not only will these consumers be deprived of a comparatively cheap food but also an extremely healthful addition to their diet.

There is now a continuing decrease, year by year, in the number of persons engaged in this industry on Long Island, and indeed in the whole Middle Atlantic region. The simple answer is that the industry is becoming too unprofitable. Those that are remaining in the business do so in the hope that conditions will be bettered and they have swelled their investments in gear in a desperate effort to break even. But even with increased equipment the total catch of food fishes, year by year, has been declining, and with reference to at least one importance species—the bluefish—it has been practically wiped out. If these conditions continue but few can remain in the industry and the cost of fish will rise so high as to prohibit general consumption.

Long Island contributes practically 95 per cent of the total of the New York State fisheries. There are from 8,000 to 10,000 persons engaged in the industry, and there is an investment of over \$15,000,000.

The present fishery problems in Long Island waters, and indeed in the waters along the New Jersey coast and more southerly points, are of so complex and varied a nature as to demand that the Federal Government lend assistance in the form of scientific investigation. The fishermen in this region are demanding a helping hand from the Federal Government. They are insisting on some aid and support which will result in the arresting of the ruinous depletion. And they are entitled to it. We should no longer skimp our support of this great industry. Now, because of the lack of definite knowledge how best to remedy the conditions themselves they are groping in the dark for measures that will increase their chances to remain in the industry and make a livelihood. They are confessedly in a perfect muddle as to what measures should be applied. No one seems to know. And fishermen using one type of gear are prone to put the onus of depletion on fishermen using a different type.

Some time ago in an effort to cooperate with Long Island fishermen I was glad to press for a bill authorizing the establishment of a fish-cultural station on Long Island. The effort, however, was met with an unfavorable recommendation by the Secretary of Commerce, on the ground that lacking the necessary knowledge that fish-cultural operations on a commercial scale was feasible, that the expenditure of money on such a station could not be justified. The report of the Bureau of Fisheries, while pointing out its entire agreement for the real need of cooperation and the application of corrective measures, frankly admitted that it lacked much requisite knowledge of the habits of some of the important species, and stressed the fact that without first getting this knowledge they could offer no assurance that such fish-cultural operations would be successful.

However, the Bureau of Fisheries met the situation constructively. It urged that the first step needed to be taken was a thorough investigation of the fisheries, the extent of their depletion, the causes, and the methods which might best be applied to check the decline and afford the necessary protection; and with knowledge of these factors they would be able to determine whether fish-cultural propagation would be successful.

This item in the bill can, of course, only afford a very moderate beginning. I want to emphasize that it is absolutely vital that work of this kind be done. The Fisheries Bureau is frank to state that it can not help the industry in this region until it finds out how best to extend the help. And this is the sort of work that the money in this item will provide. This investigational work by the Fisheries Bureau will be of inestimable

value and benefit to the fishing industry as well as to the consuming public. I am glad to risk the observation that if the average fish consumer-taxpayer appreciated in its fullest extent the present demoralized condition of this industry and the serious consequences that may follow if conditions are not remedied, that he would lend his voice in an appeal for a much greater appropriation.

Merely as showing the great interest and need for this kind of work, I am appending a resolution passed by the Middle Atlantic Fisheries Association at its annual meeting, held at the Hotel Astor, on December 11, 1926. The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Resolution

Whereas through the efforts of Congressman ROBERT L. BACON there has been placed in the 1927 Budget the sum of \$10,000, to be used by the Bureau of Fisheries for scientific investigation of food fishes in Long Island and adjacent waters: Be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this association, representing the fishing industry of the Middle Atlantic States, is due, and is hereby extended, to Congressman ROBERT L. BACON for his work in the interest of not only his constituents but the whole fishing industry: Be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be forwarded to Congressman BACON.

WM. FELLOWES MORGAN,
President.
WM. S. DOWNS,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. APPLEBY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words. Mr. Chairman, at the opening of the session last year I introduced a bill to cover antioil pollution and garbage pollution. I have been unable to have a hearing before the committee, and I trust gentlemen will join with me and we can have a hearing on this important subject. I am very much pleased to see the appropriation has been increased. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Persons employed during the fiscal year 1928 in field work outside of the District of Columbia under the Bureau of Mines may be detailed temporarily for service in the District of Columbia for purposes of preparing results of their field work; all persons so detailed shall be paid in addition to their regular compensation only traveling expenses in going to and returning therefrom: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the payment to employees of the Bureau of Mines of their necessary expenses, or per diem in lieu of subsistence, while on temporary detail in the District of Columbia for purposes only of consultation or investigations on behalf of the United States. All details made hereinunder, and the purposes of each, during the preceding fiscal year shall be reported in the annual estimates of appropriations to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, on page 102, in line 17, I move to strike out the words "on behalf of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: On page 102, in line 17, strike out the words "on behalf of the United States."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, when I first came here the supply bills were brought in separately for each department of the Government. And even after the one great Committee on Appropriations was formed, at first it continued that practice by bringing in separate supply measures for each department of the Government. And then we Members—the other 400 Members of Congress—had an opportunity between the time the bill was reported and the time it was taken up in the House to properly study it.

Mr. SHREVE. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman is aware of the fact that all of these items come to us from the Bureau of the Budget, and every Member of Congress can have—

Mr. BLANTON. I know about the Budget, and I am getting to that—

Mr. SHREVE. And every Member of Congress has the information which the committee formerly had.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to call attention to this. When these supply bills were brought in separately for each department by the Committee on Appropriations, the Members, the other 400 Members of the House, had an opportunity to study them and find out what changes and additions were proposed in them—find out what legislation was proposed in them which was unauthorized by law. But now, you see, when the com-

mittee brings in a bill like this, embracing four different departments of Government—for this bill we are about to finish embraces the great Department of State; it embraces the Department of Justice; it embraces the Department of Commerce and all of its numerous bureaus; it embraces the Department of Labor and all of its bureaus—and within a short time after it is reported and printed we are called upon to take it up, debate, and pass it.

My friend from Pennsylvania knows that under the modus operandi here, as each paragraph is read by the Clerk it is passed automatically, and thereafter you can not stop it. Just the other day a big two-department bill, involving a tremendous sum of money, was passed. To-morrow there will be reported from the Committee on Appropriations the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and it will probably be taken up on Monday or Tuesday for debate and passage.

What opportunity have we to study it or the hearings on it? What opportunity have the other 400 Members of Congress to study these matters and see that the rights of all the people of the United States are protected? We have the clamoring of the bureaus all the time for enlargement and for additional appropriations. They go to the Budget and get their contentions allowed. Does the gentleman think we have time to study that tremendous document, embracing hundreds of pages, from the beginning of Congress on December 5 up to this time in January, and also keep up with our daily avocations at the same time and do our duty here on the floor and dictate and sign our mail and do our other office work? Have we the time to do all that and at the same time read and digest that tremendous Budget? We have not the time.

But I want to emphasize to my friend, who realizes the importance of what I am saying, that the Committee on Appropriations ought to get back to the salutary system that they formerly followed and bring in these bills one at a time, one bill for each department.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. May I have two additional minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Why the hurry? What is the use of pushing these things through in such a hurry? Mark my prediction: We shall be through with these supply bills and sit here holding our hands for 30 days waiting for another body to get through with the business. I would like to have at least a week in which to study the District of Columbia bill. The members of the District of Columbia Committee are more familiar with the details of District business than our distinguished colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations, because we give more time to the study of District business, and we ought to have more time in which to study that bill. And we, who are interested in sane economy in governmental expenditures, ought to be given more time on all of these bills. They ought not to be brought in here on one night and taken up next day and debated and passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the pro forma amendment is withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Traveling expenses of special agents and employees; experts and temporary assistance for field service outside of the District of Columbia, to be paid at the rate of not exceeding \$8 per day; personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$29,500, including also temporary statistical clerks, stenographers, and typewriters in the District of Columbia, to be selected from civil-service registers, the same person to be employed for not more than six consecutive months; traveling expenses of officers and employees, purchase of periodicals, documents, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, \$80,000.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The Chairman will recall that our hearings disclosed an expensive method followed by the department in the collection of statistics. On inquiry, I find that several other departments have abandoned that method, and have adopted a method much more economical. I have prepared an amendment which will authorize the Secretary of Labor to use this method in the collection of labor statistics, and if followed it will result in large savings in this travel allowance and may reduce the number of employees required for this purpose. I invite the committee to read the hearings on this subject, and the attention of the Budget officer will also be called to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OLIVER of Alabama: Page 111, line 12, after the figures "\$80,000," insert the following: "The Commissioner of Labor is authorized to collect statistical reports through local special agents paid on the piece-price basis."

Mr. SHREVE. The amendment seems to be in the interest of economy, and therefore is accepted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Salaries: For the Commissioner General and other personal services in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$91,840.

Regulating immigration: For enforcement of the laws regulating immigration of aliens into the United States, including the contract labor laws; cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts, and digests thereof, for the use of the Commissioner General of Immigration; salaries and expenses of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed to enforce said laws, including not to exceed \$150,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, together with persons authorized by law to be detailed for duty at Washington, D. C.; traveling expenses; enforcement of the provisions of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States," and acts amendatory thereof and in addition thereto; necessary supplies, including exchange of typewriting machines, alterations and repairs, and for all other expenses authorized by said act; preventing the unlawful entry of aliens into the United States by the appointment of suitable officers to enforce the laws in relation thereto; expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in the United States, including the cost of imprisonment and actual expenses of conveyance of Chinese persons to the frontier or seaboard for deportation; refunding of head tax, maintenance bills, and immigration fines upon presentation of evidence showing conclusively that collection was made through error of Government officers; all to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, \$6,535,000: *Provided*, That \$1,600,000 of this amount shall be available only for coast and land-border patrol: *Provided further*, That the purchase, exchange, use, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles and allowances for horses, including motor vehicles and horses owned by immigration officers when used on official business required in the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws outside of the District of Columbia may be contracted for and the cost thereof paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of those laws, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe: *Provided further*, That not more than \$150,000 of the sum appropriated herein may be expended in the purchase and maintenance of such motor vehicles, and of such sum of \$150,000 not more than \$125,000 shall be available for the purchase and maintenance of motor vehicles for coast and land border patrol.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I made a futile attempt to increase an item in order to permit the Attorney General to give better wages to the assistant district attorneys. I shall not attempt to disturb the bill to-day. I realize the responsibility that rests upon the subcommittee, and the desire on the part of the House, including myself, to keep the total of appropriations within the budgetary estimates. But I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that I shall later on attempt to increase the allowance of the Budget for the pay of employees of the Immigration Service. Their work is very trying; they are dealing with human beings, not with merchandise; and some of these men who were in the service with me 19 years ago are receiving as low as \$1,700 and \$1,800 a year.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. SHREVE. The gentleman will remember that this committee gave the Immigration Bureau a million dollars extra. They used \$87,000 of that in increasing salaries.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, seemingly it did not go around.

Take the case of interpreters. They have very responsible work, not only in the work of interpreting for the inspectors and for the board of inspection, but they are also engaged in the translation of important matters that come in, which con-

tains matters that are referred to the Department of Justice and other departments.

I was employed in the Immigration Service in 1907, receiving \$1,360 a year. Some of those men who were there with me at that time had been in the service 10 years in 1907, when I entered. They are drawing now from \$1,600 to \$1,800. We pay our interpreters in the courts of New York \$3,500 and \$4,000. As I said, the work is very important, and it requires a great deal of experience obtained from constant contact with the aliens and the methods of inspection. If you stop and consider the fact that only a very few minutes are allowed to each alien when he comes before the inspector, you will realize the importance of this work. The alien must undergo the literacy test and otherwise qualify under the law, and the duties of both inspectors and interpreters in hearing these men are very important. On their decision depends the very fate of human beings. Many of these men who have been in the service for many years are entitled to better consideration than they are receiving at this time.

I believe these men—many of them having been in the service for many years—are entitled to better consideration than we are giving them at this time.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Now that the gentleman has gotten in good humor. That was not the only recompense the gentleman got, the \$1,360, because that service trained him so that afterwards he became virtually the mayor of New York; he has been a socialistic Congressman and a Republican Congressman and has held numerous high positions since then.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes; but a great many of my colleagues who were in the service then are in the service to-day. Some of those interpreters have been in the service for 25 years, as well as some of the inspectors. As I pointed out to the House yesterday, Inspector Burke is in the service, I think, for over 25 years; he was transferred recently from Ellis Island to Texas on the border and he had to pay his own traveling expenses; he was not even allowed his salary while he was traveling. I am sure when these matters are presented to the committee in an orderly fashion, as suggested by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER] yesterday, we will get some relief for these very deserving and loyal employees of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

For traveling expenses of officers, special agents, and other employees of the Children's Bureau; experts and temporary assistants, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$6 a day, and interpreters, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$4 a day when actually employed; purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints from State, city, and private publications for distribution when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they can be printed by the Government, \$60,000.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHREVE: Page 115, line 18, after the figures "\$60,000," strike out the period and insert the following: "*Provided*, That appropriations herein made for the Children's Bureau shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings for the promotion of child welfare and for the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary."

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, the language contained in this amendment is carried in the current law. It was inadvertently overlooked this year, and we desire to have it replaced.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I notice that in this appropriation for the Children's Bureau provision is not made for the infancy and maternity provisions that are carried in the current law. Under the terms of the original act the appropriations will expire July 1, 1927, but since the Budget estimates were submitted both Houses of Congress have passed an extension of the terms and provisions of the infancy and maternity act, and they have been extended until July 1, 1929.

Mr. SHREVE. I will answer the gentleman right now. The extension of time of this act failed to pass the Senate in time for us to include it in this bill. However, the item will be in-

cluded in a deficiency bill, the item being recommended by the President.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. The point is this, that as long as the time has been extended, can there not be a supplemental estimate submitted and included in this bill in the Senate?

Mr. SHREVE. No; it will be included in a deficiency bill.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. It can not be included in the present deficiency bill?

Mr. SHREVE. But there will be another deficiency bill, and it will be taken care of all right.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. There is no question but that it will be included in the last deficiency bill.

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment for the purpose of suggesting to the chairman of the subcommittee two very valuable publications in the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, "Infant Care" and "Child Life." The Chairman no doubt knows about those publications?

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I will anticipate what the gentleman is going to say and will reply by stating that we have increased the appropriations for both of those items some \$5,000 or \$6,000.

Mr. CHALMERS. I want to know whether the appropriations have been increased enough so that the public demand for these publications can be supplied?

Mr. SHREVE. The gentleman from Alabama informs me the appropriations have been increased by \$7,500.

Mr. CHALMERS. If it covers the item I am satisfied, but I would like to have sufficient appropriations to carry on the work. I want books enough to supply the demand of my district. Since the chairman assures this I am satisfied.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 16, for the purpose of offering a corrective amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to return to page 16, for the purpose of offering an amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be read for the information of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HUDSPETH: Page 16, line 9, strike out the figures "\$40,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$44,000," and add the following: "Provided, That \$4,000 of this amount shall be expended for the gauging of the waters of the Rio Grande River at the water-gauging stations at San Marcial, N. Mex., El Paso and Fabens, Tex."

And insert the word "further" after the word "Provided" in the following proviso.

Mr. HUDSPETH. This amendment makes it more explicit.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Texas to the fact that this section has heretofore been amended, and his amendment does not go to the section as amended but as it is originally drawn.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Then I would ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to withdraw that amendment and to offer this amendment in lieu thereof.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose is simply to correct the language.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas moves to rescind the action of the committee in heretofore agreeing to the amendment to line 9, page 16, and to substitute in lieu thereof the amendment just reported by the Clerk.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LEHLBACH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 16576) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Texas opposed to the bill?

Mr. JONES. In its present form, I am.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to that committee to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

"Page 79, line 21, after the word 'Columbia,' insert the following: 'Which funds shall be handled and the work done by the appropriate division or divisions of the Department of Agriculture.'"

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment. The amendment seeks to appropriate money to the Department of Agriculture, which is not germane to the purposes of this bill.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, ordinarily a point of order would be good in reference to any appropriation that is not normally a part of an appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce, but this appropriation covers a matter that has been handled by the Department of Agriculture for many years in three different divisions—in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and a portion of it has also been handled by the Bureau of Forestry. Not only have they organized forces, not only have they chemical laboratories in which they have been doing this work, but they have also issued a number of bulletins in respect to it. Therefore, it is an appropriation that is naturally a part of a Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. It is an appropriation covering work that is similar to that which is now being done by the Department of Agriculture. This involves a duplication of work or at least a duplication of an organization for work now being done in the Department of Agriculture. Being an item that properly belongs to agriculture and one that has reference to investigations in reference to uses of products grown on the farm, it naturally is proper to offer an amendment directing who shall handle the matter which is normally and necessarily a part of the work for agriculture.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The Department of Agriculture, not having been very successful along these lines, would my colleague object to the Department of Commerce taking it up and helping out the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. JONES. It would cause additional expense, and I think the Department of Agriculture has a great deal of information which this division would go right out and duplicate in its investigations. What is the use of having one department doing a certain kind of work and then have the same kind of work done by a new department, which would necessarily have to establish new facilities and a new organization?

Mr. BLANTON. Suppose the Bureau of Standards has scientists who have different ideas from the scientists in the Department of Agriculture, and suppose by expending this comparatively small amount of money we can find new uses for present nonused agricultural products, such as cornstalks, cotton stalks, cottonseed hulls, and so forth?

Mr. JONES. I am not raising any question about the merits of the appropriation. I am perfectly willing to have the work done, but I understand that an effort was first made to get it through the Department of Agriculture, recognizing that is where the work belongs. Failing to get that through, by some process, I do not know what, they undertook to get it through a bureau in which such work does not primarily belong.

Mr. BLANTON. I am in favor of exhausting the scientific resources of both departments and of all the departments to find new uses for agricultural by-products not now used.

Mr. JONES. This means an additional appropriation, and you would get less work, because two-thirds of it would be expended for securing an organized force when you already have such a force in the proper department.

If it is proper for a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations to report in a bill for the Department of Commerce an item that belongs in a bill for the Department of Agriculture, it seems to me it is altogether appropriate to have instructions placed on the item as to who is to handle the funds and do the work.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. COLE. This question was discussed in all its phases before the Bureau of the Budget and also in the committee.

Mr. JONES. And the Bureau of the Budget at first did not recommend it, did they?

Mr. COLE. They had been told there was duplication, and they wanted further information about it. I appeared before a committee of the Bureau of the Budget myself, and the purpose of the appropriation was fully understood. It is not for anything that the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture could do.

Mr. JONES. Oh, yes; I have the department's word for it that they can do it, and they have been doing similar work.

Mr. COLE. The Department of Agriculture has a chemical division and they have done good work along certain lines, but here is some superwork and there is only one department in the Government that has the apparatus for carrying on this superwork. As a matter of fact, the manufacturers of these various products such as paper—

Mr. JONES. Where did the gentleman get that information?

Mr. COLE. I got it from original investigations. I will say to the gentleman that I have been investigating this subject for more than a year and I have had with me men who have expert knowledge on the subject and they have appeared with me before various bureaus and committees. This is not an agricultural question; to be sure it deals with something that comes out of the soil, a product, but this is an industrial question, and the Bureau of Standards is the only bureau that has the facilities for doing the work.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I suggest that the arguments with reference to the merits of the appropriation throw no light on the point of order.

Mr. JONES. I want to call the Chair's attention to the fact that the Agricultural appropriation bill carries an appropriation for the investigation, experiment, and utilization of raw material produced in the United States—an almost identical provision to this. Under the Bureau of Plant Industry there are a number of provisions for the same thing. They have issued several bulletins not only as to corn in the kernel, but other portions. This matter properly belongs to the Committee on Agriculture, and these people recognized it, as shown by their first efforts. This is legislation on an appropriation bill and would have been subject to a point of order, but I did not want to see it go out on a point of order. It being legislation governing action on an appropriation that belongs to the Department of Agriculture, most certainly it would be in order to direct that that department should do the work which is of a kind and character of work that they have been doing for years.

Mr. BLANTON. If this were legislation on an appropriation bill, the time to have rectified it was when the paragraph was read in the committee.

Mr. JONES. Of course, that matter is not in issue; I recognize it; I know it as well as the gentleman does. I stated that I did not want it to go out on a point of order because it is important, but it should be done in the proper department that has the force and equipment to do it.

Mr. BLANTON. With all the money that the Department of Agriculture has, they never have found any very valuable new ways for using cornstalks.

Mr. JONES. Oh, yes; they have.

Mr. BLANTON. They never have found any valuable new uses for cotton stalks or cottonseed hulls, and if the Bureau of Standards can do that it would be money well spent.

Mr. JONES. This covers not cotton but corn. An amendment was offered in the House in reference to cotton by our colleague [Mr. CONNALLY] and defeated by only 2 votes. That was in the agricultural bill. The bill went over to the Senate and they have made the same provision for cotton that this undertakes for corn. That has been put on the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to suggest that this debate is far from the point of order.

Mr. JONES. The Speaker is correct, but everyone recognizes that this is an appropriation that should go to the Committee on Agriculture. The same question with reference to cotton was offered here when the agricultural bill was under consideration, but was defeated. It went over to the Senate and was included by the Senate. This same thing with reference to corn should go to the Committee on Agriculture. But, having

been lifted from that and put in the commerce bill, it is proper that the bill should direct where the money should be used. This is simply a method or statement of how the appropriation shall be used, in view of the fact that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. This does not increase the appropriation nor does it lessen it. It might be a fine idea to stimulate rivalry between the scientists, especially after this discussion.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the most of this argument has not been directed to the point of order. Whether or not the paragraph is legislation, any point of order should have been made to it when the paragraph was read. But the amendment now offered by the gentleman from Texas provides new duties for an official and is clearly legislation; and even if the paragraph is legislation to which he desires to attach it, the amendment goes far beyond and adds further and new duties for the official and is clearly under the rule out of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is prepared to rule. Here is a bill making appropriations for the Department of Commerce, and to an item carrying an appropriation on a certain subject the gentleman from Texas offers a motion to recommit and amend by transferring the appropriation to an entirely different department. The Chair doubts very much whether the amendment is germane, in the first place, but whether it is germane or not, he is of the opinion that it is legislation and therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that that item itself is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. That may be true, but the point of order was not made at that time. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADDRESS OF COMMISSIONER R. A. HAYNES

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein an address delivered by Commissioner Haynes of this city on January 26, 1927.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by including therein an address delivered by Mr. Haynes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address delivered by Federal Prohibition Commissioner R. A. Haynes at the conference of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, January 26, 1927:

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT—RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE

Any remarks made at such a gathering on a date near the seventh anniversary of the eighteenth amendment it seems to me should be both retrospective and prospective. Seven years' experience has taught many lessons; produced many problems; seen many problems solved; disclosed substantial progress; made apparent many needs; and with all, seven years is but a day in the evolution of a great movement. In my judgment, the amazing thing about the progress of this first seven years of the operation of the eighteenth amendment is not that it is difficult to enforce, and has not been perfectly enforced—as it or no other law ever will be—but that it has been as successfully enforced and as generally observed as it has been. Even a generation is not too long to wait for final judgment concerning a great forward crusade for humanity.

It took 86 years to organize a World Court. It required 72 years to secure the enfranchisement of women. It took 30 years to abolish the slave trade in England, and more than two generations passed after the first law against African slave trade was adopted in America before it was finally enforced. A half century passed before it began to be generally acknowledged that the American Government, established on paper by the adoption of our Constitution in 1787, was to become a Nation in fact.

We must remember that prohibition is the greatest effort for human advancement and betterment ever attempted in history, and that while the nearest approach, perhaps, was the destruction of human slavery, let us not forget that that revolutionary policy affected only one section of the Nation—whereas the national prohibition policy called for changing the habits and customs of the people in all sections of the Nation. Therefore, the most gratifying and enheartening feature of the situation is that so large a majority of our people respect the Constitution and observe this law, and this in spite of the fact that there is a very considerable number of citizens of influence and posi-

tion who, by nonobservance, are embarrassing the Government in the promotion of its great task.

But what has the experience of these seven years taught us? To enumerate briefly, I would say:

(1) The size of the task. I verily believe that few people, even the most ardent proponents, had any conception of its dimensions. We have had not only to attack a great enforcement problem, but to build up through regulations an administrative machine to govern the permitted features of the act.

(2) I doubt that anyone fully appreciated the power of the propaganda which would be waged against the operation of the very Constitution itself. Only a few days ago on the floor of the United States Senate in this connection a distinguished Senator, in debate when prohibition enforcement was being attacked, said: "I think that the enforcement of prohibition has necessarily entailed difficult problems for solution on the part of intelligent people who have tried to enforce it, but I wonder if the Senator will not agree with me that the very general indictment of the enforcement agencies adds very materially to the burden imposed upon them by law. I am very frank to say that there are many unpopular laws on the statute books, but I have never heard such an indictment and continuous propaganda—and I use that word in its better sense—against any law as I have witnessed against the prohibition act. It is an attack by people whom it seems to me are under peculiar obligations to uphold the law. It is denounced upon the floor of the Senate and those who seek to enforce it are characterized by all kinds of terms of opprobrium as if they themselves constituted the very worst element in American public life. * * * It is not a discriminating indictment. Of course, there is room for honest difference of opinion, but the thing I am trying to say—possibly I was not very happy in saying it—is that prohibition has been so denounced in the press and on the floor of Congress in both branches, that the problem, I think, has been very greatly complicated for those who have been charged by law with the enforcement of prohibition. It takes public sentiment to enforce a law, as the Senator * * * knows, whether that law be a wise or an unwise law, and we can never have such a public sentiment as will enforce a law if men of such high character and such distinguished public service shall day in and day out denounce a law as the invasion of the rights of citizens, as having been passed by those who were not at all informed as to public opinion or public needs and as being maintained by people who are without character."

That states the situation with reference to that particular phase of the propaganda lesson better than I could have stated it.

(3) We have also learned the inadequacy of the legislation originally passed to do the thing for which it was passed. In other words, the task needs broader, stronger, more positive national legislative equipment, and in many instances a similar situation obtains as to State codes.

(4) We have, I believe, learned that too much emphasis has been placed upon enforcement, and not sufficient emphasis upon observance.

(5) Our seven years' experience has brought out a more definite outline of those who can be counted upon to meet the emergency, and just exactly what the opposition is and what tactics the opposition may be expected to employ. In brief, it has taken practically all of the seven-year period to disclose the fact that most of the opposition in one form or another is really trying to defeat the purpose of the eighteenth amendment through nullification and its preachment rather than through regular constitutional procedure necessary for repeal or modification.

(6) Above all, the seven years' experience has taught us that in spite of the difficulties disclosed remarkable advances have been made. If I had time I could give you a veritable deluge of supporting statistics and figures of accomplishments, but I believe we pay too much attention to figures and statistics as published from time to time by the Federal department and by the States proving better control and improved technical position. Improved conditions speak louder than figures. Every discerning citizen, I believe, will admit that the results of prohibition over this period, with saloons closed, drinking decreased, health improved, prosperity increased, child welfare promoted, and youth protected, constitute the greatest contributions to the general welfare ever obtained by legislation, and that dissatisfaction in certain quarters with prohibition is not the natural effect of defects in the dry law, but most of it is artificially caused by the greatest campaign of misleading propaganda ever carried on to deceive a people for a selfish purpose.

(7) We have also learned in this seven-year period how to measure progress.

It is fatal to try and measure our progress by thinking and seeing locally. We have to have the long-distance vision—the broad national aspect. We can not pass judgment from the local or the particular. This is particularly true of the Atlantic seaboard section. If we do accept that for the national prototype, we lose our sense of perspective. We can not take as typical great groups which are not true to the American type. They are not the true cross section of American life. They are cross sections of the world life, not American life. They are not a metropolis but a cosmopolis. No great moral question for the United States of America can be judged by its operation in

several of these great cosmopolitan sections. Neither does the Nation expect that the remainder of America shall be inoculated with a New York-New Jersey-Maryland complex. However, even in these great cities the benefits apparent over the past seven years have been so great as to be almost unbelievable. Now, to recapitulate:

We have learned—

1. Size of the task.

2. Power of propaganda.

3. Inadequacy of our legislation.

4. Not enough emphasis on observance.

5. Who are the friends and who are the foes, and the real plans of the latter.

6. In spite of all, real progress is being achieved.

7. How to measure progress.

That is, in brief, my summary of the outstanding lessons learned in these seven years. That is the retrospect. What of the prospect for the future?

Our campaign for the immediate future must be based upon the acknowledgment of but one statement of the whole issue, namely, "Is the Nation able to enforce its own laws—its own charter—in the face of an unsympathetic and actively hostile minority?" It is always difficult to think hard and think straight. We are largely governed by our emotions, sympathies, and prejudices. It is but natural that in a Nation of 115,000,000 or 120,000,000 people there should not be one mind with reference to policies; but when it comes to obedience to the Constitution we pass from a matter of policy to a great fundamental principle upon which the perpetuity of the Nation depends, and there is no room for division of opinion on that issue.

We must remember that the drink question itself looks different to various groups of persons; to the alien who has been accustomed to beverage liquor in the land of his birth, or to the habitual drinker who likes his drink and who has grown more or less opposed to restraint of any kind hampering his indulgence, the drink question, per se, seems quite different than it does to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union member, the Salvation Army officer, the missionary worker, the army of church people, the charity organizations, and all who have to deal with the effect of drink in its last stages. Yes; we must be broad enough to recognize that this problem must have appeared differently to these groups, but on the other hand, they must be broad enough to recognize that the time for debate on the use of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes as a policy has ended under the Constitution, and its observance alone remains as the principle at stake.

Accepting that concept, then, as basic; that general attitude for all citizens, as most to be desired, let us briefly classify the problems and needs immediately ahead of us as I see them:

(1) Need of additional legislation, National and State. Unfavorable court decisions, inadequate penalties, twilight zone, indefinite administrative powers, etc., have taught us the imperative need for legislation that is clear-cut in its purpose, broad and powerful in its scope, and unqualified in its intent to do the thing which the framers of the act and the amendment and the people evidently desire. Many State legislatures have yet to pass legislation which is adequate to discharge their full responsibilities under the concurrent-power section of the amendment.

From the national standpoint, the department has laid before the Congress and people of America several bills, chief among which are the reorganization bill, the medicinal spirits bill, and the Goff bill, which are imperatively necessary of passage if the department is to properly discharge the duties and responsibilities imposed upon it. No efforts should be spared by the proponents of this law and the friends of the Constitution to bring to speedy enactment these measures.

(2) The second need, which comes in my judgment in that order, is the need of a wide-spread educational program:

(a) Among the present voters, showing the real progress that is being made and the real benefits achieved, disproving the wet propaganda; (b) and another type of education among the young people of the country, who will soon become first voters and who have not seen the evils of the old saloon days.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union groups, with its wonderful history in this particular character of work, which was basic to all of the achievements of the past half century, culminating in the eighteenth amendment, is the natural leader in such a second crusade as I am now referring to—preachment by word of mouth, by literature in the homes, the public schools, and Sunday schools, on the platform, and in the pulpit.

The teaching in the public schools of scientific temperance once more must be aggressively taken up to meet the future attacks of the enemy, which is more determined and aggressive than ever, and which is looking toward the day when the new voters, untrained and unfamiliar with the facts which brought about the destruction of the beverage liquor business, may be appealed to through their highly prejudicial propaganda for a return to the old order of things. Every agency available to the Christian citizenship of America should be put into action to this end.

Then all will admit the need of a concentration of effort to reach the secular press, asking only for fair treatment, and fair presentation of the problem.

In dealing with these educational needs, it must be distinctly realized that special attention must be given to the following classes which are unmistakably asking for a return to preprohibition conditions.

(a) Those who used liquor before the constitutional amendment went into effect, who miss it, and who will go to almost any extreme to have it.

(b) Those few but powerful interests whose finances have been adversely affected by prohibition.

(c) The alien group which has not yet been properly Americanized in this as well as many other American fundamentals.

(d) The reputable, influential, business, and society man and woman at the very apex of society who have not yet come to learn the real danger of their nonobservance of this law.

(e) The young people who have never seen the dreadful evils of the drink habit, and from a lack of experience and observation do not realize its dangers.

In this relation this last group, in my judgment, is the most important group in the Nation; because from it must come all future support and leadership in the halls of legislatures and Congress, and in high executive and judicial offices. The other groups will comparatively soon pass from the scene of action, but this new generation, not having had to encounter the open saloon with its drink evils, its blatant excitement, and attendant vices, must be educated to the dangers and habits of liquor drinking, must be taught to observe law, revere the Constitution, and America's creed, for many are not learning these things by example and precept in the homes of to-day.

That was the method you followed over the period of the last 50 years and more since the crusade days when agitation for prohibition began and continued successfully on its way; and when the organized liquor traffic believed that a prohibition amendment could never be placed in the Constitution.

(3) The next need which I would catalog is that of a more vigorous enforcement policy all down the line—by this I mean not only by the Federal agencies, but by the State, county, and municipal agencies, with such pressure brought from the electoral constituency that officials sworn to do their duty will in all good conscience courageously discharge their responsibilities and that those officials shall be earnest and on fire with zeal and conviction, not alone as to the letter of the law, but as to its righteousness.

Therefore I would briefly summarize the immediately apparent needs:

1. Additional legislation.
2. Education.
3. More vigorous enforcement policies.

In closing, let me suggest in military parlance that, as I see it, we are now in the midst of a counter attack. Great objectives have been won. The eighteenth amendment is here. Control of legislatures and Congress has gone from liquor interests. The Supreme Court has spoken as to the constitutionality of the act and the amendment. Great progress in enforcement has already been made. The Government is trying to do a decent and constructive thing for the present and future welfare and safety of its people. Having attained these objectives, military experience teaches that a counter attack may always be expected after an advance. The counter attack has in it the element of surprise and possible panic. The counter attack is met by "digging in" and "holding steady." That is the great need of the constitutional army at this moment—to "dig in" and "hold steady." There is no occasion for panic. We are firmly holding our objectives. That much of the great fight has been won, and there is coming up to the support of the original forces that won these great objectives and that are now "digging in" and "holding steady" great reserves of other and new forces not known in the early days, such as life insurance companies, banks, railroads, fraternal organizations, commercial interests, political economists, scientific investigators, civic commissions, medical specialists, athletic trainers, industrial managers, public health officials, and a host of others.

Verily, prohibition is here and here to stay. The power of the liquor oligarchy is broken. Three great forces—science, moral sentiment, and business—have so decided and taken their place. We are in the midst of a great historical movement. The spectacle of the people of a great Nation, after a century of deliberation and reflection, by self-discipline and self-imposed denial freeing themselves from the tyranny of centuries of the degradation and demoralization of drink is a sight the like of which has never been witnessed in the history of civilization. Truly the fight has been worthwhile, and the objectives won surpass even our fondest expectations. Let us continue to dig in, hold steady, be not panic stricken, and go forward to new victories with the host of reserves which are rapidly coming to our support. That is the task ahead.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOWER COLORADO BASIN

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DAVENPORT] be permitted to file supplementary views on the bill H. R. 9826, to provide for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin, and that it be numbered 5 of the report on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Idaho asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DAVEN-

PORT] may have leave to file supplementary views on the bill H. R. 9826. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 15959) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana calls up the conference report upon the independent offices appropriation bill and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the conferees.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15959) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4 and 7.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 8, 16, 23, and 24, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Appropriations available to the Federal Board for Vocational Education for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations which in the discretion of the board are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed on amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

WILL R. WOOD,

EDWARD H. WASON,

JOHN N. SANDLIN,

Managers on the part of the House.

F. E. WARREN,

REED SMOOT,

LEE S. OVERMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15959) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

On No. 1: Strikes out certain language relating to the act authorizing the construction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 4: Strikes out the language proposed by the Senate increasing the compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency.

On No. 6: Restores the language stricken out by the Senate, with an amendment authorizing the Federal Board for Vocational Education annually to make expenditures for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational associations, etc.

On No. 7: Restores the language stricken out by the Senate relating to stenographic services for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On No. 8: Appropriates \$512,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$510,000, as proposed by the House, for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

On No. 16: Inserts the language proposed by the Senate making an appropriation available for expenditure by the Merchant

Fleet Corporation without the prior approval of the President of the United States.

On Nos. 23 and 24: Correct a typographical error in the bill.

The committee of conference have not agreed upon the following amendments of the Senate:

On Nos. 2, 9, and 11: Relating to purchases where the aggregate amount does not exceed \$50 for the Board of Mediation, the Office of Public Buildings and Parks, and the Smithsonian Institution, respectively.

On No. 3: Relating to appropriations for personal and stenographic reporting services for the Board of Tax Appeals.

On No. 5: Relating to the detail of employees of the Civil Service Commission in case of an emergency.

On No. 10: Relating to the appropriation for printing and binding for the Smithsonian Institution.

On No. 12: Relating to language proposed by the Senate in connection with appropriations for the United States Geographic Board.

On Nos. 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22: Relating to the change in name of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and limitations upon certain appropriations.

WILL R. WOOD,
EDWARD H. WASON,
JOHN N. SANDLIN,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 9, after line 14, insert: "Hereafter section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Board of Mediation, including arbitration boards established under the railway labor act, when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$25."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 6 of said amendment, strike out the sum of "\$25" and insert in lieu thereof the sum of "\$50."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 10, in line 1, after the figures "1926," strike out "or renewal of existing contracts, or otherwise," and insert "including personal services and stenographic reporting services."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Personal services (including from the date of approval of this act, 12 employees at rates of compensation to be fixed by the board, not in excess of \$7,500 each per annum), stenographic reporting services to be obtained on and after the passage of this act by the board, in its discretion, through the civil service or by contract, or renewal of existing contract, or otherwise."

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane to the Senate amendment, and that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I call the Speaker's attention to the fact that the revenue act of 1926 provides that the employees of the Board of Tax Appeals shall be employed under the civil service law and that their salaries shall be fixed under the reclassification act of 1923. The Senate amendment here is in entire accord with that law, because it says, "including personal services and stenographic reporting services." That is perfectly proper. It would be all right for the House to concur in that amendment because their salaries would be fixed in accordance with the reclassification act, but now the provision that has been offered by the gentleman from Indiana would allow Congress to fix the salaries, notwithstanding the reclassification act of 1923. That is to say, it will allow the Board of Tax Appeals to fix

them within the limitation of \$7,500. I contend that that would be clearly a violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, may I call the attention of my colleague to what I understand to be the rule of the House with reference to an amendment of this character? It could not be offered upon the floor of the House of Representatives or in the Committee of the Whole under the rules of the House, but when an amendment comes over from the Senate in violation of the rules of the House the House has a right to consider that amendment.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I submit that the Senate amendment is clearly in accord with the rules of the House, and I have no objection to the acceptance of the Senate amendment. It violates no rule of the House at all. If we are going to allow the Committee on Appropriations to offer amendments of this kind, we might as well wipe out the general rules of the House.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Wherever the Senate puts on an amendment that is in violation of the House, or a legislative provision in an appropriation bill, then that amendment is subject to be considered by the House with an amendment.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Yes; but not with an amendment that is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. If it is germane to the legislation put on by the Senate, then undoubtedly it can be considered by the House.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Now, the Senate has adopted an amendment which does not change existing law and does not violate existing law in any respect, and if we permit the House to come in with an amendment of the kind which has been offered, we might as well wipe out the whole rule.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I was going to ask the gentleman to reserve the point of order—

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I will reserve the point of order and permit the gentleman to make any statement he desires to make, and the only thing I have in view is to protect the rules of the House.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I would like to present an argument in favor of the proposition, but if the gentleman is going to make the point of order, I do not desire to take up the time.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I intend to make the point of order, but I would be very glad to reserve it a sufficient time for the gentleman to make any statement he desires to make.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That would be taking up the time of the House, then.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to ask whether this is the same amendment ruled out in the House on the point of order?

Mr. WOOD. It is.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think it can be put in at this time. The Chair thinks it is legislation.

Mr. WOOD. I admit that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WOOD. I offer a substitute amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOOD moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: "Including personal services and stenographic reporting services to be obtained by renewal of existing contract, or otherwise."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 5: On page 11, line 19, after the word "secretaries," insert: "The Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees herein provided for to or from its office or field force."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 9: On page 28 of the bill, line 13, after the figures, insert: "Provided, That hereafter section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$50."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 10: Page 32, line 3, after the word "association," insert: "Provided, That the expenditure of this sum shall not be restricted to a pro rata amount in any period of the fiscal year."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 11: Page 32, after line 5, insert: "Hereafter section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the bureaus under the Smithsonian Institution when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$50."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: Page 33, line 19, after the figures insert: "Provided, That the certificates by the Civil Service Commission issued June 29, 1926, and September 18, 1926, authorizing continuance in the service and transferring the present chairman of the United States Geographic Board from the Department of Agriculture with the same grade and salary, to the appropriation for salaries and expenses United States Geographic Board, are hereby confirmed and validated, and the appropriation made by this act and that made by the act approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. L., p. 841), are made available for the payment of the salary of the present chairman of the United States Geographic Board for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: Page 35, after line 9, strike out the words "Emergency shipping fund" and insert in lieu thereof: "United States Shipping Board shipping fund."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask that amendments Nos. 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22 be considered en bloc, because they all refer to the same thing and are in reference to the same subject matter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22 be considered en bloc. Is there objection?

Mr. BRIGGS. That all relates to the change in the name of the corporations?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments just presented; to recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments just enumerated were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 35, line 15, after the word "purposes," insert the words "the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana moves to recede and concur. The question is on agreeing to that motion. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 37, line 2, after the figures "1927," insert: "Provided, That no expenditure shall be made for the purposes of this paragraph from this sum without the prior approval of the President of the United States."

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he has omitted concurrence in Senate amendment numbered 16.

Mr. GALLIVAN. That is accepted.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the figures insert: "Provided, That no expenditure shall be made for the purposes of this paragraph from this sum without the prior approval of the President of the United States."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, for my own information I would like to understand why we did not vote on Senate amendment numbered 16.

Mr. WOOD. That is in the conference report.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Oh, the House has already agreed to that amendment?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not care anything about that, or the language. I am willing that it should go in there, but I am not sure but that the conferees exceeded their authority in agreeing to it. That went out of the bill on the ground that it was legislation. It went out on a point of order. Now, if it is legislation, of course, the conferees could not agree to it. It would have to be brought back to the House for a vote. That would have rendered the conference report subject to a point of order. It is too late now; I concede that.

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman that my personal opinion is that it is absolutely unnecessary. But for the purpose of making the matter entirely satisfactory to the men who were doubtful about the language when the bill passed the House I concede that it is subject to a point of order, and in order that there may be no question at all concerning it I shall have no objection to a vote.

Mr. BRIGGS. The gentleman is now referring to amendment numbered 16, which provides that the operating expenses for corporations should be available without the prior consent of the President.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. They are both on the same ground.

Mr. WOOD. The amendment is, "which is to be used without the prior approval of the President."

Mr. BRIGGS. That was the understanding of the House when the bill left the House. The Senate just confirmed that action.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Would the gentleman contend that it is already existing law, and therefore it is no change of existing law?

Mr. WOOD. It is tautology.

Mr. BRIGGS. It is confirmatory.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I had the wrong conception of it. What I had in mind was amendment numbered 15.

Mr. GALLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to congratulate the conferees on the part of the House on the fine work they have accomplished in persuading the representatives of the other legislative branch to recede and concur in certain amendments tacked onto the bill over there after this House had passed this bill. More particularly am I proud of the House conferees in convincing the representatives of the other branch that they should accept amendment No. 4, which strikes out the language proposed by the Senate, increasing the compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency from \$7,500 to \$10,000 per annum.

Away back in January, 1919, I warned the House to watch the demands for money from the Bureau of Efficiency grow year by year. Why, we were apprehensive in 1921 because the annual appropriation had jumped from \$30,000 in 1915 to \$125,000 for that fiscal year.

And what do we find allotted for expenditure by this so-called efficiency bureau for the next fiscal year? Only \$210,350! That is all we are asked to give this marvelous man who has grown so great that he has been able to increase his expenditures, with your approval, from \$30,000 in 1915, I repeat, to the enormous sum of \$210,350 in the next fiscal year.

On January 18, 1927, pages 1854-1855 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, while the Senate had under consideration the independent offices appropriation bill, the following colloquy took place:

Mr. WARREN. I have to offer a further amendment on behalf of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, line 9, after the word "bureau," it is proposed to insert "at \$10,000 per annum."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, with regard to the former item of \$10,000, I suppose the committee went into that, but it looks to me like a pretty high salary for the chief of a bureau.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, let me say that that was the salary that the same man received during the Wilson administration. The salary was fixed by the President. When we were about to establish the classifications I happened to be the one who had charge in the majority and was the ranking man in the minority on the legislative bill, and I suggested to this man, when we were about to regulate the salaries of all the employees, not only the executive departments but other branches as well, that he drop that salary and come under the classification. Our committee was unanimous in recommending such amendment. All those in whose service this bureau has had to work—for instance, the Appropriations Committee on the other side and the Appropriations Committee here—consider him one of the most valuable employees we have; and certainly, it seems to me, that he ought to be put back to the salary that he enjoyed before he went under the classification.

Mr. FLETCHER. With the chairman's explanation, I make no objection.

Mr. Speaker, it will be noted that neither the name of the person who would, under the terms of the amendment, receive an increase in salary from \$7,500 to \$10,000 per annum, nor the name of the bureau of which he is chief was mentioned, but it refers to Mr. Herbert D. Brown, Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency. One might be justified in assuming that the name of the man in the bureau was not mentioned to avoid the unusual character of the amendment. The explanation of Senator WARREN, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is calculated to disarm opposition; it is, however, 100 per cent inaccurate.

Mr. Herbert D. Brown's salary was raised from \$6,000 to \$10,000 in 1920 by President Wilson on Mr. Brown's own recommendation. See attached excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 8, 1921, containing the explanation of the Hon. James W. Good, then chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, as to Mr. Brown's misstatement regarding his own increase in salary. The classification act was signed by the President on March 4, 1923, and became effective July 1, 1924, so that the legislative limitation on Mr. Brown's salary was imposed some years before the classification act was even passed, much less went into effect.

Is the efficiency of the Bureau of Efficiency chiefly limited to shrewd but rather questionable methods on the part of its chief having his own salary raised?

In my judgment, compared to the large appropriation voted for its maintenance, nothing worth mentioning has been accomplished by the Bureau of Efficiency in all the years it has existed. And yet Mr. Brown constantly has complained to the Appropriations Committee that "unless our force is substantially increased we will not be able to do it," referring to the several tasks assigned and unfinished by his bureau. Congress has always wanted results. Mr. Brown has always replied with a plea for more money. He has always been apologizing for his inability to finish the work allotted to him. I have believed from the very first day I learned anything about this alleged expert that the affairs of the Bureau of Efficiency should be overhauled and a more efficient system of accounting and administration installed. Its expenditures should be confined within its appropriations. It should make its reports promptly to Congress when ordered to do so. It should give a detailed and specific account of its activities, state explicitly the amount and nature of the savings it has effected, and keep its reports in such a manner that the ordinary legislator can read and understand. We have always wanted efficiency; it is a good thing in government. What we do not want, however, is any Government bureau, guilty of gross negligence and inattention to public duty, attempting to conceal its impotence under some high-sounding title.

[June 8, 1921, p. 2270, Vol. 61, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 69th Cong., 1st sess.]

Mr. GOOD. But, Mr. Speaker, I desire now to take up the pending amendment. We have placed on the amendment a limitation with regard to expenditures. When the deficiency bill came before Congress we asked the question whether or not they had been increasing the salaries from year to year. Mr. Brown said they had not, that this deficiency was not caused by an increase in the salaries at all. I was somewhat apprehensive about this bureau because it grew from an expenditure of \$30,000 in 1915 to \$125,000 for this year. Mr. Brown said there had been no increase. After he appeared before the committee I learned the fact that Mr. Brown, just before March 4 last, went to President Wilson and had his salary increased from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year, and he had the assistant chief's salary increased from \$5,500 a year to \$6,500 a year, and so on with a great many other increases. When we took this matter before the conference it was my thought

that we ought to place a limitation upon the salary of the director of practically what he was getting at the beginning of the year. This amendment does not permit the payment of any salary in excess of \$7,500 a year, which is the salary of the Members of the House and the Senate, and it then provides that the same rate of pay for these employees that was in effect at the beginning of the fiscal year shall remain in effect until changed by law. It seems to me that it is an amendment that ought to be adopted.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 29, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Saturday, January 29, 1927, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the preservation, completion, maintenance, operation, and use of the United States Muscle Shoals project for war, navigation, and fertilizer manufacture, electric-power production, and other purposes, and, in connection therewith, the incorporation of the Farmers' Federated Fertilizer Corporation and the lease to it of the said project (H. R. 16396).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

907. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of documents and files in the department which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of the department and have no permanent or historical interest; to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

908. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the proposed draft of a bill to authorize the appraisal of certain Government property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

909. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, for "pay of the Army," amounting to \$1,347,255, with a provision for the reappropriation for this purpose of unexpended balances of existing War Department appropriations, amounting to \$808,961 (H. Doc. No. 669); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

910. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimate of appropriation for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, pertaining to the payment of balances due foreign countries, \$3,648.41 (H. Doc. No. 670); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

911. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting report of a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925, \$611.55; supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1927, \$1,342,701.20; in all, \$1,343,312.75; authorizations for expenditures of Indian tribal funds amounting to \$116,000, and three items of legislation affecting existing appropriations for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 671); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. DRIVER: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 16622. A bill authorizing a survey of the Caloosahatchee River drainage area in Florida, and of Lake Okeechobee and certain territory bordering its shores in Florida; with amendment (Rept. No. 1888). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PERKINS: Committee on Patents. H. R. 13487. A bill amending the statutes of the United States as to procedure in the Patent Office and in the courts with regard to the granting of letters patent for inventions and with regard to interfering patents; with amendment (Rept. No. 1889). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on Patents. H. R. 11840. A bill to amend section 129 of the Judicial Code, allowing an appeal in a patent suit from a decree which is final except for the

ordering of an accounting; with amendment (Rept. No. 1890). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PORTER: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. Con. Res. 46. A concurrent resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Republic of China for the purpose of placing the treaties relating to Chinese tariff autonomy, extraterritoriality, and other matters, if any, in controversy between the Republic of China and the United States of America upon an equal and reciprocal basis; with amendment (Rept. No. 1891). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARENTZ: A bill (H. R. 16766) for the investigation of feasible water-storage sites within the basin of the upper Carson River in Nevada and California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. BRAND of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 16767) to provide for the registration of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16768) to make it unlawful and the matter nonmarketable for any person to publish or circulate in any foreign language any editorial or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States, its policies and international relations, unless the same be translated into the English language; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CHALMERS: A bill (H. R. 16769) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Toledo, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARNER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 16770) granting the consent of Congress to the Starr County Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 16771) to authorize the appraisal of certain Government property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 16772) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the municipal court and to expedite the business now transacted by the police court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILLIPS: A bill (H. R. 16773) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River between the municipalities of Rochester and Monaca, Beaver County, Pa.;" to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 16774) granting the consent of Congress to Dauphin Island Railway & Harbor Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto and/or a causeway or toll bridge across the water between the mainland at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 16775) to limit the application of the internal-revenue tax upon passage tickets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTNESS: A bill (H. R. 16776) to amend the United States grain standards act by inserting a new section providing for licensing and establishing laboratories for making determinations of protein in wheat and oil in flax; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16777) to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 16778) to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., and across the Missouri River near Bellefontaine, in Missouri; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 16779) to amend paragraph 502 of the tariff act of 1922; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 16780) to grant full pay and allowances to certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 16781) to amend section 6 of the immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 16782) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Bureau hospital in Mount Sterling, Ky.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16783) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Bureau hospital in Jackson, Ky.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 343) requesting certain information from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GARNER of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 344) to provide for a study regarding the equitable use of the waters of the lower Rio Grande and the lower Colorado River; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: Resolution (H. Res. 402) providing compensation at the rate of \$1,308 per annum to the janitor of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of Iowa, urging Congress to raise the tariff rate on onyx, a new American industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, urging Congress to consider the enactment of sound agricultural legislation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 16784) granting a pension to Melvina Butt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 16785) granting a pension to John P. Chain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 16786) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 16787) granting an increase of pension to Emma Wilhelm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 16788) granting an increase of pension to Ella S. Boomer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 16789) granting a pension to Lee Street; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 16790) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Lamper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 16791) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Krumm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 16792) granting an increase of pension to Frances J. Nettleship; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 16793) authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Petersburg Harbor, Alaska; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16794) authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of the Tanana River, near Fort Gibbon, Alaska; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 16795) granting a pension to Frances Harmon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 16796) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 16797) granting an increase of pension to Celia A. Wetzel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16798) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Ringgold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 16799) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Howell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5730. By Mr. ADKINS: Petition of citizens of Mattoon, Ill., requesting the passage of pension legislation increasing pension to soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and widows of soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5731. By Mr. ARNOLD: Petition from Mount Carmel, Ill., urging the passage of the Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5732. By Mr. BRIGGS: Night lettergram from the faculty and student body of the Sam Houston State Teachers' College, of Texas, indorsing the Robinson resolution and urging its application with reference to both Nicaragua and Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5733. By Mr. CANNON: Petition of Mrs. Rebecca A. Barnes and 33 other citizens of Middletown, Montgomery County, Mo., for the enactment of pending legislation providing increase of pensions of veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5734. By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: Petition of Robert Greene and other citizens of Beloit and Sebring, Ohio, favoring passage of House bill 10311; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5735. Also, petition of Mrs. Bertha Tanner and other citizens of Rock Creek, Ohio, favoring increase of pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5736. By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of residents of Waterford, Wis., urging passage of bill for increase of pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5737. By Mr. COYLE: Petition of citizens of Walnutport, Pa., urging immediate steps be taken to enact the Civil War pension bill in order that relief may be accorded to needy and suffering Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5738. By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: Petition signed by 245 residents of Clinton, Mo., protesting against the passage of the Sunday observance bills (H. R. 10311 and S. 4821); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5739. By Mr. EATON: Petition of 20 citizens of Trenton, N. J., urging immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote the Civil War pension bill and urging support by Members of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5740. By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: Petition of 89 voters of Montgomery County, Ohio, praying for the passage of a bill to increase the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5741. By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: Memorial of the Eighty-seventh General Assembly of Ohio, memorializing Congress to enact proper legislation for agricultural relief; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5742. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Casstown, Ohio, requesting legislation to provide increased pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5743. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Jackson Center and Shelby County, Ohio, urging enactment of legislation increasing pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5744. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Arcanum, Ohio, requesting increased pensions for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5745. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of citizens of Spirit Lake, Idaho, protesting against enactment of House bill 6238; to the Committee on Immigration.

5746. Also, petition of citizens of Lapwai, Idaho, for increased pensions for Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5747. Also, petition of citizens of Payette County, Idaho, for increased pensions to Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5748. By Mr. GARBER: Resolution adopted by American Legion members of the third district, department of Washington, demanding that immediate action be taken and sufficient appropriations made which will place United States Naval Establishment, in all of its branches, on a plane that is rightfully due the people of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5749. Also, letter from J. Robert Atkinson, founder and general manager of the Universal Braille Press, Los Angeles, Calif., urging immediate enactment of Senate bill 2615, to permit blind persons to travel with guide for the expense of one fare; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5750. Also, petition urging enactment of legislation for relief of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans, from citizens of Enid, Kaw City, and Drummond, Okla.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5751. Also, petition of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urging passage of the Madden bill, accepting the offer of the American Cyanamid Co. for Muscle Shoals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5752. By Mr. GREEN of Florida: Petition of C. A. Middleton and 29 other veterans of the war between the States, requesting

action on the National Tribune's pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5753. By Mr. KEARNS: Petition of members of Tranquility U. P. Church, Seaman, Ohio, in favor of Sunday rest bill for the District of Columbia (H. R. 10311); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5754. By Mr. KERR: Petition of certain Syrian citizens of Wilson, N. C., protesting the presence of Emir Chekip Arslan, head of the Syrian revolutionary delegation now attending Syrian revolutionary congress at Detroit; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5755. By Mr. MEAD: Petition of Great Lakes Transit Corporation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5756. By Mr. MICHENER: Petitions of many residents of Washtenaw County, Mich., asking that certain pension laws be amended; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5757. By Mr. MILLER: Petition of citizens of Seattle, Wash., for increase in pensions of Civil War veterans and removal of limitation on date of marriage of Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5758. By Mr. MORROW: Petition of the Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association, indorsing tax reduction, and amendment of that section of the 1926 revenue bill dealing with corporation income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5759. By Mr. RAGON: Petition from Will Neal et al., of Russellville, Ark., for increase of pensions of Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5760. Also, petition of H. E. Cannon et al., of Danville, Ark., for increase of pension of Civil War widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5761. By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of W. W. Gillham and 14 other citizens of Jacksonville, Ill., favoring Civil War pension bill carrying rates approved by National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5762. By Mr. SPEAKS: Petition signed by 65 citizens of Columbus, Ohio, urging an increase in pension allowance to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5763. By Mr. SWING: Petition of certain residents of San Diego, Calif., protesting against the passage by Congress of House bill 10311, or any other compulsory religious measure that may be introduced; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5764. Also, petition of certain residents of Chula Vista, Calif., protesting against the passage by Congress of House bill 10311, or any other compulsory religious measure that may be introduced; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5765. By Mr. VAILE: Petition of sundry citizens of Denver, Colo., advocating the passage of pending legislation to increase the rate of pensions to veterans of the Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5766. By Mr. VESTAL: Petition of citizens of Dunkirk, State of Indiana, requesting Civil War pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5767. Also, petition of citizens of Jay County, Ind., requesting Civil War pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5768. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of citizens of Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pa., urging the passage of the Lankford Sunday rest bill (H. R. 10311); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

SATURDAY, January 29, 1927

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 25, 1927)

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 16389. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, etc.;

H. R. 16461. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;